VOLUME XXXIX.

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1879-SIXTEEN PAGES

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELRY, Etc. \$62,500

Stock of Jewelry and Fixtures

AT AUCTION, TUESDAY MORNING, May 6, at 10 o'clock.

Watches, Diamonds, Fine Jewelry, Silver and Silver-Plated Ware.

The Sale is positively without any limit or reserve whatever.

SPRING AND SUMMER SUITS.

SUITS

Have Been Received from

our MANUFACTORY this

week, MANUFACTURED

QUANTITY, QUALITY,

LOW PRICES, and

1,000

On Sale This Morning at

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Per Suit, Cut in the Very Latest

ELEGANTLY

Made, warranted fast colors, nd

to fit equal to the best custom

Suits and Samples sent to any

part of the country.
Orders by mail promptly filled.
Send for cards of self-measure-

PUTNAM

131 & 133 Clark-st., and 117 Madison-st.

MINER, BEAL & HACKETT, Proprietors & Leading Manufs.

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OGDEN HITE & CO.
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CLOTHING SOLE COLUMN AND THE SOLE

SHALL WE SEND YOU A COPY

Of our handsome Spring Catalogue with over 60 en-

Or will you call and get it? That will be better. Then on can look over our three lumense foors. 60x180 feel-ach, loaded down with the cheapest goods in this mar-tet. Bout fail to call before you make your spring

TWENTY-SECOND-ST. AND ARCHER-AV

LAKE NAVIGATION.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

Goodrich Transportation Co. Steam-

ers on a'l Routes.

See Time-Table on other Page this Paper

Passenger and Freight Rates Very Low.

Special low rates given on freight to all stations a Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Raflway.

Office and Docks foot Michigan av. T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

DENTISTRY.

BEMOVALS.

L. Silverman's Banking House

REMOVAL

FURNISHING GOODS?

SPRING CLOTHING AND

especially for our fine

FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., Auctioneers Mr. J. H. FRENCH will conduct the sale.

Extraordinary Reductions!

at 10 o'clock, by car-

ot A. C. Mather and

500 dozen Real Kid, 3-button Gloves at 75c a pair. Former price, \$1.50.

300 dozen Real Kid Gloves at \$1.00 a pair. Former price, \$1.50.

50 dozen Misses' Real Kid Gloves, 75c a pair. 100 dozen Kid Gloves, 6-button, Opera Shades, at 75c. Worth \$1.25.

In all colors-2, 3, 4, and 6 But-

JUST OPENED. 200 dozen Ladies' Elastic and Lace Top Lisle Thread

From 25c a pair upwards.

Gloves.

LACE MITS IN GREAT VARIETY.

PARASOLS

Sun Umbrellas. We show all the newest and leading designs in Parasols and Sun Umbrellas for Ladies, Misses, and Children,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

121 & 123 State-st. Branch-Michigan-av. & 22d-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. THE GOSPEL OF JOY!

THE GOSPEL OF JOY is a new of musual beauty for Gospel Meetings, Camp Meetings, Devotional Meetings, and Sunday-schools.

By the Rev. SAUVEL ALMAY and S. H. SFECK. It contains a large number of new and very superior Hymna and Tunes. The general style is very eleverful and bright, as bedts a collection that has so much to say and sing about

"Glad Tidings of Great Joy."

LYON & HEALY, Chicago, Ill.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

PINANCIAL. MONEYtoLOAN

On Fine Watches and Diamonds
tons-half brokers' rates. City Scrip bought.

Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randoubt-st. Ratchitable 1854 PRESTON, KEAN & CO., Bankers,

100 Washington Street, 7 and Sell United States 4 Per Cent. Bon allow bear rates for Called 3-30s and 10-40

PASKBANKS'



Madison & Peoria-sts.

Will offer the best values in

GOODS

We Quote a Few of the Many Features: GENUINE

50c YARD.

Loom Linens, 18c, 20c, and 25c yd. BEST CERMAN

Turkey Red Tabling 75c YARD. Turkey Reds, Fast Colors, as low as 45c yd.

KNOTTED FRINGE TOWELS \$2.75 DOZEN.

Napkins, 1-2, 5-8, 3-4 From 50c to \$5 doz. Cases Honeycomb Quilts

Better than the Bates, 90c. Nottingham Curtain Nets, 7c Yard Upwards.

PIANOS AND OBGANS

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PIANOS. ESTEY **ORGANS**

STORY & CAMP 188 & 190 STATE-ST.

BUSINESS CARDS. CULVER, PAGE, SELLOYNE & CO. 25 RETAIL STATIONERS! Bankers' Walnut Change and Specie Trays. Foster's Business Files, 4 sizes. Dick's New Adjustable Arm Rest.

The Stylographic Pen. The Stylograph Letter Copying Book.
Western Union Telegraph Books.
Copy niade while writing the message
The American Plant Album for Botanists.

Tin Cash Boxes. H. W. S. CLEVELAND, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT 38 Portland Block, Chicago.

Designs and lustructions for the arrangement and
Janting of Parks, Cemeteries, Grounds of Public Instructions, Suburban additions and Private Extates.

STYLOGRAPHIC PEN.

To Rent, IN TRIBUNE BUILDING.

Two very desirable Fire-Proof Offices on second floor, and one on third floor. Apply to

WM. C. DOW. 8 Tribune Building.

FOR RENT.

WALNUT OF ASH

Superior work, elegant de-igns. The best value in the market, and well worth the close inspection of buyers. Have just placed in stock a complete line of MAHOGANY Chamber Sets.

Walnut "Queen Anne" Li-brary Cloth Top Tables at \$12, which is 25 per cent less than regular prices.

We are daily receiving new and stylish Furniture of every description, and guarantee a saving of from 10 per cent to

INSPECTION IS RESPECTFUL-LY SOLICITED.

Come and Get Prices.

Our Hiustrated Catalogus will be mailed to non-residents free upon application.

27 Sole Agents for "Thonet Brothers Celebrated Austrian Bent-Wood Furni-

SPIEGEL & CO. 251 & 253 Wabash-av.,

W. W. STRONG

We hope to close to-day, but if not, MONDAY. By T. E. STACY, Deputy Sheriff.

MATSON&CO.,

Importers and Jewelers, Cor. State & Monroe-sts., Chicago. EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

French Clocks,

Mantel Ornaments.

Housekeeping Goods. MILLINERY.

WEBSTER & COMPAN HATS AND BONNETS

Than any house in the country, their own manufa-ture. Many shapes fully equal is finish to the French Also all the French novelties in materials at as low order as can be found. Machine-sewed lists as hounets in large varieties as low as the lowest. Buye Salesroom, 107 State-st.

E. J. HOPSON & CO., MIŁLINERY GOODS. 64 East Washington-st.
Two good Bonnet Trimmers can find permanent employment by applying at the above address.

PEW RENTAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

First Baptist Church Monday Evening, May 5.

YALE COLLEGE. for further information address by feather the Secretar, if Tale College, New Haven, Conn., or apply in perso o Dr. JAMES NEVINS HYDE, Boom 4, No. 11 Jarks. Chesses

MANASSE SIGHA OPTICIAN RIBUNE BUILDING
Fine Spectacles suffed to all sights on scientific per
lea. Opers and Field Glames, Telescopes, Micro

H. A. HUBLBUT & CO., Wholesale Druggists

BOUGHT IN JOB LOTS

Which we will offer at Retail, and will warrant these Goods to wear Equal to Gold.

280 for a German Stone Roll Plated Ring. 280 for a Gold-Pointed Tooth-Pick.

88C for a 6-karst Gold Pen and Plated Helder, 28c for a new hovelty in Ear Drops (rolled plated). 480 for a choice of over 100 different styles

880 for a 10-K. Gold-Band Ring.

14 Karat Gold Rings from \$1,25 to \$6.25.

Worth nearly that for old gold.

22C for a Roll-Plated Sleeve Button.
All of the above goods are warranted to wear from six months to five years.
The latest and newest Novelties bought in job lots direct from the manufacturers, which we will offer in 100 SHOW CASES. The Offending Correspondent

196, 198 & 200 STATE-ST. 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71 & 73 Adams-st. MAGIC GIFT CIGAR STORE.

GRAND OPENING

MAGIC GIFT

108 South Clark-st.,

Saturday, May 3, at 9 a. m. to the Minute.

Come one, come all, and convince yourselves of the truth of our as-

Magic Gift Cigar Co., 108 South Clark-st.

Fine Bronzes, ROSEHILL

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT:

Their Choice of Location in Improved Sections Without additional charge, and have resolved to ac-commodate purchasers as to terms of payment.

No one need be without a burial place in this beauti-rul Cometery, as the terms are now within the reach of all, and the lots of any size required.

Trains on Northwestern Railroad to Rosehill daily.

Room 19, 132 LaSalle-st. RATTAN FURNITURE.

CITY OFFICE:

Furniture of the Future

WAKEFIELD RATTAN CO

231 NTATE-ST.

The great demand and growing popularity of their fascinating Esitan Forniture have decided this Company to establish. a PKRMANENT depot for their goods as above. Their chairs are CHEAP. DURABLE, Comfortable, and in every way satisfactory. TINWARE.

The Chicago Stamping Co.

MANUPACTURERS,

10, 12 & 14 LAKE-ST.

5-cent Counters.

WASHINGTON.

Democrats Devote Another Day to Active Caucusing.

In which Much Bitter Wrangling Occurs Without Definite

House Hotspurs Run Riot in Rabid Revolutionary Rubbish.

Sensible Democrats Fearful that These Savage Speeches Will Leak Out.

Reportorial Exploring Expedition Accordingly Organized.

And Not a Cobweb is Left Intact by the Smelling Committee.

However, Manages to Elude the Investigators.

Specimen Nullifying Schemes Born of These Secret Councils.

Showing a Determination to Capture

White House in 1880.

REVOLUTIONARY.

REVOLUTIONARY.

BOW THE DEMOCRATS WILL CARRY THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Special Dispatch to Tac Tribusa.

Washington, D. C., May 2.—The private talk among Democrats which has become of a very full and defiant character among those who belong to the extreme wing of the party, as well as the intimations which have been given out in the caucus of the Senate and of the House, leave no room for doubt that the purpose of all the present political ligislation upon the appropriation bills on the part of the Democracy is to insure their ability to obtain posfor the purpose of carrying New York and the other large cities of the country. To show that this has been well understood among them all

possession of the Government at the close of the next Presidential election. This plan was partially given in yesterday's dispatches, but it is more extended in its scope than was believed last night by those who

RECEIVED MISTS OF IT.

It now appears that it was not only suggested in joint-caucus committee that the Democrats of this Congress should agree that in the next joint convention for counting the Electoral vote the vote of no State should be received in which troops had been used at any time during the campaign or on the day of election, but it was also gravely proposed, and the proposition was received favorably by most present, that the Democrats should take the position that, if the President also vetoed the political legislation contained in the Legislative bill in regard to Supervisors and Marshals, that the Electoral vote of no State should be counted in the next joint convention where Federal supervision had been exercised during the election by Supervisors and Marshals. Upon the first suggestion that such subject had been considered in the Democratic caucus or by its Caucus Committee, there were very few who did not look upon the report as altogether sensational, but it appeared report as altogether sensational, but it appeared this morning in the Democratic organ as a por-tion of the regular proceedings of yesterday's joint committee, and it has been as freely talk-ed about among Democrats both of the Senate and House to-day as any portion of their future

MORE CAUCUSING.

MORE CAUCUSING.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE REPORTER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Washington, D. C., May 2.—The House Democrats met in caucus to-day shortly after 12 o'clock to consider the means which their Caucus Committee had devised of extricating the Democratic party from its predicament. The first thing done was to decree that this caucus should certainly be a very secret one. Complaint was made by a new member that his speech was reported in newspapers many miles away from Washington with nearly as much accuracy as it could have been if representatives of the newspapers had been entitled to seats in the caucus. He was opposed to it. He thought it an outrage on the dignity of the Democratic party, and insisted that such publications of conferences of party managers must inevitably RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY to the party, if it did not entirely defeat the plans proposed. Accoringly a smelling committee was appointed, and the most amusing act which has thus far been performed by this very amusing party since it obtained control of Congress was performed. It was the bellef of those who appointed the smelling, or rather hearing, Committee, that some of the laborious and patient gentlemen connected with the press were stowaways in ome obscure corner of the capacious hall; or of the committee-rooms adjacent to it, and that by some contrivance, possibly a telephone, they were enabled to listen to the debates, and take them down. In no other way could an explanation be given of THE REMARKABLE ACCURACY of the reports of the cancus proceedings. The Hearing Committee moved through the hall in a body. Arrived at a remote position in a corridor, not profaned by newspaper persons, as the Committee had a right to believe, the

DISPOSED TO BE WEAK-KNEED

Third.—That the separate measure is sented should consist of the sixth sec bill that was vetoed, with the omission section defining in detail who those civil are, and what their functions may be.

tional lawyers in the Democratic par long siege of quibbling arose over THE RESTRICTIVE LANGUAGE

passed the newspaper represer ent parts of the building, and hands a very small roll of foo which was written the bill. Mr. Rand essibly to avert suspicion, went by him

ence Committee, which will meet to-morrow.

ANOTHER CAUCUS OF THE HOUSE,
and possibly of the joint caucus, will be held
to-morrow to take a final vote.

From the debate in the House Democratic
caucus, however, it seems probable that an
agreement will be made as to details, and that
the House will vote to pass this bill without debate, and that until it shall be returned from
the President approved or vetoed to refuse to allow a new Army Appropriation
bill to be presented to the House. To this the
proviso is to be made that the last-ditchers do
not bolt and filibuster to prevent it. It is understood that the Senate caucus, which was in
seasion a much shorter period, would have voted
to accept the bill had not word been brought
that the House caucus had

is that altimately they will be perentially will be if an opportunity vote upon them. All that can ppassage is such repressive cancer would prevent the reporting of a from the Committee, or such movements subsequently on the revolutionists as would prevent the While Democratic members des

KING **VDER**

SALES.

O'CLOCK,

ECOND-HAND

EROY & CO.,

NING, May 2,

MENSE SALE

TURE.

Private Dwellings

SOUND TO BE SECURELY PASTENED, of hist's sound could be heard from the inside. During this investigation a prominent member of the Democratic party appeared at one of the ack torridor doors, which are carefully guarded sy two reliable doorkeepers, who never permit my one excepting members to enter the corridor during a secret session, and upon taking is stand between the doorkeepers, with the lop a little ajar, dispatched a messenger to a blesique loside, telling him to speak now; that he was at the door, insteading. After waiting a sw minutes without bearing a syllable, he remarked, "I told them nothing could be heard out here," and re-sutered the hall.

At 2:30 the caucus took a recess. Chalmers and Carlisle, members of the House Caucus Committee, being dispatched to conter with the Senate Committee of a like character, returning at 2:45 p. m., the caucus again resumed and could be heard from the in mate Committee of a like character, ret g at 2:45 p. m., the caucus again resu WHO SQUEALEDT

WHO SQUEALED?

It is said that no little time to-day was devoted in the Democratic caucus to discussing the impropriety of members making public the atterances of their colleagues. One member expressed his surprise and chagrin that the proceedings of a caucus deliberation taking place under a pledge of secrecy should be retailed out to penny-a-libers. He cited a case in point. At the recent caucus he had made a speech, and he had never lisped a word of it to any human being outside the caucus. What was the result? A nearly verbalim report had been telegraphed to the four corners of the earth. He had been hurt in the House by his friends, and he regarded it an outrare.

Representatives were never more cargerly sought than they have been to-night, and they were never more reticent. An old member shook his head when questioned and only said: "The most I can do is to assure you that to-day's action contemplated the safety of the country. Another member, after positively deciming to any snything, blurted out, "Well, no conclusion was reached." All sorts of rumors are rife. One is to the effect that there was a split in the caucus, and that there was an adjournment taken until to-morrow; that there was a great deal of talk to mo purpose, and instrument taken until to-morrow; that there was a great deal of talk to mo purpose, and instrument taken until to-morrow; that there was a great deal of talk to mo purpose, and instrument taken until to-morrow; that there was a great deal of talk to mo purpose, and instrument taken until to-morrow; that there was a great deal of talk to mo purpose, and instrument taken until to-morrow; that there was a great deal of talk to mo purpose, and instrument taken until to-morrow; that there was a great deal of talk to mo purpose, and instrument taken until to-morrow; that there was a great deal of talk to mo purpose, and instrument taken until to-morrow; that there was a great deal of talk to morrow; that there was a great deal of talk to morrow; that there is a great deal of talk to morrow; that there is a great deal of talk to morrow; that there is a great deal of talk to morrow; that there is a great deal of talk to morrow; that there is a great deal of talk to morrow; that there is a great deal of talk to morrow; that there is a great deal of talk to morrow; that there is a great deal of talk to morrow; that there is a great deal of talk to morrow; that there is a great deal of talk to morrow; that there is a great deal of talk to morrow; that there is a great deal of talk to morrow; that there is a great deal of talk to morrow; that there is a great deal of talk there is a great deal of talk there is a great deal of talk there is a great deal of

o put in some other torus and agent be so smended as to be favorably passed agent be so smended as to be favorably passed agent at some future caucus.

The Democratic Senators at 3 o'clock this afternoon also went into cancus for the purpose of receiving and acting upon the report of the olint committee concerning the Army Appropriation bill, but it is understood the assalon was PPEMATURMET TERMINATED appropriation by members of the House branch of the Committee that the cancus at that end of the Capitol had failed to accept the report. The detate had not proceeded sufficiently to indicate what degree of favor the report would have met with had it been brought to a vote. The cancus adjourned shortly after 4 o'clock. In accordance with the understanding entered into at the meeting on Wednesday last, all those present to-day maintain remarkably strict reticence as to the proceedings, but it is evident that nothing of importance occurred beyond what is above indicated.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

A WARNING TO SQUATTERS.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
NOTON, D. C., May 2.—The Cabinet day took action with regard to the Indian Ter-ritory, which may be of interest to some cit-zens in Chicago. In the course of the meeting, Secretary Schurz stated that the movement to occupy lands there is very extensive, and that, notwithstanding the proclamation, a great many squatters are on their way into the Territory. Many of them were from Chicago, where they left for the Territory with the frames of the houses in which they were to live already prepared. It was the decision of the Cabinet that the movement should be stopped. To this end troops will be stationed on the highways leading to the Territory to head off the squatters. A letter has been sent from the Interior Department to the War Department with copies of the statutes and treaties which go show that settlement in all parts of the Indian Territories is subject to the intercourse laws and not to the homestead or preamption laws. It adds that the routes by which the invading settlers propose to enter or have entered the Territories, and which will need to be covered by the military, are those from Coffeyville, Wichita, and Arkansas Uity respectively, to the Cimaron River, west of the ainety-sixth merdian. Trouble is feared in preventing the influx of settlers into the Territories, and expelling those that have entered.

NOTES AND NEWS.

A NEW GREENBACK ORGAN.

Some Disputch to The Trisma.

Washington, D. C., May 2.—The Greenback paper to be called the National View, which has been so long announced, will appear to-morrow. From advance copies of it, it looks like a paper that has come to stay, and the first number certainly is one which shows that it is likely to give the Democratic party at least very serious trouble. The paper is published under the management of Lee Crandall, and is, of course, a radical representative of the Greenback doctrine. It contains in its first issue some statements which will startle the Democratic party who have contributed most to the Greenback membership. On the pending issue as to the Army bill, the National View says:

The how for the removal of troops from the polis comes as an afterthought to Southern members in the face of the fact that President Hayes, against the sentiment of his party, removed the troops from the Southern States. The real objective point is the removal of Supervisors under the false cry of a "free election and no troops." It is impossible to be locical and dishonest at the same moment. The Democratic leadership is like the Cyclop with his eye punched out.

THE OKOLONA "STATES."

The Democratic Congressmen who have thought to put down the Ukolona States by lears and denunciation will live to regret their folly. The editors of this paper contribute to the first number of the National View, the new Greenback organ, a card personal to themselves, which will be interesting reading to the Democracy. Among other things, the editors of the Southern States asy:

The Southern States newspaper was founded on the 16th of March, 1872, by Capt, James A. Glandian decided the principles of State sovereignty and called for the unconditional appeal of the Fourierenth and Fifteenth Amendemania. It has always been recognised from the fitteenth and the late of the Fourier and the principles of State sovereignty and called for the unconditional appeal of the Fourierent and Fifteenth Amendeman

of no fault or negligence on the part of claimants, he paid the amounts equitably due them."

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from internal revenue for the ten months of the present fiscal year ending April 30 were \$89,024,883. Last year for the same period they were \$89,685,854, a decrease of \$560,471. During April the receipts fell off \$1,228,034, or more than double the decrease for the entire ten months. Since the latingst sales of stamps have every largely increased, and there in every prospect that the receipts the next two months will put a large balance to the credit of the present year as compared with that preceding it, notwithstanding the reduction of the tax.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS. The House Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings contemplates an investigation to ascertain the actual and necessary cost of the various public buildings in the United States.

The Senate rejected the pomination of Thomas M. Mason to be Collector of Customs at Bangor, Me., vice E. L. Fox, whose commission has expired. This is the second time the Benate has refused consent to Collector Fox's displacement, the previous nomination and that of Mason to-day being alike rejected unanimously, upon the ground that the present incumbent has served faithfully, and that his displacement would be extremely distasteful to Senator Hamlin.

THE REPUNDING CERTIFICATES. The subscriptions to the 4 per cent refunding certificates since yesterday's report are \$511,870.

ONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed David S. Hoag as Postmaster at Minneapolis, Kas.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2.—Mr. Johnston introduced a bill amendatory of and supple mentary to the act to aid in the construction of the Texas Pacific Railroad. It authorizes the Company to extend its line from its present Western terminus to El Paso, there to unite with the Southern Pacific Railroad. Lands granted to the former are transferred to and vested in the latter, extending along its portion of the road. Each Company is required to com-plete its road within alx years. Provision is also made for other railroads to unite with these roads at El Paso, the object being to form complete lines to the Pacific from the Gulf and

Mr. Edmunds said that this bill was so im-portant that public attention ought to be drawn to its provisions. It involved not only a grant of power to the Texas Pacific Railroad by name. but included four or five separate grants to railroads in Texas and Louisiana, authorizing the construction of railroads from one point in a State to another point in the same State. This raised a serious constitutional question. He hoped the Committee to which the bill would be referred would carefully consider it, as it proposed to give millions of dollars in the way of subsidies. He thought it had herefoforebeen declared by gentlemen on the Democratic side, and so affirmed in their legislative action, that there were to be no more subsidies, and

seen declared by gentlemen on the Democratic side, and so affirmed in their legislative action, that there were to be no more subsidies, and yet in time of public distress, and at a called seasion of Congress, a bill was introduced from that side, and sustained by the influential Senator from Virginia, the passage of which would saddle on the Treasury untold and nameasured liabilities. The bill was referred to the Committee on Railroads,

"Consideration was resumed of the bill to prevent the introduction into the United States of contagious or infections diseases.

Mr. Garland made a speech to show the constitutional power to pass the bill, and the necessity for doing so. Something, he said, must be done. The yellow fever was no ordinary calamity to be dealt with it. It would require twenty years for the South to recover what it lost by the calamity last year. The question was stated on the pending motion, namely, to recommit the bill to the Committee, with instructions to report a code of rules and regulations to carry the act into affect. It was agreed to take up the question Monday.

After executive session, adjourned till Monday.

TALMAGE.

The Christian at Work Very Likely to Get Reprimended by the Presbytery.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Dr. Talmage did not attend the Brooklyn Presbytery to-day to her Mr. Grosby sum up for the prosecution. If he had been there, he would not have heard himself reviled, for Mr Crosby did not branch off into the heavy adjectives. He did not call the defendant anything worse than a lier, and this has come to be so familiar a France. Owing, he said, to the burdens on been proved. Mr. McGullough supplemented Mr. Crosby's argument with a short speech, and an adjournment was made until Monday afternoon, when the vote will be taken. Mr. Crosby reviewed the evidence at great length, and ably, claiming that the first five specifications were clearly proved. He held Dr. Talmage responsible for having deceived and injured his employers when editor of the Christian at Work; for announcing that the Tabernaele pews were free, when, in fact, they had a schedule price set on every one of them; for false conduct in the case of Mr. Hathaway, which was not to be settled by any compromise, and for attempting to obtain false subscriptions. For all these things, unworthy a minister, the Passbytery must hold him to strict account. It must be just before being generous. The opinion prevalls that a large number of the Presbytery are opposed to Dr. Talmage's methods as they have appeared from the trial, and that he will by no means receive a hearty acquittal, if acquitted at all.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CRIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8-1 a. m.—Indications: For Tennessee and the Ohio Valleys,
stationary and falling barometer, warmer southeasterly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.
For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Vaileys, falling barometer, southeast and
south winds, warmer, cloudy or partly cloudy
weather, possibly followed by occasional light
rains.

For the Upper Lake region, south and east winds, warmer, partly cloudy or clear weather, and falling barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, southeast to southwest winds, cooler, followed by warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, possibly followed by light rains, stationary or falling barometer.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Bu.	Wind.	Fel.	Rn.	Weathe
6:53 a. m.	30.170	41	65	N B	7		Clear.
11:18 a. m.		14	52	F			Clear.
3:58 p. m.		48	47	N. E.	184		Clear.
9:00 p. m.	30,009	45	48	E	B 3		Clear.
10:18 p. m.					<u>Bu</u>	****	Clear.
Maximun	Br 48: 0			SO.	012.00		1910 1810-3

SOL MAN STREET	12/45/41	970 B. L.	HUAGO, MAY	3-10	:18-p.m.
Stations.	Bar.	Ibr.	B'ind.	Kain	Weather
Albany	20.04	20	N. W., brick	TO STATE	Clondy.
Alpena	29.97	35	N. W. fresh	and the same	Clear
Breckinriage	29, 66	57	N. W., fresh S. E., brisk,	.01	Lt. rain.
Buffalo	29.97	63	S. W., fresh	Secretary.	Clear.
Cairo	80,02	64	S., gentie N. W., fresh	BRIGHT	Clear.
Cheyenne	29, 69	84	N. W. fresh	SHOW ST	Clear.
Chicago	30.00	45	Eng fresh		Clear.
Cincinnati	30.03	53	N. W., light	DOM: N	Clear.
Clevesand	130.06	2/61	E. Tresh		Clear.
Davemport	29.91	60	E., fresh		Cloudy.
Denver	29.61	67	S., gentle	******	Clear.
Des Moines,	20.78	63	S. E. Tresh	anneal.	Fair.
Detroit	29.97	63	S. W., gen		Clear.
Dodge City	29, 23	63	B., briste		Clear.
Duluth	20.84	- 85	S. W gen	*****	Smoky.
Erie		41	5. W., gen		Cleure.
Fort Garry		50	B., Drink		NAME OF THE OWNER.
Fort Gibson.		61	S. E., fresh		Clear
Grand Haven		36	M., Ecatic.	******	Clear Color
Indianapolis.	29.94	203	Calm	W-1095	Name
Keokuk	29.42	63	S.E., fra.h.	1	Clear.
La Crosse	20.00		H. E., gen		Pair:
Leavenworth	24.75	63			
Louisville		58	B. E., light.	deser!	Clear.
Madison		5L	S. E. iteht. S. E. fresh S. E. light. S. W., fresh		Clear.
Memobis		49	S. E., light.		Clear.
Milwaukee		200	8. W., Treal	2.22.1	Clear.
Nashville			RES. E. ANDROSES		NOOST .
New Orleans.		94	Calm	*****	cloudy.
Omana		B	S., fresh		fair.
Oswego		50	W. gentle.	Sanada	Fair.
Pembins		.00	N., Liesu		smoky,
Ploche	20,00	22	N. fresh	State of	Clear
Port Auron.	30.00		N. W., light	Seesan	Clear.
		-	S., fresh	*****	DIEBT.
Rochester		(See 6)	W. fresh		PALFA
Sacramento		944	N., brisk N. W., high	*****	Cleur.
Sandusky	90 04	46	S. W. fresh		Class.
San Francisco	10 12	100			
		31	W. fresh		Clear,
Shrevepors	40.00	100000	Printers BUSINESS	A CARREST	CHARLES OF STREET

FOREIGN.

British Negotiations with the Several South African Chiefs.

No Dependence to Be Placed on the Average Native's

England Declines to Interfere with the Internal Affairs of Russia.

Protectionists Get Little Encouragement from the French Ministry.

> Tariff Policy. SOUTH AFRICA.

Bismarck's Arguments in Favor of His

London, May 2 .- A Cape Town dispatch of April 15 says: "Dubalmanzi, who led the at-tack on Ginglelova on the 3d inst., and other Chiefs, with a large armed following have proffered submission. Lord Chelmsford promised them personal safety and the possession of their cattle, but pending the war they should be lo-cated on British territory. John Dunn having expected in at once. The head of the intellirence department has moved forward from Cetywayo, but the sincerity of his proposals is suspected. John Dunn has gone to Durban. fils presence at headquarters is thought neces-sary to secure the submission of the Chiefs. Everything portends an early peace. Mean-while war operations are actively proceeding, and an advance on the King's krasl seem certain from Col. Wood's direction whether peace is offered or not.

John Dunn, formerly Cetywayo's adviser, asserts that Cetywayo's pride is broken. Befo the war he regarded the British as useful neighbors, but contemptible in strength, and partly from good feeling and partly from incre dulity of their ability to molest him, Cetywayo refused to molest us. Now he sees his mistake, and provided he gets good terms personally, he

Owing to the badness of the road, Helpinakasi has been abandoned. Dundee, at Natal, is be-coming a new base of operations of Col. Wood's

now Gen. Newdegate's, command.

FRERE AND CHELMSFORD.

Universal hope is entertained that the res ion of Sir Bartle Frere will not be accepted As regards Lord Chelmsford, every kindly al blic opinion remains as adverse as ever. CHELMSPORD'S ARMY.

LONDON, May 2.—A dispatch from Lordon the head Cheimsford announces the transfer of the head-quarters staff to Utrecht. Col. Crealock com-mands a division of the army on the Lower Tugels River. Gen. Newdegate aupersedes Col. Wood. Cols. Pearson and Wood will command independent flying columns. OPEN TO REASON.

LONDON, May 2.—Sir Bartle Frere telegraph that, with the exception of a small but very violent minority, the Boer leaders appear gen-erally open to reason.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, May 2.—The Reichstag to-day commenced the tariff debate. Bismarck declared it was necessary to make the Empire financially independent, and to remove the inequality on amounts of contribution of the various States. He did not desire a larger income than was necessary to meet the expenditures of the Empire. He believed that indirect taxes were the kind most easily borne, and in proof of this view pointed to the examples of Russia and corn was more heavily taxed than its importation. Germany had become a refuge for the reception of the overproduction of foreign countries, and required moderately protective duties. Since the great death. The question was one altogether apar from party feeling. The removal of uncertain ty in regard to the commercial policy was a paramount necessity. It would be better to reject the bill promptly than to allow it to drag.

Herr Delbrucck opposed the bill, entering into a long technical argument.

The debate then adjourned.

BERLIN, May 2.—Herr Delbrucck is particu-larly opposed to the proposed duties on cotton yarns.

GREAT BRITAIN. GREAT BRITAIN.

NON-INTERVENTION.

LONDOW, May 2.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Stafford Northeote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in replying to Sir Robert Peel's question whether the Government intends to take any action with reference to the repressive measures recently adopted in Russia, said he had not received any communication regarding matters proceeding in Russia; that it was not the Government's duty to interfere in the internal affairs of Russia; that the action of the Government some years ago on the representations made of the sufferings of political prisoners in Naples was based upon the treaty of Paris, and that there was no analogy between the Neapolitan affair and the present severities

Mr. O'Gorman, member for Waterford City, violently attacked Russia and the British Gov-ernment, and was called to order.

HANLAN—HAWDON.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TINE, May 2.—The final deposit in the Hawdon-Hanlan match has been paid. It has been agreed that the men should be in the boats to start at 1:15 o'clock p. m.

FRANCE.

FRANCE.
THE PROTECTIONISTS.

PARTS, May 3.—Delegations from fifty-eight Protectionist Chambers of Commerce presented an address to the Minister of Commerce to-day urging that no negotiations be entered into for continuing the new treaties of commerce till after voting apon the general tariffs. Minister Tirard replied that he and the Government especially desired the adoption of the tariff in the form in which it was presented to the Chamber of Deputies, and if the Chambers of Commerce tried to influence the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to vote their requirements he should resign his office. The delegates retired much disappointed.

President Grevy, replying to the Protectionist deputation, merely assured them that the interests of the icountry and commerce would not be sarrificed.

The Sub-Committee on Tariff decided to take into consideration the proposal to raise the duty on cotton thread 50 per cent.

Paris, May 2.—The widow of the aculptor David Basses has committed assigned.

Paris, May 2.—The widow of the aculpto David Dangers has committed suicide.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 2.—The letter of the CEAR to the Sulfan is understood to be very friendly. The CEAR guarantees the complete execution of the condition of the Treaty of Berlin.

ROUMBLIA.

Adj.-Gen. Obrutscheff will proceed shortly to Roumella to inform the inhabitants of the CEAR's intentions and communicate his proclamation. The Porte has opened negotiations with Russia regarding the transfer of the administration of Roumella.

DISPUTED CLAIMS.

VIERNA, May 2.—Russia denies the right of

the Turks to occupy Ichtiman and Bourgas, which the latter claimed when they temporarily waived their right to occupy the Balkans. The Powers support the present claim of the Turks in this matter, we felly in covered to Bourgas. in this matter, especially in regard to Bourgas

RUSSIA.

LONDON, May 2.—A dispatch from Berlin says Solovieff, who attempted to assassinate the Czar, declares that, though be was compelled

purposely missed him.

AMONG THOSE ARRESTED
on suspicion of Nihilism is Stasoy, who was
counsel for the defense in a recent trial of a

The Governor of Kieff has received letters threatening incendiarism and slaughter by means of dynamite and bombs.

BULGARIA.

VIENNA, May 2.—The formal consent of Austria to the election of Prince Alexander of Bat-tenburg to the Bulgarian throne has been tele-graphed to the Czar.

Tienova, May 2.—England has telegraphed her consen' to Prince Battenburg's election

AFGHANISTAN. TAKOOB BECOMING COMMUNICATIVE.

LONDON, May 2.—A correspondent telegraphs
from Gundamak Friday that the following in-

formation appears trustworthy: "It is extreme-ly likely that Yakoob Khan will come here to confer with Maj. Cavagnari, and that he will leave Cabul to-day." BURMAH.

THE PROPLE FOR WAR.

LONDON, May 2.—A dispatch from Mandalas states that, despite the peaceful desires of the Ministers of the King of Burmah, the mass of he people favor war. Troops are being dispatched to the trontier in detachments of 1,000 at a time.

SPAIN.

THE ELECTIONS.

MADRID, May 2.—The municipal and Senster rial elections are proceeding, and are attended with considerable excitement throughout the

ROME. GARIBALDI. Roses, May 2.-Garibaldi will soon return

HANLAN---HAWDON.

Both Men in Good Condition.

New York, May 2.—A dispatch from New-castle says: This morning Hanlan, accompanied by Plaisted, did some steady work for three miles. His stroke did not exceed thirty-two to the minute while in sight. Hawdon, with his trainer and others, took a shorter spin, keeping up a stroke of thirty-seven to the minute. In the afternoon Hawdon practiced starting against Higgins. They made about five of such spurts of fifty or sixty yards each, Higgins always managing to get a yard or two ahead. Hawdon has critically recovered from his cold. Hawdon has entirely recovered from his cold. Hanlan went out alone as far as the meadows.

and back again, going steady, with occasi Both men are in good form, and a splendid Both men are n good form, and a splendid race is expected.

Luke Armstroag, President of the Tyne Amateur Rowing Club, has been proposed for referee, but his consent has not yet been obtained. Mr. Swaidle, of Spotswood, has been appointed Distance-Judge. Three steamers have been engaged to follow the race.

The police have issued regulations for the maintenance of order. The final deposit of £100 was made to-night. It was also agreed that the men should be in their boats to start at a quarter past 1 of the afternoon of Monday next.

CANADA.

The Harmahips of a High Tariff-Letellier Must Go-An Outrage of the Most Hor Special Disputch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, May 2 .- In the Commons, to-day, Court of Chancery in Ontario to dissolve a con-

The 1st of May has passed, and the British Columbians still remain in connection with Canada. The \$200,000 which the Government intends to pass in the supplementary estimate as a set-off for the non-construction of the promised dock at Esquimant has pacified the secessionists of the Pacific Province. The supplementary estimates will contain an increase of subsidy to the Province of Manitoba. This subsidy will continue

ing he sent word to the neighborhood be would make revelation known, and offer orthodox sacrifice. In the afternoon a number of Second Adventists assembled at his house, but the child had then been killed. The little one was transfixed with a knife, and her blood poured out upon a table, improvised as an altar. Freeman has driven every one from the house, and locked and barred the doors and windows, and, having frearms, threatens death to any one who interferes. Alone with the dead child, he goes through horrible incantations, which he says in three days will result in the "resurrection of my beloved child."

Boston, May 2.—Further particulars of the Pocasset tragedy state that Freeman is a mail-carrier at Pocasset between the railroad station and the Post-Office; that he woke his wife at 8:30 Thursday morning and told her he

ince of Manitoba. This subsidy will continue till the census of 1881 gives the exact returns of the population.

St. Catharines, May 2.—The Welland Canal will be opened throughout on Monday morning, and in future will be supplied with water from Lake Eris. The canal management have been working thirty years to accomplish this object.

Social Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Ottawa, May 2.—It seems instructions have been sent from Ottawa to admit illustrated newspapers and magazines free of customs duty, and to admit pamphlets and periodicals free of duty also when not received into the Dominion addressed to booksellers or newspaperts. The booksellers and newspaperts claim that this is a great injustice to them, as it will that this is a great injustice to them, as it will take the supplying of these periodicals out of their hands and put it in the hands of the

their hands and put it in the hands of the American dealers.

Some of the lumber kings have decided to put on double gangs, so that a moderately active season may be expected.

The Government have decided that they cannot agree to the passage of the bill providing for a swing bridge across the St. Lawrence River at Coteau. They will take the matter into consideration during the recess of Parliament, when all the necessary inquiries to the objections on the score of margation will be prosecuted.

sideration during the recess of Parliament, when all the necessary inquiries to the objections on the score of navigation with the prosecuted.

The Letellier question is becoming the topic of conversation and discussion again, owing to rumors having reached the city that it has been quietly intimated to the Hon. Mr. Langerin that the Imperial authorities will not interfere in the matter, and this is taken as the reason why the Dominion Government are in such haste to have the session closed. Sir John McDonald does not like the idea of the matter coming up in the House again at the present moment. owing to the near approach of the Ontario elections.

That the Letellier matter will come back for settlement here is the general opinion, and the only thing the Governor-General can do conveniently is to act upon the advice of his responsible advisers, and dismiss the Lieutenant-Governor.

Otrawa, May 2—The Agricultural Insurance Company held a meeting to-day and decided to wind up the Company.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Otrawa, Ont., May 2.—A young girl belonging to this city was to-day married to her seducer about an hour previous to her begoming a mother, in a farm-house a short distance in the country, whither she had been removed by her parents on her condition being discovered by them. The seducer, a friend of her brother, was forced to consent by the latter, who threatened to shoot him. The unfortunate girl, who almost to the last had refused to tell the name of her betrayor, died, as well as the child, a few minutes after her confinement.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Encest Disputch to The Tribuna.

Encest Disputch to The Tribuna.

PRESCOTT, Ont., May 2.—The masons and bricklayers here have struck for \$2.35 per day. The contractors have compromised with a few of the best mechanics.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

PRESCOTT, Ont., May 2.—The masons and bricklayers here have struck for \$2.35 per day. The contractors have compromised with a few of the best mechanics.

Belleville, May 2.—It is repo

CRIMINAL NEWS.

A Tale of Horrible Depravity from Pocasset, Near Boston.

Heartless Butchery of a Daughter by a Religious Fanatic.

State will have rebutting witnesses. The opinion of outside lawyers is that the defense is weaker than was expected, and too weak to save Cox from conviction. He Runs a Knife Through Her that She May Rise from the Dead.

The Extraordinary Luck of a Prisoner in the Jail at Portage, Wis.

Interesting Scheme of Two Wretches Yesterday Convicted at Boston.

In the meeting Freeman told the whole story of

killing the child, and showed the body to them, and they kept the affair a secret. The murder

leaked out through a young girl who was present, and who last night was seen in appar-

ent distress by a Constable. A little questioning revealed the whole affair, but Pocasset is so

destitute of means of communication that it was 3 o'clock this afternoon before officers from Barnstable reached the town. The house was

guarded by neighbors from 3 o'clock this morn

that Freeman had guns and plenty of ammun tion, and had threatened to kill everybod in the place. The man and his wife were arres

ed without resistance, however, and taken to Barnstable Jail, shaking hands with friends be-fore leaving, and seeming to be in good spirits. Freeman was noisy during the ride, sang comic songs, and he and his wife talked freely togeth-

er, and evidently were not sorry for the deed

Freeman says he is not insane, and all Adventists say the same thing of him. At any rate, he is sane and collected to-night. He asks all who do not believe in God to come to his house Sunday, and they will see wonderful works. The child would

be raised, and would help him preach. He says be never felt so tenderly to his children as or

He kissed them and played with them, and hoped before he struck the fatai

blow God would stay his hand as he did Abraham's, but, since the death of the child, a revetation has come to him, and if the

On the train this afternoon he addressed the forty passengers in justification of his deed. He was formerly a shoemaker in Lynn, then a Methodist itinerant, and about eighteen mouths ago joined in a Second Advent

rise again in three days. Yesterday morning he sent word to the neighborhood he

and the Post-Office; that he woke his wife at 3:30 Thursday morning and told her he must make a sacrifice to the Lord of his youngest daughter. He got up, and took the child from her bed, and stabbed her in the side with a butcher-knife. His wife said it was all right, and that Abraham would raise her next Sunday, Freeman says the child gave one scream, and died in a minute.

It is stated that the Second Adventists held a meeting at his house the same evening, and appeared to wish the affair kept quiet. Freeman carried the mail as usual, and showed no signs of insanity. The cause appears to be religious excitement alone.

He is now at his residence in charge of Officer Redding, and Dr. Wood, of Pocasset. Freeman

Redding, and Dr. Wood, of Pocasset. Freeman

informed a reporter to-day that he was told by God to offer Edith, his young and beautiful daughter, as a sacrifice to God, and he did so. As God would not stay his hand, he had to do His command. He said God would justify him in his act.

QUINOT, HI., May 2.—The boy, a son of Mr. Slocum, that was abducted from this city a few days ago, has been recovered. The boy was playing in Washington Park with some companions, when a man approached and commenced to make boats for them. Finally he told young filenge that it is a son. told young Slocum that if he would go with him to Cedar Creek they could get some better wood, and have a piece to float the boats. Ar-STRING UP THIS JETHRO! Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
BOSTON, Mass., May 2.—The people of Cape Cod are greatly excited over the most inhuman murder of a little girl by her father in Pocasset, part of the Town of Sandwich, sixty miles from waited for the arrival of a train bound north, which they boarded in the evening, and the next morning the little fellow found himself in Chicago. There his captors maltreated him, and he finally began to understand that he was being taken away from home. The boy, however, watched his opportunity to get away from the men, and as they passed by a police station the boy darted in and told the officers he had been stolen from home; that he lived at Quincy. The Chicago police telegraphed the facts here, and Capt. Slocum went to Chicago and brought his child home. It is supposed that the men had abducted the boy in the bope of securing a reward for his return. part of the Town of Sandwich, sixty miles from here, yesterday. The mother was a consenting party. Charles J. Freeman, the father, is a Second Adventist, and says the Lord told him to commit the murder, and the child will come to life Sunday morning. For thirty-six hours, he says, it had been impressed on him that he must kill one of his family, but he was doubtful whether it should be himself, wife the older circle or the little circle. Finally vife, the older girl, or the little girl. Finally he made it clear it must be the little girl. He did not tell his wife at first, but at 2 yesterday morning he told her what he was going to do.
They talked it over, agreed it was right, and
then knelt and prayed over it. Both then went
to the room where the two little girls were

CHEERFUL SCHEME. Boston, May 2.—The private detectives sleeping, and, after looking at them some min-utes, he went to his shop and got a large Cohen and Conway, arrested some time ago for conspiracy, were to-day found guilty on three sheath-knife, singing all the way out and back, and never iceling so happy as then. He coolly turned the bed-clothes down to expose the child, his wife standing by, and stabbed her in the counts of one indictment, charging them with conspiring to break and enter the Providence Railroad passenger-station at Canton, with in-tent to steal, and agreeing to break and enter left side. She turned towards him, lifted up her arms, and said, "Oh, father!" and he then the station, saturate it with oil or other inflammable material, set fire to and burn it, and then procure a letter from a chief detective to Supt. Folsom, held her in his arms till she died, five minutes afterwards. She was only 5 years old. The older girl partly swoke, and the mother carried her out of the room before she knew of her sister's death, and she does not know of it of the Providence Road, from whom they were to learn the names of the suspected persons, who were to be lured into saloons and plied now. Freeman then got into bed with the dead child in his arms, and stayed till after with liquors until they were intoxicated, when the tickets which were to be taken from the daylight. On the way to the station for his mail be met a brother Adventist, and asked him to notify all Adventists in the neighborhood of a meeting at his house in the afternoon. They came, supposing it was a farewell meeting before Freeman went on a tour as a preacher. Canton station were to be placed upon their persons. Cohen and Conway were then to re-port that they had confessed that they burned the station, and were thereby to obtain a re-ward, if such should be offered.

> FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED. Special Disputch to The Tribune.
>
> GRAND RAPIDS, May 2.—Mrs. George J.
>
> Moore, wife of a farmer living a few miles west
> of here, was found dead in her bed this morn-

with a pistol. The defense closed this evening. Cox will make his statement to-morrow. The

ABDUCTION.

ing. Her son, a man grown, suspected foul play, and asked Coroner Holden to hold an inquest, stating that he feared his mother had been poisoned by her father, perhaps to make way for another woman, who has been living in the family. The story is not generally bein the family. The story is not generally be-lieved, though it is known that the family has had serious domestic trouble, and the public will pass no verdict until the case is thoroughly investigated and the Coroner's jury has rendered its verdict. The jury will, because of the son's statement, look into the matter carefully when it meets next Thursday, for the woman was certainly well when she went to bed last night.

BRIBERY. HARRISBURG, May 2 .- At the request of Representative George F. Smith, of Philadelphia, the session of the Committee investigating the Riot bill was held to-day to hear him in regard to the testimony of Representative Kuittle, given yesterday. Smith denied the charge of Knittle of having intimated there was money in the bill, and of having informed him (Knittle) that he could get \$1,000 for voting for it. Smith asserted his entire innocence, and said that on the other hand the subject of bribery was broached to him by Knittle, who told him he had heard that from \$500 to \$1,000 was being paid for votes.

A MORMON IN CONTEMPT.

OGDEN, Utah, May 2—In the Mfles' polygamy case being tried at Salt Lake to-day, Apostle Wells, a witness for the prosecution, refused to answer questions as to the character of defendant and the regalia worn by Mormons in the Endowment House. Judge Emerson committed him to the custody of the United States Marshal, Wells to appear in court to-moriow morning to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. It is said he will not expose the secrets of the Endowment House. The jury is composed entirely of Gentiles.

WOOD'S GOOD LUCK.

eighteen months ago joined in a Second Advent revival craze, since when he has the idea that he and his wife must awake the world to a sense of its wickedness, as a new dispensation is near. The excitement on the Cape is very great, and a strong feeling is shown towards all Adventists.

To the Western Associated Press.

Boston, May 2.—Charles F. Freeman, of Pocasset, Mass., yesterday killed his 5-year old daughter. The man is a Second Adventist, and has been attending revival meetings. About a week ago he claimed to have received a "wonderful revelation," and has not eaten or slept since. He says the Lord directed him to sacrifice his little daughter, and declares she will rise again in three days. Yesterday morn-WOOD'S GOOD LUCK.
Special Disputch to The Tribund.
MADISON, Wis., May 2.—A man name lood,
Imprisoned in the Columbia County Jail at Portimprisoned in the Columbia County Jaif at Portage for attempting to rob the railroad office at Kilbourn City, absconded last night with the Sheriff's daughter, a young lady of 17 years. The Sheriff, in offering a reward for his daughter, says she was violently abducted, but it looks as if she had violently abducted the prisoner. Candidates for the Sheriff's office with pretty daughters should be ruled out as unqualified.

A DRUNKEN BOY'S CRIME.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—George A. Mellor,
Wharfmaster at Foster, Ky., a landing about
twenty miles above this city, was shottwice last
night by William Sells, a boy who, partially intoxicated, had been ejected from a wharfboat by
Mellor. It is thought the latter's wounds are
fatal.

POINDEXTER'S CASE.

RICHMOND, Va., May 2.—The Court overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of John R. Poindexter, convicted of causing the death of C. C. Curtis, but suspended the execution of the sentence to give the counsel time to carry the case to the Court of Appeals.

GALVESTON, Tex., May 2.—The New Bryan special says Ezekish Bradley, colored, was hanged to-day in the presence of 6,000 people,

INSURANCE CASE.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—The great insurance trial which has been in progress for seven days before the United States Court in this city, and in which ex-Gov. Washburn, of Wisconsin, is plaintiff, and the Western Insurance Company is defendant, resulted to-day in a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, after ten minutes' deliberation by the jury. This is the first of eight cases pending here, and inten minutes' deliberation by the jury. This is the first of eight cases pending here, and involving the same questions of law and of fact. The plaintiff was represented by Sage and Hingle, and the defendant by I. D. Lincoln, John F. Follett, and others, Lincoln and Follett speaking twelve hours. This litigation grew out of the fire at Minnespolis one year ago today, which resulted in the mili explosion and loss of life at that point.

THE ATLANTA TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 2.—The defendant's counsel in the Cox murder case are thought to have introduced their strongest witnesses today, and have succeeded in outlining their defense, although they have not filled up. They proved that when Cox went to the Treasurer's collective that the tractime, on the evening of the kill-ORATORICAL.

Associat Disposes to The Tribuna

Brillor, Wis., May 2.—The Wisconsin InterCollegiate Oratorical Association has been holding its fifth annual meeting here to-day. This
evening the annual contest in oratory took place
in the First Congregational Church. But three
colleges participated. R. M. Foliette, of Madison, represented the State University
with an eloquent oration on "Iago"; R. D.
Evans, of Lawrence University, presented a
good effort on "Materialism in Folistics"; E.
W. Camp, of Wankesha, represented Beloit
College with high credit, his theme being
"Liberty, Roman and English." The Judges,
H. A. Patterson, of Janesville, J. L. Kaine, of
Milwankee; Prof. J. W. Sterns, of Whitewater; and Prof. A. Markham, of Milwankee,
decided invorably to Folietts, of the State
University, R. W. Camp, of Beloit, winving the
second position. The Association held its annual convention here this morning and to-night:
The delegates present are, from the State Uniproved that when Cox went to the Treasurer's office the first time, on the 'evening of the killing, he asked for Mr. Murphy, and not for Alston; that when Cox was sitting at the table bleeding, after the shooting, he said, "I have been murdered," and that some one was holding the door, and cried, "Kill him; don't let him get away!" and that, before the killing, Cox said "I don't want to fight, either, but I want satisfaction." The defense will contend that Cox, thinking he was wronged in a vital matter, sought persistently for rectification, and, in seeking this, was excited to such an extent that he provoked Alston's fire, and then, after being twice wounded, killed Alston in self-detense. The crimse of Cox's anger was to-day expisited for the first time. Cox sub-leased the convicts from Gordon; Walters wanted to buy Gordon's lease, but wouldn't pay the price (\$4,000) with Cox's incumbrances; thereupon Alston sold to Howard for \$4,-

A. J. Puls: from Lawrence, R. D. Evans, H. Watkins, and H. A. Tice; from Beloit, A. F. Rutz, E. A. Swain, and H. T. Metcaif. Messra. A. J. Puls and R. M. Follette were elected delva. A. J. Puls and R. M. Follette were elected delva. City. or Cor's lease, and went to see Alston to make the main trade; Alston announced that Walters, having declined, he had sold to Howard: this angered Cox, and the rencontre was the result. Gov. Colquitt, on the stand to-day, told a touching story of how Alston came to him and told him that Cox was looking for him

FIRES.

CHICAGO. The starm from Box 129 at 4:55 yesterday forenoon was caused by a fire in the two-story frame building No. 245 Archer avenue, owned by Dr. Banks, of Room 11 Methodist Church Block, and occupied as a cooper-shop by Cardieux & Hennessey. Damage to building, \$150; to stock, \$40. Cause of fire, unknown. The alarm from Box 522 at 7:42 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire upon the roof of a two-story frame building No. 213 Walmu street, owned by Mrs. Sarah Dixon, and occupied by P. A. Ettinger as a residence. Damage to building, \$5.

The alarm from Box 139 at 6:55 last evening was caused by a fire in the one-story frame building No. 378 Halsted street, owned and occupied by O. Hare as a wagon and blacksmithing abop. Damage to building and stock, \$10. A still alarm to Engine Company No. 6 at 7:30 last evening was caused by the burning of aome broom-cornen the rear of No. 83 Wilson street, owned and occupied by Warren Brady is a residence and broom-factory.

The alarm from Box 952 at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by the burning out of a chimney at No. 959 North Halsted street, owned and occupied by William Scully.

WEBER'S ASSASSINATION.

Correspondent Breaks the News to the Poor Old Mother of the Murderess-Grapes Not Gathered from Thorns. BURLINGTON, Ia., May 2.—THE TRIBUNE COrespondent to-day proceented his inquiries regarding the past history of Mrs. Ada Robert,
who shot Theodore B. Weber, in Chicago, resterday, with the following result: The first
person interviewed is an old inhabitant,
now and for years past in the soad and
lard oil business in this city, but who
objects to the use of his name. This zentleman says he is acquainted with Fred Benert
and his former wife. He considers Benert an
honest, simple-minded, and inoffensive individual. His wife, Ada, while living with him,
created a great deal of talk by her us-

created a great deal of talk by her massemly conduct. While she and Weber resided here, it was common talk that they bore resided here, it was common talk that they bore improper relations to each other, and also that she had relations of an improper nature with others besides Weber. At one time she accused a man, not Weber, with having had illicit intercourse with her, claiming to be with child by him, and demanding \$1,000 in settlement. This case was settled by a payment of \$300. Your correspondent's informant declined to give the name of the victim. This gentleman further gave, it as his contains.

five the name of the victim. This gentleman further gave it as his opinion, founded on personal observation and common talk, that Mrs., Robert was more seducer than se-duced, and that other members of her family sustained the same reputation.

Other parties interviewed corroborated the

Your correspondent next went to the residence of Fred Benert, the former busband of Mrs. Robert, to find whether he was more communicative than last night. Mr. Benert did not show the same disinclination to talk that he did last night, but stated that he had little to impart. He knew little or nothing of his former wife's history in 1857. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Benert realized the fact that his married life was not destined to be a happy one, by va freaks of his wife. Thus, he says, during the first year after their marriage, when he has a few hours, he would, on his return, find his wife stretched out on the floor, as if dead. On one occasion, when he thus returns she had all the furniture in the room piled in a pyramid, the apex being ing on the floor beside the pile. The things went on till 1804, two daughters having been born unto them in the meantime. In 184 Adelaide made a trip to Chengo, and, when the returned, Benert heard reports reflecting on her chastity, and he accused her of infidelity and proposed a separation. Subsequently he gave her \$500, on condition that she would not resist the granting of a divorce. The divorce was issued in Chiengo, and

Subsequently he gave her SOU, on condition that she would not resist the granting of a divorce. The divorce was issued in Chicago, and forwarded to Benert by his wife. This was all Benert had to say.

From Benert's your correspondent wended his way to the residence of Mrs. Schleret, the mother of Mrs. Robert, who lives on the corner of Twelfth and Denmark streets, in the southern outstirts of the city. Rapping at the downing young lady of some 18 years. Mrs. Schleret, having made her appearance, the reporter told his errand, and informed her of the shooting of weber by her daughter. This was the first the old lady had heard of the affair, and caused her quite a shock. After she had somewhat recovered, she was saked concerning the previous career of Adelaide, but with very little result, beyond eliciting the fact that Adelaide had been anything but a model daughter. Mrs. Schleret did not remember the age or date of marriage of her daughter, but did remember that she was born in Germany. Her family, consisting of herself, husband, and four daughters, came to this country in 1857, and settled on a farm a few miles south of Burlington, where they lived for some years, and then moved to Burlington. Her burband died some twelve years ago. One daughter, married, lives some nine miles west of Burlington. Adelaide and another daughter, married, lives some nine miles west of Burlington. Adelaide and another daughter, married, lives some since she went to Chicago, and the youngest daughter and a nicee live with her. She says that Adelaide lind always been proud, and had seldom written or visited home since she went to Chicago, and cosequently, they knew little or nothing about her. Even when she married Beuert note of the family knew of it except the oldest sister, who alone was invited to the woulding. The old lady was positive that ill-treatment on the part of Benert was the cause of Adelaide's fall, claiming that he had starved and beet her. Beyond tols nothing could be lecited, and your reporter left the old lady to h

SUICIDAL

SUICIDAL.

New Brunswick, N. J., May 2.—M. D. Vincent, of the firm of Vincent & Co., clothers, recently sold out by the Receiver, killed himself to-day. The absconding City Treasurer was a member of the firm.

Mempins, Tenn., May 2.—Henry Arman, butcher, committed suicide this morning, by hanging himself.

Secial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Krokuz, Is., May 2.—A girl 15 years of are named Ada Raridon, whose mother keeps a boarding-house, attempted suicide this morning by taking landanum. She was found lying on abed in an unconscious condition three hours after she had swallowed the dose. She is still alive, and will probably recover. Mrs. Raridon had formed quite an attachment for an orphan boy who is boarding at the house, and Anaimagined that she had been supplanted in his mother's affections. This, with a trilling disappointment about not getting some clothes that were promised ber, is the only cause for the set so lar as known.

Daventorn, Is., May 2.—Frederick Winter, employed on the steamer St. Croix, committed suicide this evening by drowning himself is the river. He recently came to this country from Prussia, and has a brother in Baltimore. He was under the influence of liquor at the time.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

New York, May 2.—Arrived, steamship Gallert, from Hamburg; Cheshire, from Liverpool.

Lowdon, May 2.—Steamships Gallie from New York, and Victoria from Bostop, have arrived out.

Quennsrows, May 2.—Arrived, Wisconsis, from New York.

Quenco, May 2.—Steamship Gybele, from Glasgow, is ashore on Hare Island Shoet.

nething for the C Bechive I ord of Judgments, Ne

THE COU

Oriminal Matte

A Batch of Appella

A decision of a good deal powers of attorneys to con rendered yesterday morning in the case of Pierce et al. ent against Brown for Stewart was the attorney for an arrangement was soon a Stewart and Harkins, one of which Harkins paid Stewa promise, and a satisfaction ment was entered by the as a motion was made to set as on the ground that Stewark to make such compromise, paid him was accoun absconded with it. A undisputed facts, Stewart was oring the suit and collect th eept less than the full amou tion. It was conceded that satisfaction under the circus but it was insisted by Jefem ment made to Stewart shoul as it would go, toward the claim, and that the judgme force only as to the \$640 still The Judge, in disposing of law was well established, th thorized to collect simply ! promise. But the question plaintiffs were entitled to

set aside entirely and be at the full amount of the dence showed that in good faith, and represented that he had a r promise. It had been ad money had been paid to even if the client nover even if the client nover a been a good payment. Stevers to collect, could have in full amount and applied it to be had no power to release, the whole sums due the east been binding. Under all then, the plaintiffs were satisfaction set aside, but a on condition that they would remain in force only tion of \$640.

THE APPELATE THE APPELATE

met yesterday afternoon, a decisions in the following fi
14. Lake Shore & Mich road Company vs. Berlink; ing denied.
19. Brandt vs. Dean; decr 21. Vallette vs. Hill; affir 22. Gray vs. Agnew; affir 24. Murphy vs. Lake Southern Railroad Compand and affirmed.
234. Russell vs. William 23. Village of Hyde Paversed and remanded.
31. Dilley vs. People, a caty; reversed and remanded.
37. McNamey vs. Schiestir 44. City vs. Paimer; affir 45. City vs. Goudy; affir 46. City vs. Jameson; aff 7. Farwell vs. Harding; 48. First National Bank Flower, reversed and remands. I. Goodrich vs. Martin; 54. Smith vs. Church; rev 57. Savery vs. Thurston manded.
58. Goldsmith vs. Consideration of the consideration of t

58. Goldsmith vs. Consid 68. Taylor vs. Boardman 70. Remy vs. Remy; sffir 71. Carns vs. Carns; affir 72. Dingman vs. Dencer 74. Singer Manufacturin way; reversed and remand 75. Mann vs. Empire I pany; affirmed. 77. Troutman vs. Hills; 78. Lunberg vs. Mackeli remanded.

79. Watry vs. Lishen; an opinion filed. The e question of fact. 80. Perry vs. Cleaver; 81. Lightburn vs. Cald 82. Stanwood vs. Sm 82. Stanwood vs. Smit manded, an opinion filed. fact involved.
83. Chapman vs. Union ance Company; reversed s. 84. American Express Brunswick & Balke Companded.
85. McMurney vs. Dun 87. Beemis vs. Stanley; 88. Schmell vs. Dreyer; 92. Turner vs. Brains manded.

manded.

93. Kayper vs. Kuyper

94. People vs. Quick; a

95. Koster vs. Hiller;

remanded, an opinion fil 96. Ely vs. Muclier; at 99. Newberry vs. Cutt 190. Alston vs. Brown manded.

101. Alston vs. Cunn remanded; an opinion file 102. Harley vs. Standis 105. Gunnarsohnvs. Ci 116. Lyon vs. Harris; a 118. Irvin vs. Walker; 119. Aldershaw vs. Kamanded.

manded.

125. Farwell vs. Bene Chicago; reversed and relative franklin Insuran reversed and remanded.

The Judges will file maining cases, and in which are reversed and next week, and this will business for the term.

business for the term.

THE BABK O

The cases of Alston
Alston vs. Brownell wer
the Bank of Chicago ag
cover on their charter li
in the case, however, w
went off on the questi
the affidavit filed in sup
affidavits set up "that,
ant's knowledge and
a stockholder, and n
the National Loan
or Bank of Chicago
believes be has a good
upon the merits of the
iff's demand." The A
mg the Court below, he
compliance with the sta
the affidavit set out ms
be a bar to the suit, an

VOLUNTARY.

In the case of Koster
laid down the law as to
It seems that Hiller se
in May, 1875, for dam
sault and battery. Soo
after the assault, but b
of the suit, Koster
his homestead, and af
judgment Hiller filled
reluntary conversince o
preferential and fraud

was voluntary. But it ing indebtedness did conveyance absolutely existing creditors if it tention on the part of defraud them in the conserve must be a out a lien had a right tor was giving away hor children unless show that he enough to pay his eximot shown that Koste conveyance had a directly his of creditors, the THE BUT.

Ta City.

29 at 4:55 yesterday a fire in the two-story Archer avenue, owned 11 Methodist Church a cooper-shop by Car-image to building, e of fire, unknown, 538 at 7:42 yesterday fire upon the roof of ing No. 213 Walnut rah Dixon, and occu-a residence. Damage

the one-story frame of street, owned and ragon and blacksmithding and stock, \$100 inc Company No. 6 at led by the burning of tar of No. 83 Wilson if by Warren Brady as tory. at 4 o'clock yesterday the burning out of a Halated street, owned

SSINATION. ks the News to the The Tribune.

-THE TRIBUNE COP uted his inquiries report Mrs. Ada Robert,
pot Mr considers Benert an and inoffensive indi-hile living with him, of talk by her un-she and Weber on talk that they bore other, and also that proper nature with t one time she accused aving had illicit inter-ing to be with child \$1,000 in settlement. a payment of \$300 im. This gentleman opinion, founded and common talk, ore seducer than seation.

ved corroborated the

ext went to the resithe former busband find whether be leative than last t show the same disdid last night, but to impart. He knew former wife's history e, which occurred his marriage, Mr. happy one, by various , he says, during the narriage, when he had nt from home for aid, on his return, at on the floor, as if when he thus returned when he thus returned, in the room, piled up ex being surmounted blin, and herself ly-eside the pile. Thus, two daughters having the meantime. In 1864 to Chicago, and, when heard reports retty, and he accused proposed a separation. her \$500, on condition the granting of a di-

the granting of a dicorrespondent wended of Mrs. Schleret, the who lives on the corner cafreets, in the south. Randing at the door, a very preposess of some 18 years, as he her appearance, the d, and informed her of by her daughter. This hady had heard of the her quite a shock, what recovered, she he previous career of try little result, bevond delaide had been anyther. Mrs. Schleret did rate of marriage of did remember that ermany. Her family, husband, and four is country in 1857, and miles south of Burlington. Her hustweet years and rhington. Her hustweet years ago, arried, lives some rington. Adelaide and in Chicago, and the a niece live with her. had always been proud, litten or visited home Chicago, and constitle or nothing about harried Benert none of except the oldest sister, to the wedding. The old litteatment on the partured and bear her. Beald be elicited, and your y to her sorrows.

IDAL. J., May 2.—M. D. Vin-beent & Co., clothiers, Receiver, killed himself City Treasurer was a ay 2.—Henry Axman, cide this morning, by

—A girl 15 years of age those mother keeps a ed suicide this morning he was found lying on a condition three hours of the dose. She is still recover. Mrs. Raridon the house, and Anabeen supplanted in her is, with a trilling disapting some clothes that conly cause for the act

2.—Frederick Winter.
T. St. Croix, committed cowning himself in the to this country from er in Baltimore. He of liquor at the fine.

SHIP NEWS. rrived, steamship Gel-eshire, from Liverpool. amships Gallic from from Boston, have ar--Arrived, Wisconsin amship Cybele, from

ARY. Aid. Carlos L. Smith age of 68 years from Deceased was a mem-five terms, and lusves

ne Delsware & Hud-fixed the prices of as follows: Furnase d grate, each, \$2.20; chesinut, \$2.50.

A Batch of Appellate Court Decisions.

THE COURTS.

Something for the Creditors of the Beehive Bank.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, Divorces. Oriminal Matters, Etc.

A decision of a good deal of interest on the powers of attorneys to compromise suits was rendered restorday morning by Judge Biodgett in the case of Pierce et al. vs. Brown. In Norember, 1876, the plaintiffs recovered a judg-ment against Brown for \$4,730. D. E. K. Stewart was the attorney for the plaintiffs, and Stewart was the attorney for the plaintiffs, and an arrangement was soon after made between Stewart and Harkins, one of the defendants, by which Harkins paid Stewart \$4,150 in compromise, and a satisfaction of the whole judgment was entered by the attorney. Yesterday a motion was made to set aside this satisfaction on the ground that Stewart had no authority as made and the ground that Stewart had no authority to make such compromise. None of the money next him was accounted for, as he absconded with it. According to the undisputed facts, Stewart was only employed to bring the suit and collect the amount, and had bring the suit and collect the amount, and had no authority, either express or implied, to accept less than the full amount due in satisfaction. It was conceded that the entry of full astisfaction under the circumstances was void, but it was insisted by Jefendants that the payment made to Stewart should be applied, as far as it would go, toward the satisfaction of the daim, and that the indement should seemed to the satisfaction of the

claim, and that the judgment should remain in force only as to the \$640 still unpaid.

The Judge, in disposing of the motion, said the law was well established, that an attorney authorized to collect simply had no power to com promise. But the question was whether the plaintiffs were entitled to have the satisfaction plaintins were entitled to have the satisfaction set aside entirely and be authorized to collect the full amount of the judgment. The evi-dence showed that Harkins acted in good faith, and that Stewart represented that he had a right to make a compromise. It had been admitted that if the money had been paid to Stewart on account, even if the client never got it, it would have been a good payment. Stewart, under his powers to collect, could have received less than the full amount and applied it on the judgment, but he had no power to release. If Harkins had paid he had no power to release. If Harkins had paid the whole sums due the satisfaction must have been binding. Under all the circumstances, then, the plaintiffs were entitled to have the satisfaction set aside, but at the same time only on condition that they would indorse the amount received by Stewart on the judgment, so that it would remain in force only as to the unpaid por-tion of \$640.

THE APPELATE COURT. met yesterday afternoon, and announced their decisions in the following fifty cases: 14. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Rail-road Company vs. Berlink; petition for rehear-ing denied.

read Company vs. Berlink; petition for rehearing denied.

19. Brandt vs. Dean; decree affirmed.

21. Vallette vs. Hill; affirmed.

22. Grav vs. Agnew; affirmed.

23. Wallette vs. Hill; affirmed.

24. Murphy vs. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company; decree modified and affirmed.

23. Village of Hyde Park vs. Cornell; reversed and remanded.

31. Dilley vs. People, a case from Henry County; reversed and remanded.

37. McNamey vs. Schlesinger; affirmed.

44. City vs. Paimer; affirmed.

45. City vs. Goudy; affirmed.

46. City vs. Jamieson; affirmed.

47. Farwell vs. Harding; affirmed.

48. First National Bank of Sloux City vs. Flower, reversed and remanded.

51. Goodrich vs. Martin; affirmed,

54. Smith vs. Church; reversed and remanded.

57. Savery vs. Thurston; reversed and remanded.

58. Goldsmith vs. Considine: affirmed.

57. Savery vs. Thurston; reversed and remanded.
58. Goldsmith vs. Considine; affirmed.
68. Taylor vs. Boardman; affirmed.
70. Remy vs. Remy; affirmed.
71. Carns vs. Carns: affirmed.
72. Dingman vs. Dencer; affirmed.
74. Singer Manufacturing Company vs. Tread-way; reversed and remanded.
75. Mann vs. Empire Fire Insurance Company; affirmed.
77. Troutman vs. Hills; affirmed.
78. Lunberg vs. Mackelhouser; reversed and remanded.

an opinion filed. The case merely involved a question of fact.

80. Perry vs. Cleaver; affirmed.
81. Lightburn vs. Caldwell; affirmed.
82. Stanwood vs. Smith; reversed and remanded, an opinion filed. Only questions of fact involved.
83. Chapman vs. Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company; reversed and remanded.
84. American Express Company vs. J. M. Brunswick & Balke Company; reversed and remanded.
85. McMurney vs. Dunnell; affirmed.
86. Schmell vs. Dreyer; affirmed.
87. Beemis vs. Stanley; affirmed.
88. Schmell vs. Dreyer; affirmed.
89. Turner vs. Brainard; reversed and remanded.

manded.

St. Kuyper vs. Kuyper: affirmed.

St. Kuyper vs. Kuyper: affirmed.

St. Koster vs. Hiller; affirmed; reversed and remanded, an opinion filed.

St. Ely vs. Muclier; affirmed.

Newberry vs. Cutting; affirmed.

100. Alston vs. Brownell; reversed and remanded.

manded.

101. Alston vs. Cunningham; reversed and remanded; an opinion filed.

102. Harley vs. Standish; affirmed.

105. Gunnarsonn vs. City of Sterling; affirmed 116. Lyon vs. Harris; affirmed.

118. Irvin vs. Walker; affirmed.

119. Aldershaw vs. Knowles; reversed and remanded.

119. Aidershaw vs. Knowies; reversed and remanded.

125. Farwell vs. Benevolent Association of Chicago; reversed and remanded.

123. Franklin Insurance Company vs. Ray; reversed and remanded.

The Judges will file the opinions in the remaining cases, and in those above mentioned which are reversed and remanded, some time next week, and this will dispose of all their business for the term.

The cases of Alston vs. Cunningham and Alston vs. Brownell were suits by depositors in the Bank of Chicago against stockholders to recover on their charter liability. The main point in the case, however, was not touched, as they went off on the question of the sufficiency of the affidavit filed in support of the pleas. These affidavits set up "that, to the best of the affi-ant's knowledge and belief, he never was a stockbolder, and never owned stock in the National Loan & Trust Company or Bank of Chicago; that affiant verily believes he has a good defense to the said plaintiff's demand." The Appellate Court, overruling the Court below, held this was a substantial counties with the statute on the subject; that the affidavit set out matter which, if true, would be a bar to the suit, and it was good. THE BANK OF CHICAGO.

the affidavit set out matter which, if true, w be a bar to the suit, and it was good. VOLUNTARY CONVEYANCES. Voluntary Conveyances.

In the case of Koster vs. Hiller, Judge Bailey hald down the lawas to voluntary conveyances. It seems that Hiller secured judgment for \$500 in May, 1875, for damages resulting from assault and battery. Some two years before this, after the assault, but before the commencement of the suit, Koster conveyed to his wife his homestead, and after the recovery of the judgment Hiller filled a bill to set aside this voluntary conveyance on the ground that it was preferential and fraudulent. The Judge said that the only circumstances tending to show the conveyance was not valid was the fact that it was voluntary. But the mere fact of an existing indebtedness did not render a voluntary conveyance absolutely fraudulent or void against existing creditors if there was no express intention on the part of the grantor to aday or defraud them in the collection of their debts. Insolvency must be shown. No creditor without a lien had a right to complain that his debtor was giving away his property to his wife or children unless such creditor could show that he was not retaining enough to pay his existing debts. As it was not abown that Koster was insolvent, that the conveyance had a direct tendency to impair the rights of creditors, there could be no recovery.

THE BEERHIVE BANK.

In the case of Colburn vs. The Merchants' Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Bank, Goudy & Chaidler some days ago filed a petition, which was immediately taken off the files, asking for leave to compromise certain claims. I caterday an order was entered reciting that it abpeared that Goudy & Chandler owed & D. Ward, Receiver of the bank, on two notes, one for \$10,000 dated Jan. 1, 1875, and the other for \$796.67, the sum of \$11,431.97. It also appeared that they owed J. D. Ward, as trustee of the investment certificate holders, the sum of \$21,416.67. They offered to actile by conveying to the Receiver

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 in J. S. Haves' Subdivision of Lots 37, 38, 39, and 40. Block 8 of Union Park Second Addition, known as Nos. 116, 118, 130 and 122 Sheldon street, and Nos. 52 and 54 Arbor place, estimated to be worth \$416,890, and yielded an annual rental of \$1,680, at a %aination of \$15,000, and to pay the remaining \$6,416.67 in cash, and also to pay the \$11,431.97 to Ward, as Receiver, in cash. The settlement was ordered to be made as proposed, unless objections are made in five days. The Receiver was also directed to convey to Goudy & Chandler Lot 29, Block 12, in Walker's Douglas Park Addition, it having been satisfactorily shown that the bank had no title or interest in it, unless objected to within five days.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES. Anna Maria Maria Hanzel complains that her Anne Maria Maria Hanzel complains that her husband. Joseph Hanzel, by deserting her in 1852, has compelled her to live alone the past twenty-seven vears, and she thinks she is now entitled to a divorce.

Martha A. Thompson also filed a bill for divorce from James P. Thompson on the ground of adultery and drunkenness.

Judge Farwell yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Susan Lee from Zara Lee on the ground of adultery.

ground of adultery.

TIEMS.

In the case of the Scottish-American Mortgage Company vs. Charles and Sallie M. Follansbee, the Company filed a special demurrer to the cross-bill, claiming that it is not concluded by the decree of foreclosure in the suit of Follonsbee vs. Follansbee because it was not a party thereto; that Follansbee has a complete remedy at law by appeal if he wishes to get the five judgments for \$52,500 against him; that the security taken by the Company is no bar either at law or in equity to enforcing by judgment and execution the indebtedness shown by these five judgments, and that the refusal of Judge Moore to consolidate the cases does not conclude the Company as to the questions involved in the case of Follansbee vs. Follansbee.

Judge Jameson next Wednesday will take up the case of City vs. Smith, for opening State street.

street.
Judge Gary will hear motions to-day, Judges
Jameson and Rogers motions for new trial, and
Judges Moore, Farwell, and Williams, divorces.
Judge McAllister will not be in court to-day.

Judge McAllister will not be in court to-day.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company filed a bill yesterday against Caleb D. and Jane P. Fittz, George Jackson, John McCaffrey, and others, to foreclose a mortgage for \$8,000 on Lots 3 and 4, Block 66, in the Original Town of Chicago, situated on West Lake street, between Desplaines and Union streets.

BANKRUPTCY.

Discharges were issued to John and William Titley, Daniel Fox, and John Wren.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

William Brown began a suit vesterday in replevin against John Hoffmann to recover the stock of feathers, office furniture, etc., on the upper floors of No. 142 Lake street, valued at \$1,000. CIRCUIT COURT.

Carl Kraemer commenced a suit in trespass against the City of Chicago to recover \$5,000 for damages sustained by falling through the sidewalk on Archer avenue, near Mary street.

Annie E. Waldron sued the Brazil & Chicago Coal Company for \$1,500. Coal Company for \$1,500.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Michael McDuff pleaded guilty to bigamy, and was sentenced to two and one-half years in the Penitentiary.

W. J. McLeod pleaded guilty to burglary.

Eighteen months Penitentiary.

Frank Ryan pleaded guilty to burglary. One-year Penitentiary.

Frank Ryan pleaded guilty to burglary. Oneyear Pentientiary.
Charles Nolan pleaded guilty to burglary, and
was remanded for sentence.
Michael McPhillips, Thomas Woods, and James
Davis pleaded guilty to an indictment for conspiracy to aid prisoners to escape from custody,
and were each sentenced to six months in the
House of Correction. These fellows attempted
to overpower the driver of the "Black Maria"
while on their way to Felton's Retreat.
Thomas Murphy and Charles Kennedy, two
pickpockets, were found guilty and sentenced
to six months each in the house of Correction.
PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Charles Milbrandt, deceased, the will was admitted to probate and letters of administration issued to Caroline Milbrandt. Bond of \$4,400 approved.

In the estate of Charles B. Hale, deceased, the claim of Mary B. Waldron for \$1,147.50 was allowed as of class seven at the cost of the estate.

allowed as of class seven at the cost of the tate.

In the estate of Charles Lorenz, minor, letters of guardianship were issued to August Lorenz, and bond of \$1,000 approved.

In the estate of Edna L. Carpenter, minor, guardian's letters were issued to Ellen W. Carpenter under bond of \$200, which was approved.

JUDGE DRUMNOND—In Chambers.

JUDGE BLOGETT—General business.

THE APPELLATE COURT—Motions.

JUDGE GART—87, 98, 99, and 101 to 201, inclusive, except 105, 123, 139, and 199. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—728 to 942, inclusive. No case remanded.
79. Watry vs. Eishen; reversed and remanded, June Moore—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—153, 184 to 192, inclusive, except 185 and 189. No. 4, 029, McGrain vs. Booth, on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Set case term No. 2, 348, Egan vs. 9180n; 8, 084, Watson vs. City; and calendar No. 190 of Judge Booth's calendar.

JUDGE FARWELL—Contested motions.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—Contested motions.

JUDGE MILLIAMS—Contested motions.

JUDGE MILLIAMS—Contested motions.

JUDGE MILLIAMS—Contested motions.

JUDGE MILLIAMS—Contested motions.

JUDGE BOOTH (Criminal Court)—Nos. 1, 200, 1, 201, 1, 243, 1, 254, 1, 256, 1, 256, 1, 258, 1, 260, 1, 263, 1, 264, 1, 265, 1, 267.

1.263, 1,264, 1,265, 1,266, and 1,267.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGRYT—C. H. Burrage et al. vs. Louis Morris and
Scholle Goldsmidt, \$2,264,72.—Delano March et
al. vs. Same, \$1,064,72.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONTESSIONS—Cornelia P.
Jackgon vs. William C. Yeston. \$4,334,66.—J. J.
Simmons vs. Same, \$4,336,87.

JUDGE GARY—Edward Vosg et al. vs. George
Von Hollen and — Kieutsch; verdict, \$345, and
motion for new trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Mechanics' National Bank vs.
Leander Read, \$24,989,13.—Same vs. Same, \$3,217,19.—Henry Rehwoldt vs. Charles S. Race,
William Gray, and A. Jones; verdict, \$182.—
M. T. Swarthout et al. vs. Frederick Cogswell;
verdict, \$170.—Charles Koler vs. Jesse D. Stone;
verdict, \$314,25.

APPELLATE COURT, SECOND DISTRICT. OTTAWA, Ill., May 2.—The following decision of cases before the December term of the Appellate Court, Second District, were filed in the Clerk's office to-day:

Deliate Court, Second District, were med in the Clerk's office to-day:

5. Ware vs. Pilgrim; affirmed.
6. Melior vs. Pilgrim; reversed and remanded.
11. McCleliand vs. Bartlett; reversed and remanded.
15. Michigan State Insurance Company vs. Abens; reversed and remanded.
16. Cooper vs. Cooper; reversed and remanded.
17. Young, impleaded, etc., vs. Sterns et al.; reversed and remanded.
19. Bohanan et al. vs. Bohanan et al.; reversed and remanded.
44. Miller vs. Town of Princeton; affirmed.
45. The K. & S. W. R. R. Co. vs. Alfred; reversed and remanded.
49. Wilson vs. Coulin; reversed and remanded.
50. Sprague, Warner & Co. vs. Noble et al.; reversed and remanded with directions.
52. Hartiey, impleaded, etc., vs. Lybarger; reversed and remanded.
53. Axtel, impleaded, etc., vs. Cullen; reversed and remanded.
55. Flansburg vs. Basin; reversed and remanded.

53. Axtel, impleaded, etc., vs. Cullen; reversed and remanded.
55. Flansburg vs. Basin; reversed and remanded.
56. Paxton vs. Schick et al.; order reversed.
57. Prentice vs. Moors; order reversed.
60. Clayburg, Einstein & Co. vs. Ford et al; reversed and remanded.
61. Bergan vs. The People, for use, etc.; affirmed.
65. The C., B. & Q. R. R. Co. vs. Colwell; reversed and remanded.
67. Gordon vs. School Directors; affirmed.
69. Patterson vs. Sweet, administrator, etc.; reversed and remanded.
72. Rogers vs. Clayburg; affirmed.
73. Nelson & Co. vs. Ravens; reversed and remanded.
74. Nelson & Co. vs. Ravens; reversed and remanded.
76. Commissioners of Highways, etc., vs.

manded.
76. Commissioners of Highways, etc., vs.
Wrought Iron Bridge Company; reversed and remanded.
77. Mosher vs. Rogers; reversed and remanded.
83. Lucas vs. Nichols; affirmed.
84. Hancock vs. Tower; affirmed.
85. Hitchcock vs. Village of Princeville; affirmed.

firmed.

89. Pratt vs. Pratt et al.: reversed in part, affirmed in part, and remanded.

90. Jackson vs. Bry, for use, etc.; reversed and
remanded.

91. Gibbons vs. Goodrich; reversed and re-92. Nolan vs. Vosburg, for use, etc.; reversed and remanded.

93. Borchenius vs. Irgens; reversed and remanded.
90. Village of Warren vs. Wright; reversed and remanded.

THE BLESSING OF STRONG NERVES THE BLESSING OF STRONG NERVES is recoverable, not by the use of mineral sedatives, but by a recourse to effectual tonic treatment. Opiates and the like should only be used as anxiliaries, and then as sparingly as possible. Vigorous nerves are quiet ones, and the most direct way to render them so is to reinforce the vital energies. That sterling invigorant, Housetter's Stomach Bitters, will be found all-sufficient for this purpose, since it entirely removes impediments to thorough digestion and assimilation of the food, so that the body is insured its due amount of nourishment, and consequently of stamina. Rheamstic tennencies and affections of the kidneys and bladder are also counteracted by the Bitters, which is besides a pleasant medicinal stimulant, infinitely purer than the raw excitants of commerce, which react injuriously upon the nervous system.

To the recene with Hale's Honey of Horshound and Tar before the body strangles with crosp. Pike's Touthache Drops care in one minute.

The Mayor Refuses to Accept Supt. Seavey's Resignation.

Marshal Benner All Right-Hunters for Minor Offices.

After the storm comes a calm, and this was about the condition of affairs around the City-Hall yesterday. There was, of course, the usual crowd of place-hunters loitering around, blockading the sidewalk and halls, but there was a better feeling prevailing generally, due, no doubt, to the cessation of hostilities the night before between Mr. Harrison and the Council. AMONG THE MORE PROMINENT CALLERS

AMONG THE MORE PROMINENT CALLERS in the morning were Gen. Cook, of Georgia; the Hon. H. S. Neal, of Ohio; and Judge Bennett, of Dakota,—members of Congress who happened this way. They called simply to congratulate his Honor, but were disappointed at his not being in. The only delegation of any size to call was from the Bricklayers' Union, and they came for the dual purpose of impressing the Mayor with the enormity of their strength, and to imiss mon the position ing the Mayor with the enormity of their strength, and to insist upon the position of Superintendent of Buildings being given to Dan. Gleason. They labored long and hard to persuade Mr. Harrison that they knew best what he ought to do in the matter, but he was not inclined to coincide with them, remembering, no doubt, that Mr. Gleason's Democracy was not the best. He refused to promise anything definite other than that Mr. son's Democracy was not the best. He refused to promise anything definite other than that Mr. Gleason should be cared for in some way, which was as much as they really expected. One of the delegation also put in a word for John Stanley for Superintendent of Sewer Construction, but he got no satisfaction. They left him, impressed with the idea that the first-named office would go to some architect and builder; and that, since of all the applicants none filled the bill more closely, or was being mere warmly pressed for the place, than Alexander Kirkland, he might possibly be the coming man. The next delegation which called was from the North Side, headed by Commissioner ing man. The next delegation which called was from the North Side, headed by Commissioner Lenzen. They had a very small favor to ask,—retention of two employes in the Water Office,—and appeared satisfied upon retiring with the assurances they had received.

The only appointment made during the day, or the only act of the Mayor's which could be construed into any thing of the kind, is set forth in the following letter, which was sent to

about noon:

Chicago, May 2, 1879.—V. A. Seavey, General Superintendent of Police.—Sin: A few days since you very courteously tendered me a resignation of your position as Superintendent of Police. Before my election I was not ignorant of the manner in which you had filed your office, and was favorably impressed by it. Since then I have diligently made further inquiries among all classes, and made them for the purpose of guining light as to your capacity and integrity. It gives me great pleasure to assure you that I have found nothing other than favorable to you. I therefore return to you herewith your resignation as not accepted, and sincerely hope that in the future you will add to your present good reputation. Our good people are dependant upon the Police Department for that security which will enable them to feel that they are protected at the dead hour of night, as well as in broad daylight. Let it be your constant care that their sense of security shall grow during your guardianship of their safety. If you have a dishonest or incapable man under you dismiss him at once, with a certainty that I shall firmly uphold you in so doing. In filing places, listen to no pressure from any one, but put on men whom you feel will do their full and entire duty. Very respectfully yours,

Carten H. Harkuson, Mayor.

A reporter asked his finonor if he intended

SUPE. SEAVEY

A reporter asked his tionor if he intended A reporter asked his tionor if he intended sending

MARSHAL BENNER

a similar communication. His reply was: "He didn't resign, and can't get such a letter,—he didn't give me a chance; he made a mistake." From this it is inferred that "Matt" is also to be retained. Indeed, the general understanding seems to be that the Mayor told the Marshal in so many words that he need not resign,—that he would not be interfered with. This is certainly good news, not only to Mr. Benner's friends but to the community at large. And the same may be said as to the retention of Supt. Seavey.

As to Assistant-Superintendent Dixon, nothing could be learned. All his Honor would say was, "I haven't looked into his case yet." The hesitation or failure to make up his mind leads many to believe that Mr. Dixon's chances of keeping his position are by no means certain. By to-day there may be some developments regarding him.

The feet that Sunt Saavey was singled out to

This was notably true in the case of CORPORATION COUNSEL.

Mr. Bonfield does not expect to be retained, of course, but was the first to resign, and has since asked that there be no delay in naming his successor, and the delay on the part of the Mayor is susceptible of no other explanation. There are many who believe that he is holding back, as has been intimated in these columns already, to give Ald. Tuley opportunity to canvass his strength for a Judgeship, and, in the event of his failing in this, that he would resign his Aldermanship and be given Bonfield's place, etc. A friend of the Alderman added color to the story yesterday by saying that if he failed to get the nomination for Judge he would resign at once, and some of his brethren, anticipating this move, have begun to count noses to see about his confirmation in the evens of his appointment, which they claim they can defeat. He has antagonized many of his party associates in the Council, in some way, and whatever he may ask he will be opposed by them. A reporter was yesterday informed that facts were already being collated to be used against him before the people by certain Aldermen who proposed to fight him to the bitter end the moment he was named for any position.

JOHN FORSTHE

continues to be satisfied with his relations with the Mayor, and to be absolutely sure that he will be Comptroller. His friends say that he has the choice of the two best positions in the gift of Mr. Harrison, and he does not deny it, but he clings with Democratic tenacity to the office of Comptroller, and says he will have that or nothing. McMahon's friends think that he is ahead for Commissioner of Public Works, and Doyle's friends are confident that he will succeed Mr. Larrabee in the Water-Office. No one, however, knows anything about who is ahead, or will be appointed, and, from the best information, no one will know until the last of the coming week. It is understood the appointments will be all sent to the Council a week from Monday, except possibly that of Corporation Counsel, which may be sent in at the next meeting.

tion Counsel, which may be sent in at the next meeting.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

of the Council appointed to arrange a list of Standing Committees was in session in the afternoon in the Mayor's office, but it could not be learned that the members accomplished a great deal. They talked loud and long over the work before them, and exchanged ideas, but no positive conclusion was reached. It is highly probable, however, that the Committees will be arranged as to Chairmanships very much as the Mayor originally reported, the fact being after all the wrangling that none but the loading element of the Council are inclined to be captions about the work to which they are assigned. The business men and better element have no desire for prominence in Committee work, sensible of the fact that the more important the Committee the more observed will be their duties, and they cannot afford to sacrifice their time; but the other element want all the prominence they can get for some reason or another, and are clamoring for what are known as "fat" places. The list will, no doubt, be completed and sent to the Council Monday, and, it is believed, will be adopted as reported.

A Night-Session of the Texas Assembly.

A private letter to a member of the New York
Legalature thus describes a night-session of the
Texas Assembly:

"In the Speaker's chair sits what looks like a
man; you can't just make out what it is, as most
of the honorable gentlemen are very busily en-

man; you can't just make out what it is, as most of the honomble gentlemen are very busily engaged in smoking, and the smoke from so many pipes hangs like a cloud over their heads—very typical, as all the speeches I heard also ended in smoke. Every member had a lighted fallow candle sticking in his desk. Whether this is part of the outfit of every member I enonot say but I suppose it is, for each ope, on the adjournment of the House, carefully laid his away. The Clerk seemed to me to run the machine, as he had a good deal to say at different times. One thing in particular anused me; he was calling the roll, and not liking the way the members answered, or failed to answer, as they lay back sprawling with their feet on the desks,

MRS. YOUNG.

Slowly Improving.

Mrs. Young is recovering alowly. She is still very weak, and lies upon her bed listlessly. She receives visitors, and talks to them freely but mournfully. Over her headboard hangs a cabinet photograph of a beautiful girl, inclosed but mournfully. Over her headboard hangs a cabinet photograph of a beautiful girl, inclosed in a plain frame, and bearing upon it, in delicately-wronght letters, the name of "Mamie." The woman has two or three lady friends, one of whom is with her constantly. Some of the really charitable ladies of the West Side, who care more for relieving suffering when found than for seeing their names in public print, have also sent in delicacies and clothing from their abundance, and she is comparatively comfortable. A doctor in the neighborhood gives her his services free, and a kind lady residing on Monroe street has arranged with a druggist on Madison street to supply her with what medicines ahe requires without cost to her. A lady on Fulton atreet has sent her many little articles of diet.

A reporter visited Mrs. Young last evening, and found her in the condition above described. She talked upon indifferent subjects, and finally she touched upon the subject of the trial. She said that during all that long time she did not believe she at as much food as she could hold in both her hands. When she left her home each morning it seemed to her as though she could never get to the court-room and live through another day. She sat there and listened to the lying abuse and slanders against the character of her dead darling, her living daughter, who was married, and against herself, until she felt that she hadn't a friend left in the world, and no one to take her part. She thought Stevens ought to be hanged, and Trude sent to the Penitentiary for life.

"Did you not have it in your mind all through the trial that if the jury failed to bring in a satisfactogy verdict against Stevens von would take the flw in your own hands!" asked the reporter.

"It suppose if I confess anything to you it

satisfactory verdict against Stevens von would take the law in your own hands?" asked the reporter.

"I suppose if I confess anything to you it will be used in evidence against me," was the reply.

The reporter assured her that he did not wish her to commit berself in any way.

She went on to say that she did not have the pistol until the last Saturday night of the trial. Then she got it and loaded it and kept it by her. She had arrived at that pitch that she did not care to live any longer herself. She remembered nothing after the jurveame in, and she heard something about fourteen years in the Penitentiary. About this time, Trude came and sat down near her, and began to talk with some reporters. She overheard him say that all his charges against her were true and he could prove them. She knew that he could not prove them, and that they were untrue, and yet she was powerless to defend herself. She felt that there was no one to take her part, and that she must take her own. She did not know what kept her at this time from doing something rash. She did not care at that time whether she lived or died.

Upon the subject of her attempt upon the life of Stevens she touched lightly. She appeared to expect that she would be prosecuted, but this did not seem to trouble her greatly. She has been at death's door since the trial, and it will be a long time ere she fully recovers.

INCORPORATED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 2.—Licenses to organize were to-day issued by the Secretary of State to the following proposed corporations:
Worden Mining Company, of Worden, Madi-

Worden Mining Company, of Worden, Madison County; capital, \$9,000.

Western Watch Company, of Chicago; capital, \$10,000; corporators, Albert Troeller, Theodore, Will, and George Troeller.

Lasalle Driving Park and Agricultural Fair Association, of Lasalle; capital, \$8,500; corporators, John M. Welch, James W. Duncan, Michael Byrne, and Andrew J. O'Conor.

The Farmer City Coal Company, of Farmer City; capital, \$2,000.

Asiand Asiand Projective Association, and the delay in their cases was on account of the other part of the other and support the three and early a

on Saturdays:
J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newadosier, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st., near Western-sv.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Blue island-sv., corner of Haisted-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newadosier, and Fancy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Liucoin.

CITY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-VERY CHEAP-TWO TWO-STORY and basement brick houses, Nos. 86 and 71 North Green st., each 25 feet front; lot 25x100 feet; price, \$2x,000; payable \$2,000 cash, and balance in one, two, and three years, with interest at 7per cent per annum, payable annually, and taxes after 1878. GGDEN, SHELDON & CO., southwest corner Lake and Clark-sts. POR SALE - EXTRAORDINARY CHANCE - I taken at once, that fine lot, southeast corner Or len-av, and Jackson-at., having 3 fronts-57 feet of prigners, 16 on Jackson, and 58 on Hermitage-av an be had for \$47.50 per foot: taxes only \$14: plan or a superbly arranged building can be seen at or fiftee. H. OSBORN & SON, 128 La Salie-st., Room-FOR SALE-BY FORCE OF CIRCUMSTANCE

Tor \$2,000, 8-room house, brick cellar with for acc, hot and cold water; connections with main sew 45x150-foot lot, on Forty-third-at., between Bellev and Langley-sta, J. S. JOHNSTON, Room 6, 36 Clar FOR SALE-THE MARBLE-FRONT NESIDENCE, No. 951 Indiana-av. Is in perfect repair, and has all modern improvements. For price, etc., inquire at 8.1 and 82 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE-BLOCK OF STORES ON OGDEN-AV.; fine location; paying large interest: at a bargain. C. S. ENGLE, Room 6 Metropolitan Block.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALK-AT EAST GROVE, CHICAGO'S PRET for 500 each, \$10 cash and \$5 monthly. Go with us the lock and see them free. W. D. C. STREET & CO. 101 East Washington-st. 101 East Washington-st.

PORSALE-\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT
one block from hotel at Lagrange. 7 miles from
Chicago: \$15 down and \$5 monthly: cheapest property
in market, and shown free abstract free; rallroad fare,
10 cents IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE-FORCED SALE OF FARMS TO SAVE the owners from total loss by the foreclosure of mortgages. I will sell at \$20 an acre several choice improved farms, with buildings and orchards, lying mear Crown Point, the county seat of Lake County, Indians, 40 miles and only two hours ride from the City of Chicago. Take the P. C. & St. L. R. W. A. CLARK, Crown Point, Ind. POR SALE-OR EXCHANGE FOR CLEAR PROP-erty, Kansas and Texas lands. M. C. RELLEY, Toxas & Pacific Railway office, 104 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS OF first-class business property—we have always parties who will buy improved first-class usiness property, if you will sell at reasonable prices. Please leave description in our office if you wish to sell it quick. JACUB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st. WANTED THE BEST 30-FOOT LOT ON MICH jear-av, north of Thirty-third-st., that can head for one-quarter cash and the choicest 30-foot to fronting east right on South Park, north of Fifty-third-st. GARNETT & THUMASSON, 176 Dearborn-st. WANTED-WE HAVE A CUSTOMER FOR BRIC house and lot on North Side, east of Wells-st., l or 12 rooms; will pay from 53,000 to 55,000; must be bargain. GALLUP & CAMERON, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A 20 BT 24-INC® STATION—
ary engine, with boilers, complete, of our own
make, suitable for flour-inili, factory, or saw-inili; to
use but a short time, and in all respects as good as new;
will be sold at a bargain. C. & G. COOPER & CO.,
Mount Vergoo. O.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—SECUND-HAND 2 to
3-horse power screw engine, suitable for small
yacht; able to burn either coal or wood; must be cheap
for cash. Address C 38, Tribune office.

TEST-NO IMPOSITION-LOOK HERE-THIS TREASER IN DEPOSITION-LOOK HERE-THIS ETRAGES IN DEPOSITION-LOOK HERE-THIS ETRAGES IN DEPOSITION OF THE PART IN THE PROPERTY IN A BASE OF THE PART IN THE

FOR SALE.

West Side. TO BENT-WEST SIDE-BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, Room 16, 97 LaSalle-7t.... Two-story and basement bricks, 362, 364, 366, and 360

Room 16, 57 LaSalle-7t.;
Two-story and basement bricks, 323, 364, 368, and 388
Park-av.
One-and-a-half-story frame, 480 Warren-av.
Two-story bricks, 5 and 7 Winshrop-place.
Two-story frame, 170 Walnut-tt, 315.
Two-story frames, 822 and 824 West Adams.
Two-story frames, 822 and 824 West Adams.
Two-story and basement brick, 507 South Oakley.
Two-story and basement brick, 290 Irving-place.
Two-story and basement brick, Western-av., near Indian-at. cars.
Two-story and basement brick, 51 Park-av., 238.
Rooms at 56 Nerth Sangamon-at.
Two-story and basement brick, 611 North Robey.

TO RENT-545 WASHINGTON, 385 WARREN-AV.,
IIO Oakley, and 940 Monroe-st., stone-fronts, with disting-room and kitchen on parier floor; gas-fixtures, furnace, laundry, etc., \$25 to 55 per mosth. H. POT-WIN, 120 Washington-st.

TO RENT-38 WALNUT-ST., NEAR ASHLANDAv., 2-story and basement marble-front, 10 rooms, furnace, gas-fixtures, stationary wash-basius in chambers, etc.; the best house on the West Side for the money, 335. GRO. G. NEWBURY, 164 LaSalle-st. money, \$35. GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—200 PER MONTH, 2-STORY AND BASEment brick, 1020 West Adam-st.; \$15, two-story
frame, 10 Harvard-st., arranged for two families; \$10,
two-story frame, 22 Harvard-st.; \$10, 6-room cottage,
3 Harvard-st.; \$18, two-story brick, 968 West Polk-st.;
\$8, six fine rooms, 1:49 West Tayler-st.; \$3, 4 fine
rooms, \$53 Western-sv. Inquire at 505 Western-sv.

TO RENT—7-RÖOM BRICK, \$10; 3 ROOMS, \$5;
1 Mater, sewerage, street-cars; also-seburban places,
JOHN F. EBERHART, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT-A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT stone front house. 11 Park-av., with 14 rooms, and good barn, all fu good repair. Inquire of E. C. BOUN-SAVELL. 225 Ontario-st. TO RENT-402 WEST ADAMS-ST., A LANGE 10 room octagon-front house, furnace, gas fixtures, ste. inquire at 406 West Adams-st.

South Sice.

TO RENT-SOUTH SIDE-BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, Room 16, 90 LaSalle-st:
Three-story and basement stone-fronts, 84 and 86 Vincenness.
Three-story and basement stone-front, 171 Canmet.
Two-snd-a-half-story and basement, 1810, 1812, 1820, 1834, and 1826 Wabash-av.
Three-story and basement brick, 822 Wabash-av.
Two-story frame, large lot, and barn, 1118 Prairie-av.
Two-story frame, 80 Vernon-av.
Two-story trame, brick basement, and large barn.
291 Calumet-av.
Two-story trame, brick basement, and large barn.
291 Calumet-av.
Two-story and basement brick, 183 Forest-av.
Two-story and basement brick, 56 Groveland-court.
Two-story frame, large lot, Forty-seventh-st. and
Egandaie-av.

133 State-st.

TO RENT-ELEGANTLY FURNISHED MESIdences on Michigan, Indiana, Calumet, and Frairisava. and other streets. \$20 to \$175 per month. Call before renting. D. W. STORKS, by Washington-st. TO RENT-NO. 186 VINCENNES-AV., ELEGANT 10-room house; all modere improvements; rent, \$30. J. C. McCORD, 154 LaSalle-st. TO RENT-HOUSE 702 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNES I Twentieth-sl., 10 rooms, 8 closets, bath, large cellar, attic, furnace, etc., very pleasant, desirable, cheap. Call to-day on 8 kirk WOOD, 70 State-sl.

TO RENT-103 VERNON-AV., 8 COZY ROOMS, gas, water, and sewer; 815 per month. Inquire of ALLEN, 94 Twenty-second-st.

North Side. TO RENT-10-ROOM STONE-FRONT, FURNACE, parior food fat, erooms; modern improvements; near Lincols Park and cars. Half & SNOW, 153 Randolph-st. dolph-st.

TO RENT-BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, ROOM 18, 89
LaSalic-st.: No. 752 Sedgwick-st.: near Lincoir
LaSalic-st.: No. 752 Sedgwick-st.: near Lincoir
hot and coid water, and large lot.

Suburbane TO RENT-EVANSTON DWELLING-HOUSES Free through the property of the market in perfect order, and ready for occupancy, at lowers, apply of the property of the pr owner, 418 Mcalgan-av.

TO RENT-A COMFORTABLE DWELLING OF TEN
Trooms: large grounds; half a block from corner
Clark-st and Diversy Road, Lake View: two minutes'
walk from horse cars. SCHRADER BROS., 178 Dearborn-st.

DOTS-St.

TO RENT-ENGLEWOOD—CHOICE COTTAGES,
with lake water, close to depot, \$10 per month.

D. W. STORES, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT-SOUTH EVANSTON—FIRST-CLASS
house, barn, large lot, good order; low rent. Address
E. N. TILLOTSON, Englewood, or F. HYDE, S. Evanston.

TO RENT-ENGLEWOOD—COTTAGES AND
houses near depot; good repair, hot and cold water.
E. N. TILLOTSON, Tillotson Block, Englewood. TO RENT-GOOD HOUSES, WITH LOTS OR ACRES
Of ground, at North or West Evanston, at prices so
low that anybody may have a home. Also Glencoe.
BEVERIDGE & DEWEY, 95 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-Sie A MONTH-A GOOD HOUSE OF 10 rooms, near Ridgeland depot, this side of Oak Park.

Address 1165 indians-av.

TO RENT-AT AUSTIN-TWO COTTAGES AND 10 ne 2-story house, nicely located, and in first-class order, \$10 per month. BEVERLIDGE & DEWEY, 56 Dearborn-st.

TO BENT-FLATS. West Side.

TO RENT-ONE FLAT OF FOUR ROOMS. 6-5

Madison-st.: second story, in zood order. LEAHY,
Fidelity Safe Depository, 11 to 12 o'clock daily. TO RENT-NEW AND DESIRABLE PLATS OF 4. 5, and 6 rooms in Lombard Building, Third-av.. acar Jackson-st., suitable for Post-Office employee and small families. ALFRED W. SANSOME, 7 Union Building. South Bige.

TO RENT_ROOMS.

TORENT-NICE ALCOVE ROOM, BACK CHAMBER and bedroom, furnished or unfurnished for light housekeeping or boarding out. No. 153 Johnson, mass.

West Side.
TO RENT—HANDSOME SUITES OF TWO, THREE,
or four rooms, corner Green and Madison-sta: also
one flat 9s West Madison-st. Apply to L. BALD WIN. TO RENT-SUITE OF 3 FRONT BOOMS, SUITABLE for honsekeeping, with bath-room, hot water, etc. 541 West Madison-st. Stores.

TO RENT-98 SOUTH WATER-ST. INQUIRE OF W. 'A. BARTON, 1550 Wabssh-av., or of F. P. TAYLOR, 72 Madison-st.

TO RENT-STORES 198 AND 198 JACKSON-ST., Specially fitted for storing and cleaning grain; steam nower; will rent low to a good party. GEO, C. WALKER, 13 Chamber of Commerce. TO RENT-STORE-NORTHWEST COBMER LAKE and State; second floor, well lighted: freight elevator and entside stairs. H. M. SHERWOUD, 70 state.
TO RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT 641 WEST Madison-st.; a good opening for dry goods or boots and shoes. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-\$18 PER MONTH, TO GOOD PARTY, elegant brick store 159 East Van Buren-st. TO RENT-STORE, WITH FIXTURES, AND FOUL large rooms for housekeeping; \$18 a month; at 73 Lake-st. TO KENT-STORES-BY BAIRD & BRADLEY,
Room id, so Lasaile-st.; No. 14 North Canal-st.,
between Randolph and Lake; 306 North Wells-st.
TO RENT - PART OF BASKMENT STOKE FOR
business or office; good show window and vault,
\$25. No. 162 East Madison-st., near Lasaile.

Miscellaneous

To RENT-LOTS ON THE CORNER OF BEACH
I and Mather-sts., with railroad track. A good location for coal, wood, or lumber yard; cheap rent. GEO.
C. WALKER, IS Chamber of Commerce. WANTED TO BENT.

WANTED-TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOM ON Indians av. between Twenty-eighth and Thirty-second sts., not advertised; references. Address X Y Z, Tribune omice.

WANTED-TO RENT-4 OR 5 ROOMS FOR HOUSE-keeping north of Twelfth st., cast of State; give full description and price. Address SHIMERS, 211 State st. WANTED-TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE IN Hyde Park for responsible party; will pay \$50 per month from June 15 to Sept. 15, 1879. JOHN G. LONG, 72 Washington-st.

WANTED-TO RENT-ON SOUTH SIDE, A COTtage of six or eight rooms, in good repair, and pleasant locality; rent must be reasonable. Address B 77, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE-RETAIL STOCK OF BOOTS and stock; invoice at cost, \$6,00, for part cash and real estate. Apply at the store, 137 Twenty-second-st. I HAVE 1% ACRES OF LAND AT ENGLEWOOD, 2 sood residence in the city of lockford. Ill., to exchange for residence or business lot on the South Side. Apply at 532 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE OR FOR SALE CHEAP-10 LOTS at Park Ridge, Ill.; make an offer, VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wia.

TO EXCHANGE—A SECTION OF AS FINE LAND as ever laid out-door in Northern Texas; what have your GS4, Tybune office. bave you? C.34, Tribune office.

WE HAVE AN ELEGANT SUBURBAN RESIdence in this lovely city, 9 rooms and kitchen,
large wine cellar, two disterns, barn, shout 5 acres
laid out in shrubbery and fruit, all in the order; cos88,000; will trade for farm in illinois worth \$5,000;
nnest climate in United States; good society, rich sol,
good water; hundreds of Illinois beople come hear for
health. A. M. LAPHAM & CO., Springheid, Mo.

CASH PAID FOR PRIVATE LIBRARIES OR SIXgle volumes. Buy books of all kinas in any quastrity. CHAPIN'S, corner Madison and Dearborn-sia.

I NGERSOLL'S LAST TWO LECTURES: "THE
MISLAKES Of Moses" and "Skulls"; icabbi Bene's
nawer, "Lying Made Easy," all three 5 cents seab.
sent postpaid by mail upon receipt of price. The tracts
supplied. Address BALDWIN'S cheap bookstore, 170
Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

CHEAP ROCKS. NEW AMEL. 10.000 VOLS. CHEAP ROOKS—NEW AMERand glit, \$40; cost \$160. Johnson's Cyclopedia, 4 vols.,
half morocco, \$40. Serioner's Magazine, sound, 11
vols. and index, \$15. Newton's Works, 10 vols., \$2.50.
Cash paid for books and magazines. Down-stalra, at
MILLER'S cheap bookstore, 102 Madison-45.

POARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS: \$20

Depays for the weeks board and unition at Fowler
institute, Kendal County, III. Summer term commences May i. Pupils received any time; can remain
during vacation at same rate. For circulars, etc., address PRINCIPAL, as above. TELEGRAPHY-LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN be taught telegraphy, practically, fitting them for employment. Apply at 280 East Ohio-at.

A DVICE TREE NERVOUS DEBILITY, STUTTERing, female, ing, and mes's diseases cured. Patients visited or bearded. N. J. AIKIN, M. D., 194
Clark-st. The poor prescribed for cratic.

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WANTED—A MAN WHO IS COMPETENT TO
take care of horses, buggies, and herness, and
willing to make himself useful about a place; no losfers
need apply. C. B. DUPEE, corner Gist? and Extequit-sis.
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WANTED—SOO MORE GOOD LABORERS FOR railroad work; \$1.55 per day; boare, \$1 per week; free fare. 8s South Canal-st. McHUGM & CO.

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WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS GENMAN SERVANT SII North Clark-st. private family; highest of wages. WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED-A CAPABLE GIRL TO WAIT ON table and do housework. Apply immediately at 575 Dearborn-av.

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WANTED-KYPRIENCED SHIRTMAKERS
384 West Madison-st. HURSSELL & WHA WANTED-ATE TO SEW ON OVERALLS UNDER ALLS TO SEW ON OVERALLS TO SEW ON OVERALLS AND SEW ON OVERALLS APPLY A TACTORY OF CLEMENT & SAYER, 416 to 424 Milwankee-3.

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Work in city and country, private boarding-house
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MES. F. REISS, 307 State-4.

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A CHICKERING PIANO, LITTLE USED, AND rery fine, all modern improvements. Owner must sall. Can be seen at REED'S Temple of Music, 191 and 196 State-st.

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Something very new.
Tone as clear, sweet, and powerful as a concert grand. Repeating action of lightning quickness.

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LIEGANT NEW PIANOFORTES AND ORGANS upright planos at \$125. \$175. \$175. and \$200; fine tone organs. \$35. \$45. \$65. \$75. and \$100. with new pears' guarantee. R. T. MARTIN, 265 and 267 State-st.

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Chattel mortgages acknowledged.

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43 for dead cows. Send orders. C. BLOHME,
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hats, \$1. 25 to \$2; sith hats, \$1; caps, 10 to 75 cents.

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OST—A BLACK ONYX SLEEVE-BUTTON. THE
finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the office
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L OST—RED Hishs SETTER, WHITE ON BREAST;
Der Prairie-ay, and Thirty-secreta-st.

OST—BY EMANUEL THOMPSON, ON A RANdolph-st. say, \$125. If the finder will return it to
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MODICE—IF THE PERSON Suifably rewarded.

NOTICE-IF THE PERSON WHO STOLE MY overcost from my dilect last evening between 4 and 7 will return the saper. he is welcome to the cost, ALBERT W. LANDON, 128 Clark-st.

STRAYED-OR STOLEN-FROM THE HESIDENCE of Heary H. Folk, Lyons, Cook County, 1il., one cress-colored pony, dark mane and tail, and dark strips across the back.

A LL PARTIES IN WANT OF FURNITURE. CABpets, cooking stoves, crockery, or household
goods of any kind, will find it to their interest to examine my stock and low prices. Liberat iterms and raidealing can be relied en. Houses furnished throughout on easy payments. Open evenings. HIRAL
BRUSH, 77) Medison-14., near the bridge. PARGAINS IN ELEGANT FURNITURE—W. Dave just received some fress bargains in elegan parior and chamber furniture, and offer extraordinate bargains to purchasers. E. T. MARTIN, 265 and 58 State-et.

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WANTED — A GUOD SWALL SECOND-HAND reproof safe, with combination lock more mailer for than 16226 inches inside. Address, this day, carly, riving inside measure, maker, and price. T. BELLOW, Palmer House.

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7 NORTH CLARK-ST., FOURTH DOOR FROM the bridge. First-class board \$4 to \$6 per week, with use of plane. Day board \$3.50.

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D ate family for gentleman, wife, and three children
(little griss of E. Iv. and 4 years) on North or South
Side in pleasant, neighborhood. Address 2 13, Tribuus. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDE, WATCHES, A bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 fixed colph-st., near Clark, Roomes and a Matchished (85).

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ANY SUM FROM 350 TO \$1,000 TO LOAN ON A furniture, pinnes, etc., Rooms 19 and 20, 103 Washington-st. G. H. WALKER.

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\$1,500 to loan on city property. JOHN W. MARSH 4 60., 152 Dearborn-st.

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FOR SALE-A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS: 15

to 25 hands annually employed; profits large, and
doing \$20,000 to \$25,000 pusiness; amount securited
about \$4,000. Inquire as G.C. WHIPPLE'S, 58 South
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FOR SALE-A NICE NEW LITTLE BUSINESS

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property, routals paying over 8-per cent net on the
price, castly handled; part cash and time. GAINEST

5 THOMASSON, 170 Dearborn-8.

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C. P. KIMBALL & CO., 570 AND 572 WABARY, A.V. or nauracturers of the carriages, have new on han the largest and best stock of carriages were exhibited in this city, including many kinds kept by no other house here. Our elegant side-bar and stirgle spring to be the standard for style, eleganes of finish, and derability. Our beautiful leather and canopy top the tone are the linest yet produced. We size and extra clusters are the linest yet produced. We size also the carriages, the fine indicate, coupes, etc., from Manille & Co., and the unequaled receivers and references from Manille & Co., and the clear and canopy. It is fill a Co.

Please take notice, that withe our stock of the line of the clear and beat, our prices, quality considered.

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TERMS TO CITT SUBSCRIB ers for the delivery of The Transfer at Eve wood, and flyde Park left in the counting

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WASHINGTON D. C.—1519 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

MeVicker's Theatre Medison street, between Dearborn and State.

Haverly's Theatre, street, corner of Monroe, Engi Rankin and Kitty Blanchard. Hooley's Theatre.
loigh street, between Clark and LaSalle. En
mi of Maggie Mitchell. "Fanchon." After

Clark street, opposite the Court-House. Engent of Frank Frayne. "Si Slocum."

Academy of Music.

Halsted street, between Medison and Monroe.
ety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

White Stocking Park

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1879.

An entire day was wasted in the Illino ate yesterday in a squabble over the bill to levy a tax upon express companies and express wagons, and a lengthy and disagree-able lecture by Senator Whiring on the duties and proprieties of a legislator's career. The end of it was the bill was killed and the Senate put into a bad temper to no purpose

THEODORE B. WEBER, who was shot noon at 2 o'clock from the effects of the nd, and his slayer is held without bail ition of mind at the time she plan manifests little sorror of her bloody work. is little sorrow or grief at the result

dent Seaver's resignation will continue that officer at his post will give general satisfaction. There should be ities in the Police Department, and Mayor Harrison has chosen the right to keep politics out of it. shal BENNER's resignation was not tendered because we are glad to believe, it missed an opportunity to get a very flatter ing indorsement from the new Mayor; bu Mr. BENNER can very well get along with this formality, and his relations with the ministration will be none the less ntisfactory on that account.

California taxpayers who are dissatisfied with the revenue sections of the new Constitution recently built in that State, have submitted the sections of that document relai ing to taxation to Mr. DAVID A. WHIAS' Cru cible, and as a result have a quantity and quality of dross which would disgnst even the rudimentary student of political science. Mr. Wells condemns in toto the grasping theory adopted by these California Sol that property, like the milk of the dishones er, may be skimmed on all sides and in every form in which it may preitself without regard to tangibility or the fact that it may become onerous to certain classes of the community slope theory that commends itself to the aind of the man of average good sense. He declares that the sweeping provisions of this new Constitution will not stand the test of the United States Constitutional law, and will not even be respected by the people whose property it affects. In a word, that it is utterly impracticable, and cannot be

The Democrats of Kentucky in State Convention and the Democrats of Illinois as rep-resented in the Legislature have passed reso-lutions indorsing the action of Congress in the attempt to open the door to free and un-trammaled fraud at Congressional and Presi-dential elections. The doctrine set forth in these Democratic declarations foreshadows the course of the party in Congress, and gives the lie to the pretense that it from the polls. Their policy far more comprehensive. It includes the repeal of all laws whatsoever by which the Federal Government is empowered to protect the purity of the ballot-box; it means that tissue ballots shall be voted in South Carolina, and that fraud and intimidaion shall be practiced everywhere with no other hope of prevention or punishment than that based on such an execution of the laws wholly in sympathy with the fraude and their perpetrators. Resolutions of this kind are needed just now to encourage the Democrats in Congress in their honders. rats in Congress in their hopeless with a strong minority and a fearless are. The only satisfaction they can tive. The only satisfaction they can be in the consciousness that their applieded alike by the Confederates atticks, and the Bourbons of Illinois.

the outsinty confronting them the the Trendent will veto the Legislative, Ju-dicial, and Executive Appropriation bill with its political attachments repealing that part of the Bection laws which provides for the fact that they relate to a period so far distant that there will be ample opportunity in the meantime to forget that they ever made any threats. They do all their revolutionary talk in a canons bound about with friple-plated secrecy, and greater care was never taken than now to keep the country in ignorance of what transpires in these con-claves. There are hot heads and cool heads, and if all that is said could be published verbation, the reason for these extra precaupeople would clearly appear. If the party councils were not at variance, and if the most reckless of revolutionary projects were not earnestly advocated by men of prominence, there would be none of this oath bound secrecy.

THE GROWTH OF WINILISM

The New York Herald has recently printed valuable contribution to the literature of Nihilism, which goes to show that this formidable agency of revolution is not so recent in its origin as has been generally upposed. On the other hand, it would appear from the *Herald's* compilation of facts that this enemy of the Russian Government is already half a century old, though never so

The first secret society was formed in 1825, and was organized with the distinctive purpose of substituting constitutional gov-ernment for personal despotism. It was not long before it came in collision with the Sovernment, and on the 18th of December of that year hundreds paid the penalty of revolution with their blood in the streets of St. Petersburg, while all the members of the Society who were known were either hanged or banished to Siberia. The fearful revenge of the Government, however, only cotched it. It next came to the surface in London, where an organ called the Bell, closely resembling ROCHEPORT'S Lanterne, was established by the revolutionist HERTZEN, who advocated the destruction of every member of the Royal family, the titled ristocracy, and the priests, the equal division of landed property, and popular repre-sentation. Notwithstanding the efforts of sentation. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Government to prevent it, his paper gained wide circulation in Russia, and sym-pathizers with his doctrine appeared in all ranks of society. New organizations were formed advocating his ideas, and two papers appeared in Russia—the Sovremeinnik and the Ruskow Slove—which were devoted to a more liberal form of Government. They did not last long, however, as their principal did not last long, however, as their principa writers were speedily sent to Siberia. Be tween 1858 and 1870 the press had more lm munity, and the new movement rapidly gained ground, and women engaged in it even more zealously than the men, not only working as missionaries in the cause of a more liberal Government, but demanding for themselves the same rights as men

Wealthy women engaged in menial work Princesses taught peasants. They taught the schools and studied the professions, especially that of medicine, and on the marri-question they took the radical ground of noring it altogether and becoming wives without any formality of ceremony. The term "Nihilist" was first applied to them in 1864 by a writer who taunted them with believing in nothing. They accepted the epithet and have retained it ever since. The movement has made its most rapid growth since 1870, and in the past nine years has spread into the army, official circles, the shurch, the schools and universities, and all classes of men and women, the latter as rule being enthusiastic to a degree that tread on fanaticism. VEBA SASSULICH is only a type of hundreds of others. The young girls in the schools are often the most zeal-

Speaking of the details of the organization the Herald states that its members are organized into circles, and as soon as a circle nun bers sixty members it is subdivided into ten circles of six persons each. Each circle has an agent who collects regular contributions from the members, which are applied to th purchase of arms and the spread of ideas. Membership is not easily obtained. A can-didate has to bring recommendations of trustworthiness, and, after these have been investigated, he is voted for in full meeting. It only requires two votes to reject him, tory evidence of disqualification is presented, one vote will do the work. The oath which is taken is one of unusual sever-

reform.

ity. The candidate swears as follows: "I, A. B., do solemnly, before the altar of my mother country, promise and swear that I will never disclose, under penalty of death, any of the secrets of the 'Russian National Secret Society,' secrets of the 'Russian National Secret Society,'
before any agent of the tyrannical Russian Government, having the Czar at its head, or any one
whom I do not actually know to be a member of
this Society; that I will sacrifice my life and all
that is sacred to me in the struggle against the
bloodthirsty tyrants and oppressors of the Russian
people; that I will obey and execute every unanimous designed of the gircle settless. people; that I will obey and execute every manimous decision of the circle, without hesitation, being ready to sacrifice my life, and regardless of any personal danger I may encounter in so doing. I know that we must be ready to fight in the name of the liberty of the Russian people when the moment of arising shall arrive and the grand sign be given calling all to arms. I do solven the state of the liberty of the carms. shall arrive and the grand sign be given calling all to arms. I do solemnly swear that I will resist, in case of an attempt to arrest me or any member of the Society by the Government agents, with whatever weapon is at my disposal at the moment, without fear or regard for personal consequences; that I will not recommend any new member without the knowledge that he is a true friend of the oppressed Russian people; that from the moment I become a member of this 'Secret National Russian Society' I regard myself as the aworn enemy sian Society' I regard myself as the aworn enemy to the Russian despotical Government and begin to act against it by every means I can command."

Such is the terrible secret agency with which the Russian Government has to deal, and the very magnitude of its preparations shows that the whole Empire must be honey-combed with it. If Nihilism were confined to one city, like St. Petersburg, for instance, the Government, through its secret methods of espionage, would undoubtedly stamp it out; but when it calls upon its experienced Generals and places them in command of the various centres with absolute power, and declares martial law all over the Empire, it is a confession that the enemy with which it grapples is a powerful one. It is beyond the reach of its police and its secret agents. The severity of the measures which it has inaugurated, the character of the men whom it has invested with authority, and the summoning of the military to arms, show that it antic the military to arms, show that it anticipates something more than occasional assassinations. It has armed itself to meet the threatened revolution. If such a danger were not menaced, the monstrons preparations made by the Government would be absurd. It has entered the lists against its secret enemy armed with the latter's weapons. It meets force with force, murder with murder, and barbarity with barbarity. It is not a very pleasant spectacle, this vast Empire, whose Government has done or much to reseme the victims of tyranny outside of its own limits, at war with its own people; on the one hand,

accomplish reforms by the assin and incendiary.

The Republicans of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit have called a Convention to be held at Elgin on the 26th inst. to nominate three ndidates for Judges of the Circuit Court. The present incumbents are Judge MURPEY, of McHenry; Judge Urron, of Lake; and Judge Copy, of DuPage County. The district is a large one, including Kane, DeKalb, McHenry, Lake, Boone, DuPage, and Kepdall Counties. These counties are all Re ublican in politics, and upon a full party rote can give 9,000 Republican majority. rat, were elected to fill vacancies, and have been comparatively but a short time on the

We believe there is no real opposition to he re-election of Judge MURPHY. He is ne of the ablest, most experienced, and innstrious Judges now on the Bench in Il-nois. He is in the full vigor of his intellectual strength, and it would be a great loss to the State should he not be re-elected. He is probably the first choice of nine-tenths voters of the district, including men of all shades of political opinion. After pay-ing a high tribute to the judicial character of the Judge, the Harvard (McHenry County)

Fortunately, so far as this county is corned there is no ground for controversy.—it is a simple matter of the re-election of Judge Munrary. The people of McHenry County feel a pardonable pride in having contributed to the judiciary of Lilinois one of its most able, conscientious, and satis factory members, while the people of the entire cir-cuit have lesson to congratulate themselves on the manner in which Judge Munrar has justified their selection. He has lived among us since he was poy; he began the practice of his profession her and twenty-one years ago, when he was little mo and twenty-one years ago, when he was little more than a boy in years, was elected to a position on the Bench. The fact that he has been kept upon the Bench ever since is one of the strongest arguments in favor of an elective judiciary m an intelligent community. Every detail or his life, from his boyhood to the present, has been known to the people; and in all those years there has never been the shadow of a doubt as to his ability, his integrity, or his independence."

The people and Bar of Chicago feel direct and personal interest in the re-election of Judge MURPHY. He has been Chie Justice of the Appellate Court in this dis rict ever since that Court was organized, an all have been impressed with his ability, his promptness, and his fairness, as well as by his personal dignity and manliness. The work of the Appellate Court has not been rmitted to fall behind; the Court is prompt the disposition of all before it; and the people of this city and the Bar hold the Chief-Justice in high regard officially and personally, and look forward with satisfacon to his re-election.

A RED-HOT SOUTHERN PRODUCTION. The exuberant love and tender devotion which the ex-Rebels have for the Union a not only shown by the occasional outburst of the Brigadiers in Congress and the bom bastic utterances of the Okolona States, bu crop out in all sorts of ways. The lates manifestation of Southern patriotism is contained in a play which has just been written by a Southern lawyer in Washington, and i ended to fire the Southern heart, as troupe is already organizing to perform it is the Southern cities. The Washington correspondent of the Cleveland Leader fur his paper with choice extracts from the work, of some of which we svall our selves. The play is in five acts, and is salled "Madame Surratt." It is written to show that she was the innocent victim of Andrew Johnson's debauchery, drunkenness, and cruelty, and she accordingly appears as the heroine. Among the characters are John Brown, JEFF DAVIS, JOHN WILKES BOOTH, the BAKER, and PAYNE, the would-be assassin o Mr. SEWARD. JOHN BROWN is depicted in very lively and lurid manner, which will give the scenic artist and property man fin chances for effects. Like Hamlet's father he always appears as a ghost, though he does not stalk about in the majestic manner pe culiar to the Royal Dane. He is painted as a Communist, and he goes marching of about the stage with the Devil for a compan on and snakes for followers. In one pla the Devil exclaims:

But they who sing "John Brown is marching on," Will one day raze you cities from their base—God speed the day, and hell light up their torches New York, Chicago, Pittsburg, and St. Louis, si Shall have their guillotines, to make France for her little sport of blood was as nothing to that

John himself will delight the Socialist His utterances are always of an incendiar sort, after the following fashion: Pil leap into the raging multitude; And give to working men a higher law, To hold the world and capital in awa, Till the Freemen of the North, Whose children feed on broth,

Whose children feed on both, Light up the avenging fire. Leaping from spire to spire— My spirit soaring higher; Till toiling millions find their shackles gone. And shout to beaven, "John Brown is marchi-on." Meanwhile the Devils themselves are not behind their companions in heat of state-ment, though, singularly enough, in view of John's ferocious utterances, they manifest very unbecoming spirit of dislike for him. In one situation they march over the stage burning brimstone in a caldron and singing

the following cheerful ditty: Stir the brimstone; stir it well— We brought it from the pits of Hell! Stir the brimstone; let bim smell The price of blood—the stink of Hell! The author of "Madame Surratt" outdoe

Mr. LAMAR in his admiration of JEFF DAVIS. who is thus characterized: And now the battling against the world in arms, He leads the land of Washington to war. For four long years, undaunted and sublime, He stands—the brightest mark upon the cliffs of

JOHN WILKES BOOTH, however, is the principal object of his devotion. He dislikes EDWIN BOOTH, for "EDWIN is a Union man," though he thinks he is John's "brillant brother." He commences his plan with an allusion to the family, which is somewhat ame both in facts and in metre. He says: Have been the greatest actors on the stage.

Descended from the Jews, they still inherit
Those gifts of genue, energy and thrift,
Which make Judea's name a provero thro' the

world:
world:
And notwithstanding England's crael prejudice,
She cradies them in old Westminster Abbey.
His father was a wonder on the stage. ills father was a wonder on the stage—
And J. Wilkes Booth inherits all his genius.

Here is the assassination scene:

See! see! he strikes at yonder towering heads Whose murdered millions lie in gory beds. Strikes Lincoln down; and yonder shooting Reveals the last dread tragedy of war! His death scene is melodramic in the en reme. As Boorn is shot, he shricks: "From this wave of fire, with plunging shot, I'll glut the maw of hell, infernal fiends!" As he expires. Lineoun's ghost rises and supports him! Then comes Mrs. SURRATT, with he following not very original farewell:

the following not very original income.

Soft! soft! There is a judgment yet to come.

And God withholds His thunderbolts till fhen:

Meanwhile, my murderers one by one shall fall.

Till suicide and misery engulf them all.

May heaven forgive! They know not what they do.

Furewell, my friends! To all farewell—

And thou, my child, a list and long farewell.

Heaven's hiemings on the child—farewell, fare The last scene of all is intended to be

Let me walk into my tomb!" Whether the soldiers granted his absurd request will never be known, as the curtain falls and the play is ver. It will readily be seen that, with pl of blue and red fire and a lavish use of the lime-light, the play will carry the gallery off its feet, even if it does not capture the parquette. It is the most vigorous preparation for firing the Southern heart we have yet seen, and will put the Okolona States to its trumps if it wishes henceforth to be consid-

THE RAWERIPT-FEE CASES.

The trials, or the so-called trials, of the Registers in Bankruptoy before the United States Court on Thursday was another tration of the uncertainty of the law. Register HIBBARD was indicted for the extortion of illegal fees in bankruptey. The indictment charged him with taking these fees of the bankrupt. It was objected that the fees were collected from the bankrupt estate in the hands of the Assignee,—the assets of the bankrupt having passed into the hands of the Assignee before the fees were collected by the Register. The Court held that this objection was a sound one, and, as the indictment charged the taking from the bankrupt, the case was abandoned and the jury acquitted the accused. We suppose, though we do not know, that this acquittal does not preclude the indictment of the Register for the illegal fees from some other person, but who that person is we will not venture to suggest. In cases of bankruptcy, the practice, or the law, provided that at the time of filing the petition \$50 was deposited with the clerk by the petitioner to cover the costs. The appointment of the Assignee followed the earnings of the Register, to whom was delivered over the original deposit. It seems that the Register, to be legally indicted, must be charged with taking the fees of some person, but who that person is admits, perhaps, of profound discussion and doubt. As the original deposit was made to secure the Register, and was therefore practically his prop erty from the moment of its deposit, it may turn out in the end that the Register only took the illegal fees out of his own property, -that is, robbed himself of what already

was his own. We assume that this so-called trial will be the end of the bankruptcy-fee cases. Laboring under the inability to find out whose money was illegally taken by the Register, the fact of illegal taking cannot well be prosecuted.

While Mr. HISBARD can, therefore, on criminal prosecution, have no opportunity of explaining, defending, or vindicating his official action, nor be held to punishment if such action be declared illegal, there is the tribunal of public opinion which takes juris diction of all this class of cases and decide them without reference to the technical re quirements of statutes or indictments. Pub ic opinion in the end, if it can be fully in formed of the truth, rarely fails in reaching a just decision. Therefore it is that Mr. Hib-Bard's friends should not be content with the mere formal verdict of not guilty rendered without any testimony being heard. They owe it to him and to the public to vindi cate his official conduct clearly by a frank statement of the facts. The general declaration that the Grand Jury could find in his long record, covering several years, only defense. He was indicted in three cases Each case charged him with taking a par The same fees were taken in hundreds of other cases—these being selected as repreto secure punishment. We understand that the fees charged in these indictments as being illegal are dependent upon a construction of the law, and that some of them have been held by some Courts to be legal and by other Courts illegal, and that his action was taken after the best legal advice, sanctioned by the consent of the parties to the suits. We may be mistaken as to some of the details, but we think we are not mistaken that Mr. HIBBARD owes it to public opinion, and to his further usefulness in office, to make a straightforward, manly statement of the facts, and leave it to public opinion to vindicate him If he merits it.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

The London *Economist* of a recent date states the work of supplying Germany with gold has been substantially completed. There will have to be, of course, the ordinary annual additions to keep up the supply of coin, but the once formidable demand has been substantially satisfied. While Germany has obtained the gold for coinage, the dis carded silver is largely on hand, and much of it remains to be sold, probably between \$75,000,000 and \$100,000,000. A portion of this will be consumed for subsidiary coin, but the bulk of it must find its way to may ket. The existence of this body of silver, liable to be precipitated on the market a any time, is given as the reason why France does not at once remove the restrict silver coinage, and the restriction by the States of the Latin Union and by the United States keeps the price of silver far below its accustomed rate. Assuming that the de pression of silver is due to this stock held by Germany and likely to be forced into the coinage of other States if the restriction be removed, the Economist advise s remedy which will meet this temporary lifficulty. It advises that the British ernment should ascertain from the German Government the amount of silver held by Germany for sale, and that the English Government then authorize the Bank of England to buy one-half of it, under s oledge that the remainder be not sold for ive years, -the purchase to be made at the average price of the last three years. By this arrangement Germany would be able to dispose of at a fair price that which she can not now sell, and England would find a profit in the matter of exchange with India and other Eastern countries. The bank might be allowed to hold the silver as bullion and to issue notes against it as she now does against gold. It is said that this arrange ment requires no Parliamentary legislation the existing law authorizing the Governmen to give its sanction to the transaction. It

ing a large buyer of silver at times. He spoke at some length on the impolicy of excluding the bank from being a buyer of silver, and his remarks that 'silver will,' if the bank is restricted from purchasing it, 'seil at a lower price than if the bank were allowed to buy it,' and that, by permitting its purchase, 'we shall probably insure the maintenance of such a stock of silver as may give facilities for rectifying the exchanges and supplying the demands of commerce, 'show that he perfectly recognized the propriety of the bank storing up silver in this manner when occasion required. The bank has been in times past, it is as well to call to mind, a large holder of silver ballion."

of the stock of redeemed silver now on hand, or so materially reduce it as to give promise of its immediate distribution, the States of the Latin Union will remove the restrict on the coining of silver, and the consequent demand, being equal to the annual supply, silver will resume its relation to gold, as it had held in the twenty-five years previous to the demonetization of the \$450,000,000 of that metal by Germany. That extraordinary disuse of silver and consequent demand for gold to take its place forced France to discontinue coining, and the discovery that the United States had also demonetized silver forced the price down. The exhaustion of the German stock is all that is needed to restore the demand for and the price of silver.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COMMERCE.

There is undoubtedly a growing sentiment in England that Disnaur's foreign and home olicy is in a large measure responsible for the general depression in English trade and consequent suffering among the people. The Republican party in this country lost more period of hard times that followed than it ever lost by reason of any political act of its own. So the Ministerial party in England can scarcely escape a similar respons for the hard times, though it may be unfair y imposed by the people. This view of the case has undoubtedly gained new force from the recent speech delivered by Mr. BRIGHT before the Liberal Association of Birmingham. The character of the address may rathered from the following extract :

"You will observe that I have not assailed the Government. I leave them to the retribution which awaits them. [Loud cheers.] They have which awaits them. [Loud cheers.] They have played, in my view, falsely with both Parliament and with the country. [Hear, hear.] They have wasted, and are now wasting, the blood and the treasure of our people. [Hear, hear.] They have tarnished the mild reign of the Queen-[Hear, hear]—by needless war and slaughter on two continents, and by the menace of needless war in Europe. They have solled the fair name of England by subjecting the population of a province gland by subjecting the population of a province which had been freed by Russia through war and treaty by handing it over to the cruel and the odi-ous Government of the Turk. [Hear, near.] And beyond this they have shown, in my view, during in interval of five years through which they have been in possession of office and of power, that they are imbecile at home and turbulent and wickd abroad. [Great cheering.] I say this, that I save them to the judgment of the constituencies of the United Kingdom, to which they must speed-ily appeal, and to the heavy condemnation which impartial history will pronounce upon them."

In the course of his speech, which was all

s aggressive and vigorous as the above exract, Mr. BRIGHT did not omit making a ubtle connection between the policy of Government and the falling off in trade. He bespoke especially the cultivation of a closer friendship with Russia as the best means for stimulating the interchange of products. Russia exports corn, hides, flax, emp, and many other commodities of which England is necessarily a purchaser, and England would purchase still more largely of Russia if the British manufacturers and merchants could sell more largely to Russia. This is the commercial bearing which the foreign policy of suspicion and distrust in dealing with Russia exerts, and the warlike policy in India and Africa is charged with similarly depressing influence on British

While there is no doubt that the Govern ment policy of Great Britain of late year has not been calculated to stimulate and de velop the trade of the country, the English are beginning to realize that American con etition has more to do with the prevailing depression than has any policy on the part of the Government. The London Globe, in a recent article on this subject, fully admits that British manufacturers are steadily losin ground where they formerly enjoyed a mon opoly, and attributes the change to the supe riority of American goods and of American Globe, "bring to commerce, ge same method and system that they have brought to meteorology, and with the same certainty of result." This is high praise. The same journal also contributes some information which, if correct, will give the American people a better appreciation of our Consulate system than has been generally entertained It is to this system, we are told, that the Americans are indebted for accurate informa tion as to the condition and demands of for eign markets,-a knowledge which is cer tainly of wonderful aid in guiding the ex tent and character of production.

American competition with English trade is reaching out into fields where it would once have been regarded as simply impossible " Carrying coals to Newcastle" was former ly the most vivid expression of a work of supererogation. But the phrase threatens lose its significance. Not that America coal is directly imported into England as yet, but it is finding markets where English coal alone was sold formerly. This is particularly true of the Mediterranean coun tries. It is only a little more than a year since the first cargo of American coal was shipped to the Mediterranean as an experiment. But the excellent quality and lov price soon commended it to general use, and now cargoes of coal are frequently consigned to Marseilles, Trieste, Cadiz, Leghorn, Alexandra, and other Mediterranean ports. In the meantime the British coal-fields are losing their advantages by long strikes and lock outs. Reflection shows that it is rather

American competition than Government pol-icy which accounts in the main for the de-pression of English trade. Crime often apparently assumes the form in epidemic. One suicide is almost certain to be followed by another, and one murder breeds another. A railroad accident is sure to be the orerunner of an indefinite series, and a bank robbery in one city sets all the burglars at work in others. Dr. Hammond says that a man in Paris, having hung himself on a certain beam in an out-house, two or three other persons went successively to the same place and bung them-selves in the same manner, until the Govern-ment finally had the beam removed in order to prevent any further imitation of the original nicide. The attempts upon the life of King WILLIAM, of Germany, were followed by like attempts of assassination on the King of Italy, the King of Spain, and the Czar of Russia. The mania to murder actors is just now the rage.
One of the BARRYMORE troupe is killed in Texas and snother wounded, and EDWIN BOOTH barely escapes from the builte of a crazy drummer. t seems to be the actors' turn just now. Mrs. OBERT follows the example of Mrs. Young.

in the army, for the status of conscitatal to zenius." He also says that lit

aroused much hostile comment by a passage in his Academy address in which he extelled his Academy address in which he extolled French literature at the expense of the German. Renan comes to his own defense, and, while he disclaims any intention to prejudice Germany or German genius, he charges that Germans cannot bear the burden of an organization for war and "yet have the necessary suppleness for industry and peaceful arts." He asks why German literature is drying up, and why Goetha, Schiller, and Heines have no successors, and answers the question himself by suggesting military burdens and the social condition. He says: "Mollers and Vollairs would have lost their subtle smile and sometimes irreverent maliciousness had they served in the army, for the stetus of conscript is

nires a gay, brilliant, and goodwith the mixture of classes, egoism and studied coldness i splayed by the great men figure Pantheon of humanity, and the old General is not realized in these harsh, no minded men affecting a vulgar and positive level and a pretended disdain for posterity. The German mind is cramped in the vice of an arid and frigid school, but it will certainly ex-tricate itself and co-operate with France in the earch for all that can give grace, gayety, and happiness to life." But how much of grace, gayety, and happiness in life did the three men, GORTHE, SCHILLER, and HENNE, have? And low is it that his two distinguished country-nen, VOLTAIRE and MOLIERE, are still without

JESSE P. J. DE BECK, formerly Princ the Fourth District School in Cincinnati, who was expelled from the position by the School Board, has filed a petition in the United States Circuit Court praying for \$100,000 damages against the Enquirer of that city. The plaintiff says that he is "by profession a school-teacher, and for the last eleven years until recently he and for the last eleven years, until recently, he has been employed by the Board of Education of the City of Cincinnati, in the Southern District of the State of Ohio, as a school-teacher in the public schools of said city, and that by careful nd diligent and faithful labor he had risen from the position of a 'male teacher occupying a fe male teacher's position' to the honora lucrative position of Principal of the Fourth District School of said city, and also Prin-cipal of the Thirteenth District Night School of said City of Cincinnati; that he was a man of good name, fame, and reputation that he conducted himself with proper decorum and propriety; . . . and that by reason of the defendant's printing and publishing false scandalous, malicious, and defamatory libele and libelous matter, the said JESSE P. J. DE BECK was expelled from the public schools of Cincinnati, his means of livelihood were taken rom him, his profession was de standing in society was ruined, his name was made odious, he was hooted and stoned in the treets of Cincinnati." Therefore he asks \$100,

ate to a personal explanation. He says that in-asmuch as he did not attend the Democratic caucus on a certain evening, failing to get the notice in time, he could not have made the speech which the reporter of the Washington Republican puts into his mouth. Dan eyidently has a grudge against that reporter. He (the reporter) took the pains to write out a speech which he thought might have been delivered by some corn-fed Bourbon Democrat in that secret caucus (all outsiders being excluded), and Voorany one else. Of what consequence to the in-dustrious and enterprising reporter was and did not utter the sentiments ascribed to him? Men in the newspaper business must or be confined to bare facts any more than othe people. Look at the liberties that other men take; how poets indulge in license, and how dergymes and lawyers depend upon their imaginations to adorn and embellish their ad-dresses. Everybody knows that a good reporter who understands his business can write out much better speech on any subject than the average member of Congress can make, and if VOORBEES had been present he would have no oubt made the speech reported.

DAN VOORHERS rises in his place in the Sen

CONKLING'S great speech the other day at tracted an immense audience. Mr. Evarts was in the front row of the Diplomatic gallery, Sec-retary Sherman and Attorney-General Devens occupied seats on the Republican side, and Secretaries Thompson and Schurz were also pres capacity, and members of the House filled every available inch of space on the Senate floor. Every Senator was in his seat, and no one left it until Mr. CONKLING had concluded. The New York Evening Post correspondent writes of the

remarkable address:

Apart from the main merits of the speech man characteristic incidents occurred to give it interest lis charm of voice and manner, the piay of feat ure, and graceful and significant action, his artist use of the adjacent furniture and his neighbors a part of his greatures, his supercitious subhoing of BEN HILL, the inevitable affectionate by-play with Earon, the contemptuous fling at HEREFORD, the susve vivisection of ponderous Senator Days and his "soothing sirup" speech, the theatrical tear ing up of each sheet of notes as he proceeded, the insolent saeer at the presiding officer, Mr. Thursman, whom he was "glad to see in his seat," the fresh quotations happily introduced, and the old quotations brought in or just suggested with rhetorical art, the original and picturesque phrases which seemed to invest old and common thoughts with renewed vitality,—a stream of such incidents was like a delicate sauce added to ylands that seemed perfect without them.

The London Times is strenuous in its demand that the Egyptian problem shall be solved by England without any reference to the Sultan. It says: "Can any one seriously maintain that we should go back on what we have done so as to readmit the controlling power of the Sultan with all its evils? Every motive of policy is against it. Egypt is a problem which should be solved by the Western Powers without Oriental aid." This is the first conspicuous in stance, since the Eastern question has been a disturbing influence, that the London Time has manifested a disposition to snub Turkey.

Does it foreshadow the ultimate destiny of Egypt, or is it because none of the other Powers concerned in the Eastern question are

The Albany Journal says that the late Gen. Dix was one of the most active and industriou men ever known in the State of New York. It states that, "While Governor, at 75, he outworked any of his subordinates. He personally examined every matter with care, and his work was as prompt and conscientious as it was thorough. When on one occasion, reviewing with a young Senator a large batch of local a the wearied Senator, near midnight, proposed adjournment, the venerable Executive, still fresh, insisted upon closing up the task, and worked on for hours later.' Girls whose beaux are addicted to scattering

wild oats liberally before marriage may as well listen to what the Rev. James M. Pullman, of New York, said on that subject the other day in a sermon on "Matrimony." He de-clared that "The theory that a reformed sinner would make a better busband than a man who had not needed reformation was one that had been upheld by preachers, and lecturers, and writers, but he was not afraid to brand the theory as a lie-s lie from top to bottom-from circumference to centre." If the Democrats are determined to open the

Louisiana Senatorial business again, can't they manage somehow to seat Gov. Nicholls, who t to resign? Among the many qualif tions that Nicholls may be said to possess tha should recommend him to the kind considera-tion of the Confederates the fact that he lost a leg, an arm, and an eye while doing duty at the front in the Rebel army is sufficient. Senators BUTLER and HAMPTON, of South Carolina, are each short a leg, but Nicholls can die The London Times has a dispatch from Ber

lin which says: "On the reassembling of the German Reichstag yesterday a letter from Prince BISMARCK was presented asking leave to prosecute Deputy HASSELMANN for smuggling prohibited newspapers into the Empire. The introduction of copies of three German newspapers published in the United States has been prohibited." One of these prohibited newspapers is said to be printed in Chicago.

The New Orleans Times says the colored exodus is losing much of its importance, and that the communities chiefly interested have concluded to let it run its course and to devote themselves to remedying the cvil.

of Congress is prescribed by the Constitution, and when that duty is performed he stands justified in the eyes of the people. If the Confederates refuse to obey the legal summon, the responsibility belongs to them.

The anti-Tilden papers in New York are just now giving DAVID DAVIS a "boom."
Those that are especially afraid of the nom-nation of GRANT, except the Sun, think the the ponderous Senator from Illinois is just the man. The Sun is already committed to exGov. JOHN M. PALMER. If the Democrats in. sist on taking a man of Republican antecedents, PALMER is much the better man of the

The Philadelphia Times says that the State Treasury of Pennsylvania is bankrupt, and to the unspeakable shame of the State it must be confessed that nearly two million dollars already due, and some of it long since due, to schools and charities have not been paid, and cannot be ntil the tax is levied. The Times feels but bout it, and calls vigorously upon the Legisla

If peither DAVID DAVIS nor JOHN M. PALMER is nominated for President, how would BILL SPRINGER do for Vice-President

The Mayor of Cincinnati is endeavorte with the aid of the Common Council and the Police Commissioner, to suppress indecest shows. Can't the Mayor of Springfield undertake to suppress the show in the State-House that continues to scandalize the people of

The Indianapolis Sentinel says: "HAYES may nterpose a veto; BLAINE, GARFIELD, and HOAR may rant; conspirators may writhe and blu-pheme, but the revolution will go on." Exactly so. The revolution will go on until 1880, when he people will settle the question now in dis

In times of great public peril it is the duty of patriots to ignore personal differences of opin-ion and unite for the common defense. The Confederates have consolidated all factions of

Gen. LOGAN declares that he did not go to Washington to make an ass of himself, and now the Philadelphia Times declares that he wasn't cut out for a fool-killer.

The speech of DAVID DAVIS is operating as a sort of rod to invite Presidential lightning to comes that way.

The death of Mr. CLARK, member of Congress from Iowa, was caused by overwork. No member of the Illinois Legislature has passed in his checks on that account.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has passed a resolution limiting members to ten minutes in debate. The limit might be taken at Spring

As a mere question of backbone, the Presilent seems to have quite as much as the Demo erats in Congress.

PERSONALS.

Uncas must become a member of M Leary's school for runners. It is painfully evident, Mr. Davis, that Mr. layes is the one to be soothed.

The Queen of the May is so hourse that he can't speak above a whisper. It appears that few people in Teras live ong enough to die a natural death. Advice to Uneas: Go to Parole, thou

negard; consider his ways, and do likewise Perhaps something was the matter with Uncas' stomach—too much wine, for instance. Miss Oliver is a popular Brooklyn presel and the ladies of her congregation are perfe

Mr. Lowe's proposition to fight Logar clearly unfair. One Southerner can wais Senator Blaine and wife and Gall Ha

on were guests at a recent dinner in honor of Vade Hampton, In case there is any fighting to be done,

Roscoe Conkling ought to be reconciled to his daughter's choice of a husband. She might have married a coachman. Why is Representative Lowe so extre

anxious to whip Senator Logan? Is he a related the late Lindley Murray? According to an Eastern paper, Miss Kel-

logg goes abroad to marry a distinguished member Royalty. Poor Cetewaye! Tennyson gets \$15 a line for every scrap of poetry he writes; and really he may say his lines have fallen in pleasant places.

New Orleans has a "Hadly-Ever Temperance Society,"—the "hardly ever" the times it is sober, we suppose.

The Brooklyn preachers are trying Mr. Talmage for falsehood and deceit, because, it appears, they want a monopoly of both. Pedestrian Brown, we are told, is called "Blower" because he has lots of wind, and it is a wind which blows no good to Rowell and Ennia. Thirteen lawyers defend Cox, the mur-

derer of Col. Alston, at Atlanta. The result of the trial, nevertheless, cannot be worse than hang-Madame Ristori and Julia Ward Hove have been giving readings together in Rome for the benefit of the Gould Home, from "Marie Sta-

The Khedive of Egypt is so hard up that he often "puts up" a mummy for a small pottle, and he is anxious to sell the pyramids at a reason; able figure. Kansas offers peculiar temptations to the

colored race. Much of the country being prairie-An exchange says: "The remains of a prehistoric people have been found in Ohio." Poor things! Why did they perish? Were there no

Just previous to her departure for Eur Mies Kellogy, we hear, was "smothered kisses." We thought Clara Louise was old en

The firmness of Mr. Hayes' backbone is the more astonishing to Zach Chandler from the fact that the President takes nothing stronger than

John T. Raymond, we learn from an East-ern paper, punched the head of a landlord in that section of the country because he thought there was millions in it.

The President appears to have been omitted in the distribution of Mr. Dayis' celebrated soothing-sirup. He was actually so harsh and unkind as to veto the Army bill.

Mr. Talmage preached last Sunday on "David and the Philistines," in illustration doubtless, of the manner in which he is to over come the Brooklyn Presbytery. Bob Ingersoll is doubtless right. There propably is no such place, and such men as Richards, the Nebraska murderer, go to Heaven because there's nowhere else to go.

An exchange says that Gray, the man who fred at Edwin Booth, should travel abroad as a Czar-killer. This is a piece of Czar-casm at the expense of Mr. Gray's shooting.

Lord Beacousfield is said to boast that he never owned a watch or an umbrella. The board probably solves the mystery of the disappearance of a great many of these articles.

An exchange says. "According to all

An exchange says: "According to a the reports, King Alfonso is to marry at least to dozen Princesses." Why, the horrid young mon! He's worse than John W. Young.

If Mr. Tennyson is a bibliophile, observed an English journal, he must be pleased, and if he not a bibliophile, he must be amazed, at he prices paid for first editions of his works.

Mr. De La Matyr says that he introduced the bill for the issue of that billion or two of areas backs merely to oblige a friend. Mr. De La Matyr is an exceedingly obliging person. To accommodate a friend he will make a fool of himself.

Lord Falmouth's Wh Turned Out a Newmar CHICAGO VS. ST The White Stockings wo tory from the Stars yesterds large score of 10 to 5. Th

SPORTING

Another Day of

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Clubs

rious

utable to strong and lucky and ninth innings, and rath the Syracuse boys, who sees of form. In the first inni started out bravely, Dalrym hit and scoring, together we errors by Purcell and Carp high flies batted to them by The Stars were whitewash innings, but secured an ur innings, but secured an ur third, on an excusable erro dropping a fly in the left file was also striving. In the out three more, all earned, making two-base thits, and singles, the latter's being a lield. Another one in the earned by safe hits of Farre When the Whites came timing the score was 5 to 2 things looked blue. Then the cheering when Dalrymple lebaser, and more when he passed ball. Then Gore and hits, and the crowd began by Richmond, and another clarkin when the bases were ninth they struck another and Shaffer making two-busile a wild throw, and fo Aside from this batting.

Aside from this batting, catching by Mansell, Dalryn game was not brilliant. In to-day's game it is prol will be displaced by Dorg to first. Holbert will cat THE SCO

Total BUNS SCO

First base on errors—Chica Brrors Affecting the Score use, 5. Bases on called balls—Chica Passed balls—Fint, 1: Kel Bails called—On Larkin, 7: Strikes called—Off Larkin, Umpire-W. E. Furlong, PROVIDENCE -- C Special Dispatch to CLEVELAND, O., May 2.about half the number of the Waterloo of Thursday ame on in good shape, at ellent one. O'Rourke

who were much cast do

Total
Cleveland
Eden, r. f
Phillips, 1 b
Glasscock, 3 b
Kennedy, c
Carey, s
Warner, c, f
Strief, 2 b
Rile, 1, f
McCormick, p Total

BUFFALO Burralo, N. Y., May col l to-day as yesterday, smaller. The contest w on that of the opening of the finest play and lost

errors in the first inni outfielded and outbatte "Boston luck" would a Clapp, who showed up v supported Galvin in bea supported Galvin in beau stops being especially great play of the day, captured a fly from by a splendid throw at home. Bond and S as the as on the first day error, musting a thrown O'Mourke captured a lon—the best play among it running of both teams with game. The Bostons first inning by three error in the cighth, on double-O'Rourke and a three-ba error of Galvin, they see Buffalos scored two runs aingles and Sayder's erro the game by two singles

Boston.
Jones, 1 f.
O'Rourke, c.
Burdock, 2 b.
Honek, s. s.
awse, r. f.
von, 3 b.
p. alker, 1 b. mer, 2 b. mg, 1 f

DAVIS a "boom." afraid of the nomithe Sun, think that Chicago, Cincinnati, Boston, and om Illinois is just the fly committed to ex-if the Democrats in-Providence Again Victorious. Republican antece-

Lord Falmouth's Wheel of Fortune Turned Out a Winner at Newmarket.

CHICAGO VS. SYRACUSE.

and ninth innings, and rather loose fielding by the Syracuse boys, who seemed completely out of form. In the first inning the home nine started out bravely, Dalrymple making a base hit and scoring, together with Shaffer, on bad errors by Purcell and Carpenter, who dropped high files batted to them by Shaffer and Peters. The Stars were whitewashed in the first two innings, but secured an uncarned run in the

hat he did not go to ares that he wasn't

CVIS is operating as a not to dodge if it

by the Constitution, performed he stands people. If the Con-

in New York are

better man of the

says that the State

in is bankrupt, and to the State it must be

aillion dollars already

n paid, and cannot be

AVIS nor JOHN M. for President, how for Vice-President?

nati is endeavoring.

of Springheid under-w in the State-House

alize the people of

says: "HAYES may GARFIELD, and HOAR

may writhe and blas-will go on." Exactly

question now in dis

peril it is the duty of al differences of opin-mmon defense. The didated all factions of

n Council and the

Times feels bad sly upon the Legisla-

member of Congress overwork. No mem-

slature has passed a rs to ten minutes in t be taken at Spring-

a member of Mr. Mr. Davis, that Mn

NALS.

ay is so hoarse that cople in Texas live Go to Parole, thou

was the matter with r Brooklyn preacher

on to fight Logan is

e Lowe so extremely

lege training will be of

ern paper, Miss Kel-

ally he may say his lines

ve are told, is called lots of wind, and it is a to Rowell and Ennis. efend Cox, the mur-Atlanta. The result of mot be worse than hang-

ypt is so hard up that ummy for a small pottle, he pyramids at a resson;

ar temptations to the he country being prairie-chickens may roost are

een found in Ohio." Poor perish? Were there no departure for Europe

was 'smothered with r. Hayes' backbone is Zach Chandler from the tes nothing stronger than

learn from an Eastsead of a landlord in that ecause he thought there

ars to have been omit-of Mr. Davis' celebrated actually so harsh and unhed last Sunday on

oubtless right. There and such men as Rich-derer, go to Heaven be-

mould travel abroad as a sece of Czar-casm at the

an umbrella. The boast ery of the disappearance

articles.

"According to all pis to marry at least a reast a r

Another Day of Activity Among the League Ball Clubs.

The White Stockings won their second vic-tory from the Stars yesterday, by the somewhat large score of 10 to 5. The result is attrib-ntable to strong and lucky batting in the eighth

innings, but secured an uncarned run in the third, on an excusable error by Dalrymple, he dropping a fly in the left field for which Esters was also striving. In the fifth they knocked out three more, all earned, Purcell and Keller making two-base thits, and Farrell and Allen singles, the latter's being a long one into Gore's field. Another one in the seventh was also; earned by safe hits of Farrell and Carpenter.

When the Whites came to bat in the eighth buning the score was 5 to 2 sgramst them, and things looked blue. There was considerable cheering when Dalrymple lea off with a single baser, and more when he went to second on a passed ball. Then Gore and Anson made base hits, and the crowd began to howl. An error by Richmond, and snother cracking base hit by Larkin when the bases were full, sent in three more runs, and the boys were satisfied. In the ninth they struck another streak, Gore, Peters, and Shaffer making two-base hits. Richmond made a wild throw, and four runs were scored.

Aside from this batting, and some fine flycatening by Mansell, Dalrymple, and Gore, the game was not brilliant.

In to-day's game it is probable that Richmond

Chicago.	14	R	B	T	P	A	E
Categorial Dalrympie, I, f Jore, C, f Jore, C, f Jores, D, S Jores	5 5 5 4 4	3	1 1 0 2	3 1 2 2 0	0 2 0	0 0 1 3 4	101011011
Total	42	10	10	14	27	20	6
Spracuse. Sorgan, 1 b larrell, 2 b. larrell, c. f. larpealer, r. f. lichmond, s. B. secormick, b. Kelly, c. Mansell, 1 f. lablen, 3 b.	4 4 4 4	2000000	1	0 3 2 1 0 1 2 0 3	3	0 2 0 0 1 4 1 0 1	102122410
	90	5	8	12	27	0	13

Two-base hits—Gore, Shaffer, Peters, Larkin, arrell, Purcell. Kelley, Allen. First base on errors—Chicago, 5; Syracuse, 4. Errors Affecting the Score—Chicago, 1; Syracuse, 25. Errors Affecting the Score—Chicago, 1, 97sectise, 5.

Bases on called balls—Chicago, 1.

Passed balls—Flint, 1; Kelley, 2.

Bails called—On Larkin, 72; on McCormick, 90.

Stakes called—Off Larkin, 28; off McCormick,

Umpire-W. E. Furlong, of Milwaukee. PROVIDENCE--CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CLEVELAND, O., May 2.—To-day's game drew about half the number of spectators of the first, the Waterloo of Thursday having had a tendency

to dampen the interest. Nevertheless the men came on in good shape, and the game was an excellent one. O'Rourke sustained his reputation ng made four of the even runs on his side. The Cleveland managers, who were much cast down by the first game, are gain encouraged, and say that this club will still make a good record when it gets warmed up. At the end of the ninth inning a tie had occurred, and interest was at the highest pitch. Two more innings were played, in the second of which Providence got one run, in the midst of great arctement. SCORE.

Providence,		12	-	-	A	
O'Rourke, r. f	4	4	4	1	-0	H
Start. 1 b	1	. 0	2	18	1	ij.
Hines, c. f	1	. 3	3	0	0	ĸ
Brown c	0		1	6	0	10
McGeary, 2 b	0	3	3	3	7	ĸ
WILLIAM B. Branch	0		3	9	5	g
Ward, p	0	0			6	4
York, 1, f	0	0	2	0	0	1
Hague, 3 b	1	0	,1	2	3	1
Total	7	19	91	99	22	-
		40	-	30	-	
Eden r f	n	9	2	3	1	1
Paillips, 1 b	1	3	3	9	0	1
Glasscock, 3 b	Ô		232	3	1	7
Kennedy, c	ĭ	3	3	4	3	i
Carey, s. s.	î	2	3	1	3	ì
Warner, c. f		1	1		1	ì
Scrief, 2 b	ô	i				3
Rile . l. f			0	12	1	ā
McCormick, p	î		1	m	7	t
		_		12		2
Total	6	18	21	33	20	4
	-	-	-	-	-	-

BUFFALO-BOSTON.

Burralo, N. Y., May 2.—The weather was as coil to-day as yesterday, and the crowd was evan smaller. The contest was a great improvement on that of the opening day. The Buffalos made the finest play and lost the game by three bad errors in the first innings. After that they outlielded and outbatted the champions, but Boston luck " would not allow them to win. "Boston luck" would not allow them to win. Clapp, who showed up wretchedly on Thursday, supported Galvin in beautiful style, many of his stops being especially fine. Eggler made the great play of the day. After a long chase he captured a fly from Hawes' bat, and by a splendid throw he cut Houck off at home. Bond and Snyder worked together as fine as on the first day, Snyder committing one error, muffing a thrown ball on the home-plate. O'Rourke captured a long fly after a hard chase,—the best play among the Bostons. The baseriaming of both teams was a great feature of the same. The Bostons got four runs in the first inning by three errors and a single, while, in the eighth, on double-baggers by Jones and O'Rourks and a three-baser by Houck and an error of Galvin, they secured three more. The Buffalos scored two runs in the third on three singles and Snyder's error, and in the sixth tied the game by two singles and a two-baser by Galvin.

THE SCORE	1			20	1	0	-
Boston	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Ones, 1 f	7	2	1	-	1	0	0
		2	2	23	3	0	ě
		ñ	õ	0			ŏ
		li.	2	5	ī		0
		1	0	0	0		0
		0	0	0	11	0	0
	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
d. p.	4 3	0	0	1	10	12	0
	3	0	U	v	10	0	in the
Total	35	7	6	11	27	17	1
7440.	100	133	8	30			100
r, c. f	4	1	1	1	1	1	0
	4	0	0	0	22.4	1	0
teon, 3 b		0	20	ő		3	-
THE RESERVED TO SELECT A STATE OF THE SECOND	1	0	Ö		14	0	5
DEC. V. D. Landerson and Co. Co.	- 4	•	ĭ		3	7	O
THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE	4	1	2	4			2
III. D. Sandarana and Commission of the Commissi		1	1	2		3	1
Gonigle, r. f	10		2	2	0	0	0
otal			-	10	27	01	
	10		U	12	24	21	0
nings- 1 2 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	963
ton 0 0	0	0	0	0	8	0	-7
falo 0 0 2	0	0	2	0	0	0	-
Exrped rans—Boston. 2; Bu Two-base bus—Houck, O'l	II a	0,	40	239	100	500	TI'V

Three-base hits—Houck and Hornung.
First base on balls—Force, 1: Jones, 1.
First base on error—Boston, 4.
Struck ou:—Bufalco, 7: Boston, 7.
Rails called—On Gaivin, 37; on Bond, 96.

Strikes called Off Galvin. 10: off Bond, 14. Double plays Bogier and Clapp. Time—Two hours and forty minutes. Umpire—Cillean, of London.

CINCINNATI-TROY.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.
CINCINNATI, O., May 2.—The second game between the Cincinnati and the Troy City Clubs was played to-day, resulting in a fine victory for the former. The visitors played pluckily in the face of a defeat that seemed inevitable from the start, and made a good record for grit and fairness. W. White played at bis best, and was supported finely by his Captain, brother, and the in and out-fielders. The Cincinnatis made but three errors. Following is

Chneinnati		12	1	1		
Cincinnati. Hotaling c. f Burnes, 2 b Burn	444	101010	1 1 3	0.0000	0000	0001
Total	40	10	īī	27	13	3
Troy Cities. Hall, c. f Coskins, s. s. Mansell, l. f Hawkes, 2 b Evans, t. f Clapp, 1b Doescher, 3 b Bradiey, p Riley, c Total.	4449333	000000	000111	3 4 13	300041	
Innings- 1 2 3, 4	-	ede co	-	trick or	-	-
Innings- 1 2 3. 4	0 1	0		8	8	100

ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS.

LONDON, May 2.—The betting now against Parole for the Chester Trade Cup is five to four. Lord Hetland's Flotsam, yesterday quoted at three to one, has been scratched. "* Lord Falmoutn's Wheel of Fortune won the 1,000-guineas stakes to-day at Newmarket. Archer was the jockey. Abbaye was second, Reconciliation third. There were eight starters. Distance, the Rowley mile. The betting was two to one on the winner. Lorillard's fillies were all scratched.

were all scratched.	to Transact Hall at the
PREVIOUS	WINNERS.
Year. Winner.	Year. Winner.
1814. Charlotte.	1845. Pienic.
1815, Sister to Plover.	1846. Mendicant.
1816. Rhoda.	1847. Clementine.
1817. Neva. 1818. Corinne. 1819. Catgut. 1820. Rowena. 1821. Zeal. 1822. Whizgig.	1848. Canezou. 1849. The Flex. 1850. F. by Slone.
1818. Corinne.	1849. The Flea.
1819. Catgut.	1850. F. by Slone.
1820. Rowena.	1851. Aphrodite. 1852. Kate. 1853. Mentmore Lass.
1821. Zeal.	1852. Kate.
1822. Whizgig.	1853. Mentmore Lass.
1823, Zinc.	1854. Virago.
1824. Cobweb.	1855. Habena.
1825. Tontine (W.D.).	1856. Manganese.
1826. Problem.	1857. Imperiense.
1827. Arab.	1858. Governess.
1928. Zoe.	1859. Mayonaise.
1829. B. F., by Godol	- 1860. Sagitta.
phin M'se.	1861. Nemesis.
1830. Charlotte West.	1862. Hurricane,
1831. Gaiantine.	1863, Lady Augusta.
Action Consesses	1864. Tomato.
1833. Tarantella.	1865, Liberia.
1834. May Day.	1806, Repulse.
1835. Preserve.	1867. Achievement.
1836. Destiny.	1868. Formosa.
1837. Chapeau. D'Es	
pagne.	1870. Hester.
1838. Barcarolle.	1871. Hannah.
1839. Cora.	1872. Reine,
1840. Crucifix.	1873. Cecilia.
1841. Potentia.	1874. Apology.
1842. Firebrand.	1875. Spinaway.
1843, Extempore,	1876, Camelia.
1841. Sorella.	1877. Belphoebe.

THE RIFLE.

Special Dispatch to The Pribine.

JOLIET. Ill., May 2.—Joliet is jubilant this evening over the result of the shooting-match etween the rifle teams of Company B. Twelfth Battalion, and Company A, First Regiment Chicago, for the prize silver cuo and State championship, which took place this afternoon at Sharpshooters' Park, in this city. Gens. Ducat and Strong and a number of other officers Ducat and Strong and a number of other officers of the State militia were present, and the match was witnessed by a large number of spectators. The shooting commenced at 1:30 p. m., the distance being 200 yards and thirty-five the highest possible score. The target was the same as used by the International Rifle Association, and the rules which governed the match were those aid down in Gen. Strong's Circular No. 2. The cup and championship are retained by Company B by the following score:

Lient. J. H. Breckenridge
Capt. J. S. Johnson
Private Harry Patterson
Secat. E. L. Shaffner
Private George H. Culver
Private Thomas Darrock
 Private Thomas Durrach
 29

 Private Nat J. Rowell
 20

 Private H. A. Williams
 22

 Corporal R. W. Kenneiley
 22

 Private H. M. Snapp
 25
 Total score

CRICAGO TEAM.

Corporal G. H. Gibson
Lieut. J. N. Buchanan
Corporal A. C. Grabam
Private E. P. Tolman
Private L. B. Rowland
Serzt. D. Graham
Private E. C. Bonniwell
Private E. P. Buchanan
Private F. L. Goodrich
Private G. M. Ganderson

Total score 240 After the match the victorious team paraded the principal streets, preceded by Bayne's Cornet Band and Sergt. Fred Beunitt, who carried the cup, and followed by a file of men each armed with a new broom. A challenge was put in the hands of Company B immediately after the contest by Company D. Twelfth Battailon, of Ottawa, the match to take place at a time to be designated by the challenged com; any. Should Company B win this match it will permanently recain the cup and the championship.

NASHVILLE RACES. NASHVILLE, fenn., May 2.—On this, the fourth day's racing over the Nashville Blood Horse Association's course, in the first race, selling race, purse \$200 for all ages, one mile

Horse Association's course, in the first race, selling race, purse \$200 for all ages, one mile and a courter, Egypt was a big favorite, but bolted after running balf a mile, and the race was won by a rank outsider, Borax; b. c., by Pat Mailoy, second, Henry Owens third, Egypt fourth, Wander fifth. Stells sixth. Time, 2:15%. The second race, Association purse, \$250; \$50 to second horse, dash of two miles, was won easily by the favorite, Essilah, Omega second, Jim Bell th rd. Time, 3:40%.

In the third race, handicap, purse \$200, mile heats, the first heat was won by Matagorda. Tolema second, Silver Maid third. Charley Bush fourth, Bill Dillon fifth, Baber sixth, Sallie Polk seventh, Aloha eignth, and Tennesseean distanced. Time, 1:16.

The second heat was won by Silver Maid, Aloha second, Tolema third, Bill Dillon fourth. Matagorda fifth, Bush sixth, Polk seventh, Baber eight. Time, 1:47%. Silver Maid was sold in the field before this heat.

For the third heat only Silver Maid and Matagorda started, the former being the favorite, 3 to 1, and winning.

Pools on to-morrow's races: Five-eighth of mile—Cottrills, 200; Carters, 160; Baneroft, 85; Sallie Mac, 20; Bravo, 12; Jim Scott, 7.

Belle Meade Stake, mile and a half—Lord Murphy, 200; Montreal, 150, Marchioness, 75: Marr Walton, 40; Edna B., 13; Arnold & Co., 11.

Mile Heats—Egypt. 40; Clemmie G., 26; Victim, 35; Kesner, 10; Charlie Bush, 5.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS. Late last night it was reported that Green, one of the gamblers shot by Crowell, was in danger of dying. The builet, which has not yet been extracted, was festering, and the inflammation and pressure upon the brain were causing delirium. He had been removed to his rooms on Monroe street. O'Brien is still in a precarious condition, but Dr. Bluthardt, who is attending him, has strong hopes of bringing him through all right. The man's indomitable courage and constitution is greatly in favor of a recovery.

all right. The man's indomitable courage and constitution is greatly in favor of a recovery.

A rumor which appeared to be well authenticated was aftoat yeaterday to the effect that her have a standard to be relieved to the effect that for parts unknown. Inquiry of the Coroner elicited the information that two relatives of the deceased Henry Gelderman had stated to him that both persons had either secreted themselves, or had left town. The Grand Jury, it will be remembered, failed to indict Dr. Meyer, for the reason that they did not consider the evidence against him in the case as sufficient. Coroner stand him in the case as sufficient. Coroner that they did not consider the evidence against him in the case as sufficient. Coroner his jury as sufficient to raise grave susnicion, and also calls to mind the fact that Dr. E. H. Pratt did not admit having used colch-cum or any other drag of the kind, until he heard what the chemists had found in the stomach. He intended to present the matter in a different form to the Grand Jury, and perhaps to the next Grand Jury. The relatives were quite indignant at the refused to present the matter to her, and that she was liable to test she should be any what the difficancy was liable to some serious trouble fit she disobeyed his instructions. When Cook and her the part the matter to her, and that the part the was liable to some serious trouble fit she disobeyed his instructions. When Cook and her the part the matter to her, and that the part the was liable to some serious trouble fit she disobeyed his instructions. When Cook and her the part the present the difficance was prograred by deceit and perjury, the the should burn them, and she should burn them, and the fields of the present the difficance was prograred by deceit and perjury, the measure of the carbon lamp. To make the the carbon lamp, a

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: BATURDAY MAY 3, 1879-SIXTEEN PAGES No. 360 North avenue, gained no response. The neighbors said he had not been seen all day. However, as the Doctor must have known that he was in no danger of indictment by the present jury, there appears to be no reason for so sudden a departure, and it is possible that he was busy elsewhere than at home yesterday.

A woman of the town named Jennie Savage last night threw herself over the railing into the basement of the West Madison Street Station, and was seriously injured. She has a habit of doing such things when drunk, and, in consequence, is known as "The Diving Beile" of Meridian street.

The redoubtable Col. Clease our veteran pol-

Meridian street.

The redoubtable Col. Cleary, our veteran politician, met with a sad mishap at 2:30 this morning at the corner of Adams and State streets. As he was leisurely walking along State street, waiting for a street-car or some other vealect to come along and secon him up in a homeward direction, he was accosted by a seedy-looking fellow. "Look in me eve now," said the vailant Colonel, and "look at me muscular arms," said the tramp as he swung them around the manly form, and held the Colonel fight, while he attempted to go through his pockets, with one hand disengaged for the purpose. The Colonel fawled,—he is rather too old to fight,—and Officer Walter Sargent, who heard the outery, came along and arrested the footpad, who gave the name of Charles J. Forbes.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S.
"King Lear" is one of the works which filustrates how powerfully the drama can be as a

properly presented, justifies the art of acting. Its foundation is laid upon the basis of human affection, it deals with the fundamental structure of the family and society, and it appeals with resistless force to the human race. Paternal love and filial ingratitude, seifisings and self-sacrifice, nobility and besenss, are the fibres out of which this, the most sublime tragedy ever given to man, has been spun, and until the stage and dramatic writings have been swept away its lesson will be fresh and profita-ble, and its recital will ever be attract-ive because of its truth. From the dramatist's time the greatest actors have trod the stage in the robes and wielded the sceptre of the grand old King, yet how few have ever reached the summit of the Shakspearean conception, or have even ascended one step in the ladder of fame by the effort. Forrest's reputation is intertwined with the role of Lear in the annals of the American stage. The actors of to-day in whose repertoire the great role is included are sufficiently well known to the public to dispense with enumeration. Edwin Booth is one of them, and last evening be again played the part in this city. His King Lear is unsatisfactory, and there is no disparagrement to the actor's abilities in saying so, for fortunate is a generation of playeders if they succeed in finding a man capable of reaching the sublimity and the grandeur of the ideal. The poise of the presentation of playeders in ot sustained, and he is subject to the green-room charge of hardness, but the groundee carnestness of the delineation may be accepted as a compensation for many of the defects. That true and affecting kingliness is absent, that radiation of the conscious superiority of power, dignity, and royal renown in Lear, when he playe the capricious, exacting, aged tyrant, is not as distinct as it ought to be in a delineation by a great master of the drametic art. His simulation of age, in step and volce, in the first two acts is admirable in its sincerity and genuineness, and many of the tender and sweet indications of Lear's heart in the opening of the tragedy are beautifully illustrated, as for instance the protective tenderness of the King when Kenf is let loose from the stocks and comes forward, and while be is unbraiding Regun he stops and gently waves his attendant aside. In the scene with Gonerii when the interactions of Lear's heart in the open and volce, in the tirst two acts is admirable in full accord with the exclanation, "I am shamed that thou hast power to shake any manhood thus," but he lacks that tremendous force called for in the impression, but never a complete mastery is feeding in absent. The language is not shaped and chiseled into definite meaning, and t

THE EDDY ORGAN RECITAL. The ninety-third of the series of Mr. Eddy's organ recitals will be given this noon at Hershev Hall, with the following programme: Pre-luce and Fugue in A flat, by F. A. Gore Ousley; aria and chorus from the "Passion Mu-sic," by Bach; Sonata in A minor, op. 40, by Kuhmstedt; Andante in D. op. 74, by Silas; Offertoire in B flat ,by Wely; and Sonata in G minor, by Hiles. In addition to these numbers, Mr. Lewis with play with Mr. Eddy Merkel's Adagio in E, Ruter's "Christmas Song," and Volckmar's "Andante Grazioso."

GEORGE WAMBOLD'S DIVORCE.

New York Sun.

George Jones, better known as George Wambold, the circus man, in January last began a suit in the Supreme Court for an absolute divorce from his wife, Caroline A. Jones. The case was sent to a referee upon proof that the suit in the Supreme Court for an absolute divorce from his wile, Caroline A. Jones. The case was sent to a referee upon proof that the papers had been served upon Mrs. Jones at Foxboro, Mass., that she immediately burned them, and had interposed no defense. A judgment of divorce was granted early in March, whereupon Mr. Jones married a young woman in Jersey City, with whom he is living at that place. Mrs. Jones then moyed to have the judgment of divorce set aside, and to be allowed to come in and defend the action. She says that she was married to Mr. Jones, who has always gone by the name of George Wambold, the circus performer, in November, 1863, in Philadelphia. Last year she was boarding at York, Pa., while her husband was out of the county engaged in the circus business. They renamed together at that place on his return the latter part of last December, for some time, and then they went to Foxborough, Mass., where they lived as husband and wife for some weeks, and then he engaged board and she remained there after his departure. She first learned of the divorce on the 23d of March, and, borrowing some money of her sister, immediately came to this city. On the 14th of January her husband visited her at Foxborough, accompanied by a Mr. James Cook, who handed her some papers in the presence of her husband. He had visited her previously five or six times, and on one of the visits had given her to understand, in a varue sort of way, that some proceedings were pending in New York against him which might involve both of them in very great distress; that probably some one might bring some papers relating to the matter to her, and that if so it would be best she should burn them immediately without reading them. He did not say what the difficulty was about, but intimated that he was liable to the penalty of death if his directions were not obeyed, and that she was liable to some serious trouble if she disobeyed his instructions. When Cook handed her the canera, subsequently, her husband, by nods and motions, indica

and the enthusiasm was great. Zerrahn was presented by the female section of the Society with
full orchestral scores of Mendelssohn's "Elijah,"
"St. Paul," and "Hymn of Fraise," and by the
gentiemen with an elegant large gold medallion
The artists all volunteered their services
Among the soloists were Alfred Wilkie, Johr
F. Winch, Julia Houston West, Mrs. Curtis,
and Ita Weich.

DRAMATIC NOTES. John Habberton is said to be writing a new play on New York politics.

There is trouble in the Kiralfy camp at Niblo's, New York. Salaries are absent, and the "Black Crook" will be worked on shares

until in a week or two it takes the road. Instead of a bouquet of flowers, Clara Morris in Cincinnati, the other night, received over the footlights a colt from an admirer. The "great emotional" was playing in "Article 47" at the time, and she has christened it "Cora Josephine Morris Harriot," which leaves the animal's sex somewhat in doubt. She will take it to the East with her next week, and, says the Enquirer, thinks she will train it with which to play Ma-

with her next week, and, says the Enquirer, thinks she will train it with which to play Mazeppa.

The story of "The Girls." H. J. Byron's new comedy which has succeeded "Our Boys" at the London Vanderlile, is said to be pretty, and the interest of the soundest, dramaticall speaking, inasmuch as it involves the element of surprise. Until the end of the second act (there are three) the audience is on tenterhooks as to "what next?" David James, who created the part of old Middlewick, emots in the new piece the character of George Plantagenet Potter, "something in the city." The two girls who give a title to the piece have different views of "how to be happy."

The New York papers universally condemn Daly's version of "L'Assommoir." Says the Sans: "It has a motive not unlike that of an odd, temperance-nightmare of a play that is heard or occasionally in some of the second-rate theatres. It deals with the evils of drunkenness, holds up frightful examples of moral and physical degradation, and possesses as obviousness of purpose that is almost appalling. In the original the interest that attached to both the novel and the drama was derived from the interest can always and possesses and activation of the city of the proper of the circumstances chosen to attend their development resulted in a production which, judging by its effect at the Amoigu, as described by many writers, must have been extraordinary. People, chiefly men, who expected to find in Mr. Daly's Assommour something of this kind, and who had prepared themselves for the lutury of having their moral sense deeply shocked, found that it was rather commonlace, vulgar, and in fact stupid. The argot of the French workmen and regular drunkaros who preserved their clever French names had been transmuted with easy modesty into the more obnoxious and tawdy slame of our five for the lutury of having their moral sense deeply shocked, found that it was rather commonlace, vulgar, and in fact stupid. The argot of the French workmen and regular drunkaros who preserved the

of the newspaper men have so misconceived and misrepresented everything I have done with regard to the electric light that I am not with regard to the electric light that I am not going to give them any more information. They can rummage around here and draw their own conclusions from what they see." The World reporter did not draw his own conclusions, but succeeded in getting Edison so warmed up that he talked freely about his plans, and gave an explanation of his entire system of lighting by public. "I have had my generator constructed," said Edison, "and I tried it for the first time last night. It developed so much power that the coil on the bobbin was torn to pieces, and I had to stop. I had a new one made im-

mediately; come and look at it, but don't ask any questions."

Edison led the way into the shop, and pointed to his dynamo-electric machine. It consisted of two upright cylindrical bars of iron about two feet in hight and about four inches to diameter, wound with covered copper wire, joined at the top by an iron bar, and resting on an iron pedestal pierced horizontally to receive the bobbin, which was about five inches in diameter. The bobbin is about eighteen inches long, and two-thirds of its length is composed long, and two-thirds of its length is composed of copper wire covered with cotton and securely fastened with fash-line. The remaining third consists of alternate plates of copper and zine. There is a free axie at each end of the bobbin. When in place the bobbin revolves against two wire brushes which generate the electricity in it. Near by were the three-horse-power Gramme machine which Edison has constantly employed in his experiments, and a fourteen-horse-power Wallace machine, which has been of little use to him. Edison declined to say what amount of horse-power was required to run his generator, although afterwards, in the course of conversation, he said it was a two-and-schalf-horse-power machine.

of horse-power was required to run his generator, although afterwards, in the course of conversation, he said it was a two-and-a-half-horse-power machine.

"Do you see those lamps?" he asked, pointing to a number of carbon or voltate-are lamps of Waitace's pattern which hung near the ceiling. "Weil, in a short time I am going to light those lamps by the Wallace machine, by the Gramme machine, and by my machine; and any-body can come here, watch the process, and draw conclusions as to the relative economy of each generator."

"Why do you intend to employ the carbon lamps for purposes of illustration, instead of your lineandescent ismps?" asked the reporter.

"Because everybody knows what the carton lamp is; and, besides, because it isn't my lamp."

"How many carbon lamps can you light with one machine?"

"I don't know. That is to be one of the tests. I am going to put as many lights in a circuit as each machine will stand, and then we will see how my machine will come out."

The reporter took advantage of the opportunity to lead Edison tofspeak of his plan for subdividing the electric light,—a matter which has hitherto been surrounded with mystery, and which has never been attempted to any extent by any electrician. "If you take a lamp in which has never been attempted to any extent by any electrician. "If you take a lamp in which has never been attempted to any extent by any electrician. "If you take a lamp in which has never been attempted to any extent by any electrician. "If you take a lamp in which has never been attempted to any extent by any electrician. "If you take a lamp in which has never been attempted to any extent by any electrician. "If you take a lamp in which has never been attempted to any extent by any electrician. "If you take a lamp in which has never been attempted to any extent by any electrician. "If you take a lamp in which has never been attempted to any extent by any electrician. "If you take a lamp in which the voltaic are is produced from two carbon pencils, the more current you out

ductor thicker and add more power. You may consider this subject from any point you please, and you need only to take the laws which govern the distribution of gas to work out your problems. The point is, that, the more resistance your lamp offers to the passage of the current, the more light you can obtain with a given current."

"How do you propose to carry this theory into effect?"
"I shall have proceeding from the central station, where a steam-engine and a series of dynamo machines are placed, a cable, my about an inch in diameter, composed of copper wires, each about one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter. The cable will be laid in a trench immediately under the flagging of the sidewalk and near the curb. Every twenty-five feet a wire will be dropped to carry the current into a house, and, when the terminus of the cable is reached, there will be one wire left. Of course, it will be necessary to construct the cable according to the number of houses in each district. As a district increases in population, the flagging can be taken up, and a section of cable can be placed alongside the original cable and joined to it at each end. Thus the new houses can be supplied." "How do you propose to carry this theory into

ging can be taken up, and a section of cable can be placed alongside the original cable and joined to it at each end. Thus the new houses can be supplied."

"Will there not be a loss of electricity by induction or the influence of the earth!"

"None whatever. And now I will tell you another thing. It is perfectly easy for me to get a light equal to sixty-six candles from each of my lamps, but I limit them to six. I would be willing to take a contract to do anything with such a margin as that. When I first started out on this thing, I took into consideration only the lamp; but I soon became convinced that it was necessary so have a more powerful generator and feasible way of subdividing the light. The generator was the last fact accomplished, and you will soon see for yourself how it works."

"Will not the construction of your stations and your cables be very costly?"

"No; and, if it were, the profits would warrant the outlay. Besides, the appurtenances would not be like gas-pipes, which are hardly worth the digating up. The cables and machinery will always be valuable."

Edison's attention was then called to the results obtained by Mr. Keely from his vibratory force, as described in Monday's World. "I do not believe," said he, "that he has discovered any such force. That man, like meny others, has done a great deal to injure honest inventors. And let me say here, with regard to the doubts cast upon my electric light, that everything I have hitherto brought before the public was introduced when complete, and was consequently a success. This same will be the case with the electric light. It is nothing wonderful that Keely should get from his machine a pressure of 22,000 pounds to the square inch. You can get 198,000 pounds from steam without desiroying your machinery. I believe Keely charges nis cylinders with compressed air, and then displays its powers as the result of a new force."

"But supposing he exhibits renewed energy after the force is apparently exhausted by a single movement of the lever?"

"He has s

INSURED AND MURDERED.

Why Joseph Raber's Friends Drowned Him —Nine Thousand Dollars of Insurance on a Worthless Man's Life—The Four Holders of the Policies Hire Two Men to Commit the Murder—The Six Men Found Quilty.

Correspondence Non York Sun.

LEBANON, Pa., April 25.—The trial of six men

for the murder of another, an aged beggar on whose life they had obtained insurance amounting to \$30,000, has just been concluded here, and the accused, all but one of them woodchoppers and grossly ignorant men, have been convicted of murder in the first degree, The scene of the murder was Indiantown Gap lying fifteen miles from here in the backwoods

country at the foot of the Blue Hills. It is a wild and barren forest country, inhabited by wood-choppers, backwoodsmen, and ignorant labor-ers, who burn charcoal for a living. Indiantown creek, a shallow stream, meanders lazily through a swamp. Back of it stands a high range of hills. Between the creek and the mountains runs a public road, and by this stands a log cabin, over whose door are the words, "St. Joseph's Hotel." Israel Brandt bis having about the same interest for the spectator as was created by the late George Cruikshapk's well-known series of plates called 'The Bottle.'"

WHAT EDISON HAS DONE.

HIS New Dynamo-Electric Machine, and What He Says It Can Do—The Principle of Subdivision Identical with Electricity and Gas—How Electric Mains Will Be Laid.

**Men Pork World, April 30.

**How on't say a word to a newspaper man," said Edison yesterday to a World reporter who called upon him in his new laboratory. "Some of the newspaper men have so misconceived words, "St. Joseph's Hotel." Is racel Brandt was the proprietor. He is a one-armed man, what he shrewd face and sharp eyes, tall and portly. Back of the hotel is a famous well of warer, surrounded by four lofty cedar trees. The surroundings resemble as all shout, and the cabins have low thatched roofs. Three hundred yards farther on in the corest stands the cabin that, up to Dec. 8 of last year, was the rade home of Joseph Raber, the man who was murdered. It is roughly built of long, and the roof is of hickory poles, covered with grass and mud. It has no floor; and a simple board-bunk, containing a few filthy quilts, is the bed. Everything here indicates the most squalid and weather.

with grass and muc. It has no floor; and a simple board-bunk, containing a few fiithy quilts, is the bed. Everything here indicates the most squalid and wretched poverty; yet, strange to say, this cabin was the home of a man upon whose life insurance-policies were held amounting at one time to \$30,000.

Joseph Raber was about 60 years of age. He was penniless and without friends. He did what work he could at coal-burning and wood-chopping; but most of his time was spent tramping from place to place, begging and in idleness. The instigation to the murder of such a man was this: All about here prevailed a reckless mania for life-insurance speculation. Everybody seemed to be going wild on the subject. Young men invested their surplus earnings in insuring the lives of old people. And it happened once that a number of men came together and selected old Joseph Raber as a desirable man to insure for their benefit.

for their benefit.

In the rade ion known as St. Joseph's Hotel, four persons living in the neighborhood decided to insure the old man's life. Those men were israe! Brandt, the landlord of the im; Henry F. Weise, Josiah Hummel, and George Techman. A number of mutual companies were found to take the various risks, and as one time policies were held by the four amounting to SS,000. These men had the policies assigned to them, they paying the foreniums, and promising old Raber that when he died they would provide him a decent burial.

On the afternoon of Dec. 8 of last year, the dead body of the old man was found lying in the Indiantown Creek, near a small footbordere, about 125 yards from St. Joseph's Weil. It was given out that, while the old man was crossing the bridge, he was seized with a ft of vertigo, fell into the shallow water of the creek, and was drowned. This was on Saturday afternoon. The neighbors saw the body. But no one removed it from the water. It was left there all night, and all of next day dutil late in the afternoon, when the Coroner came. The Coroner neld an inquest hurriedly, and rendered a verdict in accurdance with the statements made, that the old man bad fallen into the stream while suffering from an attact of vertigo. The body was buried, and the holders of the life-insurance policies had proofs of death made out and applied for their insurance money.

About thirty yards from St. Joseph's Hotel stands the humble cabin of an old man maned Charles Drews. He was a veteran solider in Sedgwick's Sixth Corps, and was reyarded for great bravery on the Fennsula. He is known as Charley Drews, and has a wide sequalities of the life-insurance Drives, and six children ived in that little cabin on the day when Ruber was found drowned. Petwes has a daughter named Lenan. She is married to a young man named Joseph F. Peters. Peters visited Drews's house about the first of last December. He came there on a ten days' turlough being a private in the United States army, and stationed at Fort Adams, Newpor

Stechler jumped after him and held old Raber's head under the water until he was dead. Old Drews was with the party and assisted. In ten minutes Drews and Stechler came back from the creek to the house, and Peters and his wife went down-stairs. Stechler, whose clothing was very wet, was given dry clothes by Mrs. Drews. Both Drews and Stechler remarked that old Raber was very strong, and that it required great strength to hold him under the water until he was dea!. Peters was asked by the counsel for the defents why he had not made the information sooner, and he replied that Drews had threatened to kill the first man who dared to say a word shout it.

Mrs. Peters swore that her father said, before the death of Raber, that he (Drews) was to get \$1,500 to kill, the old man, from Techman, Weise, Hummel, and Brandt, the four alleged conspirators; that her mother had told her father that they might not nay him for the awful deed, and that he replied: "O yes, they will pay me. We had a hard barrain, and we wnade out that the first man who would back out or go back on his promise we had a right to shoot down." The young woman was on the stand about five hours, and half the time was in tears. Her aged father sait in the prisoners' row, and looked upon her with apparent indifference. When asked why she had not informed the officials sooner, she said that the entire datally-wife, children, and all-were under a tidreat of instant death if they told what they knew.

sathily—wife, children, and all—were under a threat of instant death if they told what they knew.

The testimony developed the facts that, when \$30,000 of insurance was effected on the old man's life, the holders of the policies could not hire a man to out an end to him. On several occasions they planned to have the old man pass over a lonely road at night; out this he did not do. Finally, they were unable to pay the premium on so large an amount, and about \$20,000 dropped through by default of making up the interest. The men became desperate, as they saw a fortune quickly slipping from their grass. All their money had been paid over for premiums, and still old Raber was alive. Mrs. Peters testified that Brandt accused her that it was her fault that the old man had not been killed; that the murder must be done by Friday or Saturday, Dec. 8 or 9, or all the policies would certainly fall. Other witnesses told, plainly and forcibly, of offers made to kill the old man. The plot was no secret in the Drews family, and was freely sporen of before the children; but they were all under a threat of instant death if they breathed a word about it to any one.

Drews is the oldest man of the prisoners. It is head and face are a nearly perfect fac-simile of the famous physiognomy of G. L. Fox as clown, in full clown make-up. Drews is yellow, however, instead of white. He is nearly hairless, has very small blue eyes, large nose and mouth, round chin, and very round and smooth head. He is about 63 years of age. His companion in the direct murder, Frank Stechler, is the youngest of the six, and is the only unmarried man among them. He is about 21. His uncle testified that the young man was induced to help Drews to do the deed under a promise of \$200.

There are in this region hundreds of cases

\$300.

There are in this region hundreds of cases where old and decrepit old persons have been induced to have their lives insured, under promise that they would be decently buried and have a nice gravestone. The policipa are at once assigned to the person who bays the premiums, and who subsequently waits with an anxious heart for the death of the person insured. All the temptations for foul play can be readily imagined, especially here in this wild back-woods country.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROCHELLE, Ill., May 2.—Farmers are through sowing small grain, and beginning corn-planting. What fields of small grain have come up look well, though the spring has been quite dry. We greatly need a warm rain. Nights cool, and frosts frequent.

AGRICULTURAL.

LORILLARD AHEAD AGAIN—QUICKEST FREIGHT
TIME ON RECORD.

A train loaded with Lorillard's tobacco left New
York yesterday (Thursday merning) at 8 o'clock,
by the Star Union Line, —Pennsylvania Central
and Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railways, —
(notice the time, please) and this same tobacco
was being delivered upon wagons at Chicago this
(Friday) morning at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Lorillard beat the English recently in two
races with Parole and Pappoose, and, when the tax
on tobacco is reduced he comes forward to supply
the Chicago market in twenty-four hours, being
the quickest time ever made by a freight train.
To properly understand the great speed of this
train, it will be noticed that the passenger trains
are taking thirty-seven hours from Chicago to New
York.

York.

Three cheers and a tiger for Lorillard, his horses and tobacco, his sisters, and his consins, and his aunts!

This was bulletined on the Board of Trade yesterday by Mr. Meldram at his office, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. The time is speedy, and comment is unnecessary.

Dr. D'Unger, discover of the cinchons care for drunkenness, cures all cases. Room 27 Palmer

Lady Palmerston's Son.

New York Sim.

The Hon. Spencer Cowper, who recently died at Albano, near. Rome, was a son of Lady Palmerston by her first marriage. He was private secretary to Lord Palmerston for a time, and then attached to various Embassica until 1848, when, on the acquisition of the Sandrigham estate, which he afterward sold to the Frince of Wales, he settled in Paris, where he became remarkable for his sybarite mode of life, and was one of the "pointed out" of that gay Capital. He married first the Lady Harriet D'Orsay, the daughter of the Earl of Blessington, whose sad story has reflected so much dishonor on her husband and stepmother, the celebrated Lady Blessington. On her death he married Miss Jessie Maclean, of this city, and well-known some twenty-five years since to its jeunesse dorse. She appeared on the stage at Wallack's lheatre in 1856, and thence accompaning for a season at the Varieties, noder his management. She aiterward accompanied Vestvalithe Italian prima donna, to Europe, and, after many adventures, was wedded, much to the wonder of the world, to Spencer Cowper. She was a beauty of the Spanish type.

American Canned Beef.

The Board of Health of Carisruhe, Baden, publishes a notice stating that chemical analysis shows that the outer portions of the packages of American canned beef, which have teen in contact with the tin of the case, are impregnated with lead and are injurious to health. Consumers are advised tocut off a thin paring on all sides of the package before using the meat. BUSINESS NOTICES.

Arend's Kumyss has been used with highly beneficial results during the last four years in the various forms of dysuperia, restricts, nauses, general debility, consumption, etc. Kumyss is not a medicine; it is a pleasant, wine-like beverage (a food); made from milk, pseuliarly grateful to a delicate etomach. Nothing else makes flesh, and blood, and strength so fast. It can be safely relied on for the recuperation of those cases of low vitality in which medication or ordinary nutrition fails. Beware of imitations. Send for paraphlet on Kumyss. A. Arend, chemist, originator, 179 Madison street, Chicago.

To cure constipation, bilrousness, and the whole train of aliments resulting from derangement of bowels or liver, take Arend's Vecetable Bowel Regulator. Unlike the usual purgatives, it does not weaken or irritate. The action is mild and pleasant. There is no other remedy in materia medica so well calculated to restore the bowels to healthy action. Depot, No. 179 East Madison street.

CARSON. BARGAINS

Madison and Peoria-sts.

Colored Dress Goods Department.

Our stock is now complete and the lots quoted below are all specially under value.

We offer the following unprecedented bargains to prove to the public that

"It Pays to Trade at the West End Dry Goods House."

A large line of Tufted Suitings,
Washing on Fancy, &c., at 12 jc.
Manchester Debeges at 15c.
Fancy Duvat Cloths, Pacific Brocades, and Wool Suitings, 20c.
All-Wool Debeges at 25c.
Silk Mixtures, Brocades, and Striped
Satines at 30c.
English Cashmeres, 32 jc.
An elegant line of Silk Mixed and
Plain Goods at 40c.
A beautiful assortment of Silk
Stripes at 45c.
One lot All-Wool Satines with
Stripes to match at 50c.
A very fine Silk and Wool Momie
Cloth, Silk effects, at 55c.
48-inch All-Wool Camelet Cloth at
at 50c. at 50c.
48-inch All-Wool Debege at 60c.
48-inch All-Wool Foule Bege at 75c.
48-inch All-Wool Cashmere Debege

48-inch All-Wool Cashmere Debege at 85c.
48-inch All-Wool Striped Camelet Cloth at \$1.

In French Fabrics we display some of the richest and choicest designs ever shown in this market and particularly adapted to our fine retail trade, ranging in price from \$1 to \$8.50 and \$4 per yard.

N. B.—An elegant assortment of Ladies' Colored Skirts at lowest prices.

Same Goods at Our North Side House North Clark and Erie-sts. CHINA, GLASSWARE, Etc.

BURLEY & TYRRELL

83 and 85 State-st., OFFER

DINNER, TEA, LUNCH AND BREAKFAST SETS

Minton, Spode, Wedgewood, Royal Dresden, and Enameled Ware.

HAVILAND & CO.'S PORCELAIN, New Designs and Choice Shapes, Of recent importation.

Our stock is of the best quality, extensive in variety, and will be sold at uniformly low prices.

SULPHIDE OF ABSENIOUM. DESCRIPTION OF ARREST STATUS RELIGIOUS ARREST STATUS RELIGIOUS ARREST STATUS RELIGIOUS ARREST RESERVANT RE

THE LEADING EXTERNAL SPECIFIC FOR



SKIN UISEASES

A Beautifier of the Complexion.

B renders the Cuticle Healthful, Clear, and Smooth, and is the best possible substitute for expensive Bulchur Bakhs. It will heal Ulcers and Borss.

Persons employing it have no need to resort to Sulphur Springs for bathing purposes.

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All respectable dead of the control of

25 cts. a Care.

FAMOUS REMEDIES.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, for Coughs and all Lung Diseases.
HAIR REVIVIUM, For restoring Gray Hair to Original Color (Unequalist), 30 Cents.
PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS, which Cars in One Missite. 25 Cents.
HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE (Instantaneous); 30 Cents.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The Thought of Unsalaried Adjournment Still Very Bitter.

straordinary Efforts to Stop the philestion of the M'Crea Testimony.

hiting Lectures the Senate, and Gets Some Lively Talk Back.

The Tender Question of Salaries— Oanous Upholds the President and Logan.

GENERAL PROCEEDINGS.

GENERAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springprint, May 2.—Immediately the Senate was called to order by Gov. Shuman this morning, Senator Hoener moved to suspend the rules, in order that his resolution might be considered. It is as follows:

Wheneas, The people of this State desire and many members of the Senate are and eavoring to reach an early adjournment; therefore, be if Resolved, by the Senate, That hereafter no member of this Senate shall be allowed to speak on any subject more than once, and that he limit his speech to five minutes, unless he obtains unanimous consent of the Senate to proceed.

Senator Herdman moved to strike out the word, "unanimous." Motion lost.

Senator Hamilton was opposed to the preamble, as it contained reflections on the Senate he

de, as it contained reflections on the Senate he ras not willing to indorse. The people expectthe Legislature to adjourn when its busi

e was stricken out, and the remainder went

Senator Ford said he desired to call up the esolution he previously offered, to stop the trinting of the McCrea testimony. The Public Printer was behind in his work. Moreover, it ould cost \$200 to print this, and he saw no use printing it now, or putting the State to this

tor from Henry had taken this unusual inthe printing of this testimouy. He exicty about this as even to go and findfout ow much it would cost. He believed much ul and quite interesting information to the tic in regard to the printing of the delin-nt-tax lists could be had from this evidence, th as to its expense and the methods of carry-

orried the Senator from Henry, he would con-tionte the sum from his own pocket. Senator Ford disayowed having any feeling the subject. He was a member of the Com-ittee that heard the case, and the Committee reported unanimously on the matter. Huld submit that no good would come to the

bublic or to the parties interested by planting the evidence.

Senator Mayborne thought this expense should not be incurred. The evidence had been very fully published in the Chleago paners. He was a member of the Committee before which the investigation was held, and would say, as far as the Senator from Cook (Riddle) was concerned, the case was conducted with great soliny, and certaidly showed great care in its preparation and management; yet be thought the occasion of the printing of the testimony had now gone by.

The roll was then called on the motion to suspend the rules, and it was lost by a vote of 17 to 23.

To the Honorable, the Senate: Upon the unan-neus recommendation of the honorable Judges of the Circuit, Superior, County, and Probate Courts (Cook County I hereby nominate and appoint Promas B. Brown to the omce of Justice of the Peace in the City of Chicago, for the Town of South Chicago, and respectfully set the Senate to concer thereby.

Also a communication submitting the name of Henry Hilliard for confirmation as Adjutant-General, to which office he was appointed July 9 1877.

Also a communication submitting the name of Henry Hilliard for confirmation as Adjutant-General, to which office he was appointed July 2, 1877.

DRAINAGE.

Senatar Tailiaferro then sent up a new bill on drainage. It is a reorganization of his previous bill on this subject, with such changes as the debates have subwed necessary, and which the Committee on Drainage have agreed to. This makes the highway Commissioners of towns the drainage officers of such districts. It was ordered to a second reading and to be printed.

EXPERS COMPANIES.

Senator Whiting again sought to bring up his bill to impose a tax of 1 per cent on the gross carnings of express companies. When objection was made the Senator fired up, and went off in a long speech, in which he charged it to be the deliberate purpose of the same Senators to delay the passage of his bill until the lobby could "get in its work" over in the House. He said by Didn't you see them here yesterday morning? This morning they are over in the Kouse. This bill marely seeks to place a great corporation down on the list of taxpayers. It is notorious that if has escaped attaition for years. This is a revenue bill, and the people demand, and I demand, that it shall have a fair show. I do not ask that it be advanced over other bills, but that it have the equalrights of other bills. Yesterday, when it was refused a hearing on the preteuse that it was not in order, you took up immediately therester bill after bill out of their regular order, and showed them shead of this one, and no objection was made. Gentlemen, this is not just to so important a question, and the people will remember it." The speaker concluded by repeating his charges about the influence of the lobby and the efforts being made to deleat it.

Senator Merritt took the floor, and replied to the fecturing the Senate instructs. He was tired of it. So was the Senate. The motion to take up the bill was lost.

Senator Callon called up his motion to recon-

the Senate. The motion to take up the bill was lost.

BAMES.

Senator Callon called up his motion to reconsider the vote for his bill requiring all banks, National or otherwise, to make reports, for the purpose of ascertaining the solveney of banks, as well as for intelligent and fair assessment, was tout. He followed in a long speech, and read from many law-books to support the legal propositions raised against it, showing that he had given the matter a great deal of cma.

Senator Jones apoke in reply.

The motion to reconsider was lost. The Senate then adjourned,

THE ENTIRE MOENING SESSION
having been frittered away. The self-approinted champion of the people from Bureau was largely responsible for this, because of the persistency with waich be, in account was largely responsible for this, because of the persistency with waich be, in account was largely responsible for this, because of the persistency with waich be, in account was largely responsible for this, because of the persistency with waich be, in account was largely responsible for this, because of the persistency with waich be, in account was largely responsible for this, because of the persistency with waich be, in account was largely responsible for this, because of the persistency with waich be, in account was largely responsible for this, because and proceeds to leading the sent of the persistency was passed. This will prevent the State Medical Additions boundary and the processing the law in report to the prevent to the prevent to the prevent was largely and the persistency was passed. This will prevent the State Medical Additions to differ the process of the persistency was passed. This will prevent the State Medical Additions the persistency was largely and the persistency was passed. This will prevent the state Medical Additions the persistency was passed.

The roll-call began.

Senator McClellan, in explaining his vote, said would oppose the bill, as it proposed to tax ery person or corporation doing an express asiness, from the man who ran a hand-cart or ove a waron up to the largest express com-

mame was reached.

HE ABOSE
and said: "Mr. President, I would like to explain my vote." [Laughter.]
Senator Merritt—I object.
The Chair stated that only by consent could the Senator explain his vote. Objections being still heard, it was moved he be allowed to explain his vote, and agreed to, after some consistent. He then said be was in favor of this bill for the reasons he had stated so many times. He wanted to say to the Senate there was a time when this bill could have been taken up and passed, but he knew the tactics of those who opposed it was to delay it until there was a small House, then to call it up and defeat it. Such was the condition of things to-day. He asked to explain his vote, because he now intended to vote with the prevailing sentiment and against the bill. He would vote no. Asili was evident he voted in this way for the purpose of get.ing control of the motion to reconsider, no sooner had the Chair announced the vote before several Senators were shouting "Mr. President!" in order to get the floor.

Senator Lee was first recognized, and the Senator fre. Bureau yielded reluctantly. He then moved to reconsider the vote, and Whiting and Merritt struggled for the floor, the former for a speech and the latter to move to lay the last motion on the table.

LECTURE, AFTER PODSNAP.

LECTURE, AFTER PODSNAP.

Senator Whiting obtained it, and he proceeded to arraign the Senators after the manner of an old-time pedsgogue with a lot of school-boys. He said he was not surprised at the tactics which had been used. His suspicions had proved to be well-founded. His duty had been done. These corporations, year after year, went untaxed. They could be made to pay if once they were put down in the tax-books. They knew, if they were once there, they would stay there. These corporations would be made to pay \$100,000 a year for taxes. They knew how much it was worth to keep off these tax-books, and he intended to put the Senators down on the record, and the people would not forget them. That record would confront them. It would come up in their path. He continued to speak excitedly and in this strain for some time, and pointed towards the Senate's journal as though it was a pillory wherein he could see his bill's enemies languishing.

Scarcely bad his last word been uttered before Senator McClellan had the floor and said: "Mr. President, the intolerable arrogace and insufterable vanity of the gentleman from Bureau are such that I can bear it no longer. When it comes to such a pass that no Senator on this floor can express his dissent to the views of the Synator from Bureau without being pounced upon by him and charged with improper metives, and of being in league with corporations, I want to express my resentment. I for one do not want his lectures nor his advice. When I feel in need of any, I prefer to choose the sources of it. His intolerable vanity has led him to lecture us here day after day, and I cannot and will not bear it any longer. Let him stand by "his record," as he calis it. I will take care of my own, and do not ask or want any advice from him about it. [Applause.] This was a settler, and, though a long discussion followed as to how many votes it required to carry a motion to reconsider, motion after motion to peotspose was made and lost, the motion to reconsider was defeated, and the bill died then and there, and so did the legislative day, the net profits of which all go to the credit of the statesman and economist from Bureau.

reading, was taken up and discussed at some length. This bill provides for a reduction of the salaries of the State officers and the Judges. The author of the bill made a speech upon the measure, claiming that the reduction of salaries was a necessity. The present salaries of the Judges was \$3,500, and he argued that \$3,000 was sufficient for the services rendered. This sum would buy as much coffee, sugar, and calico as \$3,500 would some time since. The lawyers of the House spoke against the reduction, and

of the House spoke against the reduction, and the Grangers spoke in favor of it.

Wentworth, of Cook, made the point that as good Judges could be had for \$3,000 as for \$3,500, and that in Chicago they were paid \$7,000, which was attogether too much. He was sure Judges could be had for less money who would send down the names of better men for Justices of the Peace than those \$7,000 a year

Cockle, of Peoria, wanted to know if the law-

vers through the State had reduced their charges.

Wentworth thought they had reduced their charges fully as much as the toll bridges had.
[Laughter.]

Mitchell said in the early part of this session

thad been a favorite amusement for members to introduce resolutions declaring for all kinds of economical resorm. "Now, when the time had come and the opportunity presented itself to do something that should inure to the benefit of the taxpaver, we find them introducing amendments to restore the salaries to the sums now allowed by liw. If you propose to restore this item to the original sum, how shall you reconcile your course to the people in reducing all other officers and leave these Honorable gentlemen as they now stand ?"

Mr. Sherman said that the salaries of the Circuit Judges were now \$3,500 per annum. This was certainly not too high. The last thing the State ought to economize in was the ability and character of the Judges to whom was committed the high and sacred duty of administering the laws, and upon whose fidelity, industry, and ability depend the security of the property, liberty, and lives of our citizens. It had been said by the grentleman from Lee that the average lawyer could not earn more than \$5,000. But they did not want the average lawyer could not earn more than \$5,000. But they did not want the average lawyer on the Bench. They wanted the most capable and the most efficient, and it was simply suicidal to drive from or keep off the Bench the best lawyers of the State.

There was a good deal of excitement on the part of the House during the debate, and a large number of amendments were presented which were generally voted down.

An amendment to the bill was offered affecting the salary of members of the Legislature by Halliday, is allowed by the Constitution. Halliday, said, judging from the exhibition the House had made of investigation of the Alliday; asid, judging from the exhibition the House had made of investigation of the Alliday; asid, judging from the exhibition the House had made of investigation of the Alliday is and part of the Superior of the Superior of the substitute was lost, and a vote was taken on as amendment, providing that Senators should receive a four property again

Art. 8, of an act providing for the incorporation of cities and villages, was passed. By the provisions of this bill, the aggregate amount of taxes levied for any one year, exclusive of the amount levied for the payment of the bonded indebtedness, or interest thereon, shall not exceed the rate of 1% per cent upon the aggregate valuation of all property within such cities or villages subject to taxation.

DISCUSSION ON THE JOLIET "INDISCRETION."
The bill appropriating 250,000 to pay the in-

The bill appropriating \$50,000 to pay the in-debtedness of the Penitentiary at Joliet, con-tracted prior to October, 1878, came up this af-ternoon, and was the cause of a great deal of

indicated spoke in favor of the appropriate Truscell declared the measure in ion to the plain provisions of the Cou

sition to the plain provisions of the Constitution.

Bisbee, Matthews, Morrison, and others apoke
for the appropriation, and Robison of Fulton,
McKinlay, and Shaw against it.

Morrison, in his speech very foreibly remarked: "So far as the opposition of these Democratic members of the House is concerned, it
will make no difference with them hereafter if
they did oppose it. If they live in Republican
districts they will not gain an additional vote,
and it they live in Democratic districts they
will be elected."

After some time spent in debate, a motion was
made to make a further consideration of this
bill a special order. The Democratic side of the
House, led by McKinlay and Wentworth, began
a system of filibustering by making dilatory
motions, by not voting, and thus defeating the
will of the House by failing to show a quorum,
and by other parliamentary tactics, which lasted
an hour and a bail. The minority side of the
House was finally caught napping, and the further consideration of the bill was set down for
Tuesday next. Tuesday next. The House, after various ineffectual efforts, finally adjourned.

CAUCUS.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
Springfield, Ill., Aug. 2.—At a meeting

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 2.—At a meeting of the Republican cancus of Senators and Representatives, at 12:30 o'clock to-day, the following resolution was adopted, and will be at once forwarded to Washington:

Mesoived, By the Republican members of the Thirty-first General Assembly of the State of Illinois in joint cancus assembled. That the President of the United States, in his veto message returning the Army Appropriation bill to the House of Representatives, has enunciated the true and correct principle, and we unanimously indorse his action in returning such bill with his objections; that we heartily approve the course of Republican members of Congress in opposing the passage of the Army Appropriation bill with its provisions for the repeal of the United States Election laws; that the United States Election statutes having reference to the election of members of Congress should not be repealed.

The following resolution was also una monaly adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Republican members, this General Assembly of the State of Illinois, joint cauca assembled, heartily approve of the action of Senator Logan in his recent controver with Representative Lowe; that, having herefore demonstrated his courage on many a har fought battlefield, it is not now necessary for his recent to the false and semestiking duelle controlled.

LOGAN.

fought battleneid, it is not now necessary for in to resort to the false anddemoralizing duello co of the South to vindicate either his pen or his co-age; and we recognize in the present attitude Senator Logan a moral courage far higher and ma commendable than any he could display in accep-ing a challenge, or meeting his antagonist on a falsely-called field of honor. THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

At a meeting of a Democratic cancus this evening at the Leland Hotel, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we insist that all of the elections should be free from the interference of Federal officers, whether civil or military.

Resolved, That we insist that all of the elections should be free from the interference of Federal officers, whether civil or military.

Resolved, That we fully indorse the course of the Democratic members of the Forty-sixth Congresses, and in insisting upon such a modification of the Federal Election laws as would have the elections free and untrammeled.

Resolved, We arge the Democratic members of the Forty-sixth Congress to maintain the position which they have taken upon this question. We ask them to stand firm, and promise them our support in any constitutional or parliamentary method which they may employ to accomplish this object. Senators Dearborn and Hanna, and Representatives Ficklin, Herrington, and Durfee were appointed a committee to manage this resolution in the Legislature. The Secretary was authorized to transmit the resolutions to Semator David Davis and the Hon. William M. Springer.

SHEEP.

The Wisconsin Wool-Growers' Conventi

and Festival at Elkhorn.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
ELKHORN, Wis., May 2.—The weather to-day was all that could be desired for the suc cess of the annual shearing festival of the Wis-consin Sheep-Breeders' and Wool-Growers' As-sociation. The attendance was very good. The merinos, heavy weights being the best, defaine merinos, a fine long combing-wool class, and the usual long-wool class. The entries were as follows: H. H. Cobb, 6; H. Taylor, 1; C. K. Phelos, 6; M. Clark, 4; O. Coox, 12; N. Crawford, 7; Crawford & Whit-man, 1; Alexander Fraser, 2; Paul & Mill, 1; R. H. Mill, 9; Crawford & Whitmore, 2; A. C.

man, 1; Alexander Fraser, 2; Pani & Mill, 1; R. H. Mill, 9; Crawford & Whitmore, 2; A. C. Whitmore 6; B. J. Williams, 6; C. R. Giobs, 6; G. W. Wylie, 6; John Strong, 8; A. & P. Humbert, 13; A. E. Perkins, 8; Robert Fleming, 5. The award of the Committees were as follows:

Spanish merinos, heavy weights, three years old and over, B. J. Williams, frai promium; weight of fiece, 22 10-16 pounds, carcass, 114 pounds; J. N. Crawford, second premium, fiece 19 14-16 pounds, carcass, 92 pounds; A. C. Whitmore, third award, fleece, 22 11-16 pounds, carcass, 129 pounds.

Delaine merinos, yearling ewes, J. N. Crawford, first premium, fleece, 11 1.0-16 pounds, carcass, 34 pounds; A. & P. Himbert, second premium, fleece, 11 10-16 pounds, carcass, 71½ pounds; A. & P. Himbert, fleece, 12 11 0-16 pounds, carcass, 71½ pounds; Two-year-old ewes, J. N. Crawford, first premium, fleece, 17 9-16 pounds, carcass, 71½ pounds; hird premium, fleece, 17 9-16 pounds, carcass, 120 pounds, Carcass, 12-16 pounds, carcass, 12-16 pounds, carcass, 120 pounds, carcass, 120 pounds, carcass, 124 pounds; only one shorn.

Long fine-wool rams, 2 years and over, A. & P. Humbert, first premium, fleece, 12 14-16 pounds, carcass, 129 pounds, carcass, 129 pounds, carcass, 129 pounds, carcass, 129 pounds, carcass, 87 pounds, 12-16 pounds, carcass, 87 pounds; A. & P. Humbert, second premium, fleece, 14 14-18 pounds; carcass, 129 pounds, carcass, 87 pounds, 12-16 pounds, carcass, 80 pounds, 12-16 pounds, 22-15-16 pounds, 22-25-25-16 pounds, 22

premium, fleece, 14.13-16 pounds; C. M. Clark, third premium, fleece, 11.2-16 pounds, carcass, 80 pounds.

Ewes, R. M. Mills, first premium, fleece, 21.5-16 pounds, carcass, 115 pounds, A. E. Perkins, second prize, fleece, 29.2-16 pounds, carcass, 133 pounds; J. N. Crawford, third premium, fleece, 19.1-16 pounds, carcass, 95 pounds.

Rams, I year old, J. N. Crawford, first premium, fleece, 11.35-16 pounds, carcass 64 pounds; A. and P. Hunbert, second premium, fleece 11.0-16 pounds, carcass 62½ pounds; R. H. Mills, third premium, fleece, 11.9-16 pounds, carcass 71½ pounds.

Long-wool class rams, 2 years and over, John Strong, first premium, fleece 8.5-16 pounds, carcass 71 pounds; decree W. Wylle, third premium, fleece 8.2-16 pounds, carcass 72 pounds.

The shearers awarded premium, swere as follows: Albert Clark, first; D. Ebersen, second; John Cavanaugh, third; John Gale, fourth; A. D. Holbrook, fifth. The occasion altogether has been one of pleasure and enjoyment, and all are satisfied that the Wisconsin Sheep-Breeders' and Wool-Growers' Association is a pronounced success.

THE EXODUS.

Atchison, Kan., May 2.—Over three bundred.

THE EXODUS.

Archison, Kan., May 2.—Over three hundred colored refugees from the South landed here to-day in a generally destitute condition. There being no vacant building in the city, great difficulty was experienced in getting them under shelter, but they finally housed in colored houses. It is questionable whether many of them can be furnished employment, as the demand for unskilled labor in this State is very limited. Their arrival was entirely unexpected, as they were originally destined for Leavenworth, but the authorities of that city paid their fare to this point, and sent them on. Our citizens have provided for their temporary wants, but great suffering must result if this influx of totally destitute people to Kansas does not soon stop.

A City to Be Sold at Auction.

Pressure, Pa., April 29.—The City of Altona, in Blair County, is indebted to the State for corporation taxes amounting to \$4,208.10. Proceedings would have been begun against the city some time ago but for the intervention of the Attorney-General. The Scare has a judgment for the amount of the debt, and the authoraties of the city were notified that unless the judgment was satisfied by to-day the city would be sold. There is no money at all in the City Treasury and no means of raising any, and Altoona, with its 20,000 inhabitants, will probably be knocked down to the hignest bidder within a day or two.

TAXATION.

An Original Way of Treating the Subject on the Pacific Slope.

A Fearful and Wonderful Product of "This Glorious Climate of Californy,"

Everything Grist that Comes to the Much-Multiplied Tax-Collector's Mills

Everything Tangible and Intangible Squeezed for the Percentage.

A System Unequaled Even in the Old Peudal Times.

New York, May 2.—To morrow's Tribune will contain a letter from David A. Wells addressed to Eugene Casserly, C. W. Howard, and others, of California, respecting the practicability and expediency of the tax provisions embodied in the proposed new Constitution. ty and expediency of the tax provisions em-bodied in the proposed new Constitution. He says the document treats a credit secured by mortgage not as property, but as an interest in or representative of property. But in endeavor-ing to apply this principle, its framers have evidently overlooked the fact that a tax on mortgaged property as an entirety is equally a tax on all the interests in and repre-sentatives of that same property. Or that tax years sentatives of that same property, or that taxa-tion of the whole thing necessarily embraces all its parts and incidents. Furthermore, it needs no argument to prove that it is far less expen-sive, cumbersome, and annoying to tax given property as a whole rather than its numberless possible or imaginary subdivisions, representa-tives, and titles. But this latter method is exactly what the new Constitution prescribes shall be followed in respect to mortgage in-terests in property in California. For the reduction of the valuation of mortgaged property for the purpose of taxation to the extent of the mortgage, and the coincident exaction of the mortgage interest in the property to the mortgagee (as proposed), is the practical ex-emption of the mortgage from all taxation, and a taxation of the mortgaged property in sub-divisions, instead of as an entirety, which lat-

THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND LEAST VEXATIOUS mathon, followed, the mortgagor must ultimately pay the tax.

The object of loaning money is compensation nd it is self-evident that the mortgage credite will exact additional compensation for whatever tax may be imposed upon him for his representtax may be imposed upon him for his representative interest in the mortgaged property, and that the debtor will also cheerfully pay it in consequence of the reduced valuation of his property for taxation. The proposed system, as applied to existing mortgage credits, will impair contracts, and will, therefore, be unconstitutional and void; and, as applied to new mortgage credits, will be inoperative for increasing the revenue or in producing results other than the unnecessary trouble and expense involved in maxing two assessments and collections instead of one. It will give no relief to the land-owner, but rather burden him additionally, through the higher burden him additionally, through the higher rate of interest he will have to pay to insure the mortgagee against the uncertainty of the unless the rate of interest is adjusted annually with the lender after the rate of taxation has been annually established. In fact, the pro-posed system of taxing mortgages under the

new Constitution is commensurate, and seems to be based solely on the principle which prompts the puppy to chase, worry, and bite bits own tall. It is a taxation of mortgages

only in name and not in substance. The constitutional provision which makes void any obligation on the part of the debtor to pay any tax imposed on mortgage credit in name is also nothing but child's play. The debtor is left at liberty to agree to pay an additional rate of interest, or additional amount of principal; and the provision in question, therefore, simply amounts' to a prohibition of names, and not things, or the substance.

Again, while the taxation article of the Constitution regards mortgage credit not as property, but as a representative of property, it at the

ty, but as a representative of property, it at the same time treats a credit unsecured by mortgage not as a representative of property, but as absolute property,—flat property,—and permits no reduction of valuation of the debtor's visible, no reduction of valuation of the debtor's visible, tangible property on account of any debt which he may owe. This discrimination is inconsistently inbarmonious and illogical. Property is the embodiment of labor, and cannot be made by constitutional definition. A credit is an incident of business or property, is produced by the transfer of right, and therefore may be increased to any nominal amount without any appreciable labor. A credit cannot be treated in any economic sense as property, for it is always balanced or extinguished in any general estimate of values by an equal and corresponding debt. It is created by the transfer of property of values by an equal and corresponding debt. It is created by the transfer of property or a right, and is liquidated by transfer of some equivalent property or right back to the creditor. The creation of credits does not operate as the creation of property, nor does their liquidation extinguish any property. If an immediate payment for goods bought will not create or produce any new property, it certainly is difficult to perceive how deferred payment for the same class of goods, bought in the same open market, will have the magical effect of PRODUCING OR CREATING PROPERTY.

PRODUCING OR CREATING PROPERTY.

Now, under the system proposed in the new
Constitution, he who buys for cash will pay only
on one valuation of his property; but his immediate competitors, whose limited capital compels them to make deferred payments, will be pels them to make deferred payments, will be obliged to pay an additional, odious, and discriminating tax in the increased prices of their goods. Merchants and others will not sell goods or commodities for taxed credits at the same price as they will sell them for uataved credits; nor will money be loaned at the same low rate of interest on taxed obligations as upon untaxed obligations. Such a system as

taxed credits; nor will money be loaned at the same low rate of interest on taxed obligations as upon untaxed obligations. Such a system as this Constitution proposes, therefore, in effect, deprives a man of limited capital of equal protection of the laws, and gives to the capitalist who is up the ladder an exemption from a harden which is refused to his immediate competitor who stands on the lower rounds.

The Constitutional Convention can act the part of a lexicographer or definer, whether accurate or not in its definitions, but it has no omnipotent power to create property out of nothing and without the application of labor. Your Convention seems to have been managed by a band of magicians, who have a great contempt for labor or embodied labor, but great confidence in their magical powers. It did not stop at making unsecured credits flat property, but goes further, and proposes in numerous cases to make legal, equitable, leasehold and other titles hocus-pocus property, subject to taxation. This is a sent incidents of property, and are never in abeyance, and always inhere in the property, and are fully taxed when the property they represent is taxed. It is, furthermore, impracticable for the State to go mto a legal investigation of the abstract question, in which the State has no interest, of the future, extent, and duration of every person's title and interest in property. The taxation article of your Constitution makes "all property" subject to taxation; and then, in addition, defines and includes as property "all stocks, dues, or other matters or things, capable of private ownership." The corporation, under this rule, must pay a tax on the salable value of their stock. This will impose discriminating and multiplied axation on corporate capital, as compared with like disincorporated capital employed in the same kind of business. Every little which is capable of being transferred by delivery or assignments, is capable of private ownership. It

is difficult to conjecture what, if any, limit can be placed upon taxation by the judical interpre-tation of these constitutional rules defining imaginary property. If it is suggested that the stock of a corporation may that the stock of a corporation because

trepresents taxed property, it may also be interpreted to be untaxable because trepresents taxed property, it may also be unggested that the same rule of interpretation rill require credits not to be taxed, for they are also representatives of taxed property; and hus the whole system of taxing "flat" and nocus-pocus property must stand or fall to-

gether.

It seems, however, that the system under consideration plainly intends to tax general credits, and also the property which they represent; leasehold interests well as the land; wheat and other commodities, and warehouse receipts is sued for these commodities; the cargoes of vessels and cars, and bills of lading; the property and dues of a newspaper and its good will, and the transferable stock of its capital is divided into stock shares, and all capital and property in business, and also the good will of business, down to the good-will of the peanut-stand; because all these matters and things are capable of private ownership. Every form of title in property may have in turn

OTHER TITLES BASED ON IT,

other titles sased on it,
which are capable of private ownership, and
thus, through the areacy of fist-property and
hocus-pocus-title property, actual property may
be taxed ad infinitum; and thus "the chief end
of man" in California will consist in watching
sessessments and paying taxes.
The new Constitution requires the Legislature to levy an annual poll-tax of not less than
\$2 on male inhabitants, and to exact a sworn
annual statement from every person of all bis
property. The persons subject to this annual
examination and inquisition will include all
adults of both sexes capable of owning property. The number of adults in California is
about one-half of the entire population,
and will amount to more than 100,000 in San Francisco alone. This grand
army from the palaces and hovels
must make annual pilgrimages to the confessional of the Assessors; and then on a subsequent day in the year must march to the Tax
Collector's office and liquidate the claims of
the State and its municipalities. This is the
most infinitesimal, objectionable, and vexations
system of taxation ever proposed of which we
have any record. No parallel to it can be found
even in fendal times. In England, in the reign
of Edward III., all kinds of tangible procerty
were subject to taxation, and a poll-tax
was also imposed; but persons subject to
poll-tax were taxed as full-dressed, including
the suit of clothes on the person at the time.
But this law was found to be too odious to be
executed, and was soon modified. The California system, if adopted, will impose a polltax on the taxpayer in his primitive state, and
will add a supplemental tax on every dollar in
value of his tangible property of every class,
and on every item in quantity,
without any Raduction For Debets.

If he owns nothing but a shirt, or has one in

WITHOUT ANY REDUCTION FOR DEBTS.

If he owns nothing but a shirt, or has one in his possession or under his control at 12 o'clock meridian on the first Monday of March, he must make sworn statement of it, and be examined and catechised by the Assessor. This is Utopian, and any attempt to execute it would produce political revolution either under a despotism or a free government. In New York less than I per cent of the population hay a personal tax, other than on bank shares, and in mone of the States is the number of adults large who pay a personal tax as compared with the adult population. In the most advanced commercial countries of the world the taxation of personal property has long been abolished, and yet, in face of this experience, California now proposes to attempt the extremely impracticable and impossible. Colbert, the French statesman, said that the secret of taxation consisted in picking the goose with the minimum of squalling; but this California project would produce the maximum of squalling with the minimum of feathers. WITHOUT ANY REDUCTION FOR DEBTS.

PIERCE AND PRENTICE.

low the Ex-President Tried to Prevent the War-The Charge of Bribery Against the Louisville Journalist.

Louisville Coalrier-Journal.

Gov. David Meriwether was intimate with George D. Prentice, though opposed to him. In

George D. Frence, though opposed to him. In the latter part of 1860, about Christmas, Gov. Meriwether was passing down Jefferson street, when James Guthrie passed in a carriage and beckened to him. "He told me," said Gov. Meriwether to the Courier-Journalist, "he was going to call on an old Iriend at the Louisville Hotel, and requested me to get in the carriage and go with him. In riding down the street he informed me that he was going to see ex-Presi-dent Pierce, and that Gen. Pierce was at the Louisville Hotel, registered under a fictitious name. On retiring to the room Mr. Guthrie remarked that he had brought me with him; that if his communication was of so strictly a confidential nature as not to permit a third party to be there I would retire. Gen. Pierce replied he was glad he had brought me with him, for I had been a confidential officer under his Administration, and he knew I would be discreet about matters. He then informed Mr. Guthrie that he had visited several mem-bers of his late Cabinet to see if they could not put a stop to this, the late War. He then pro-

duced the written outlines of a peace convention. He asked us how we liked it, and both of us assented to the proposition. It was airgested that I should call upon Mr. Prentice, then editor of the Louisville Democrat, and show them the proposition and see whether they would agree to support it and also the ground of seutrality. Both of those editors promptly agreed to do so, and it was agreed that printed petitions should be sent out and signed by ladies and gentlemen shroughout the State of Kentucky, paying that Kentucky might take the ground of neutrality between the Norta and South. I returned and informed them of the result. It was arranged that I should write to certain persons in Indiana, and Mr. Guthrie should do the same, in order to get Indiana to take the same ground. That evening I visited Judge Read, of Jeffersonville, Ind. He adopted the policy at once, and agreed to write to the Drouisville Hotel it was agreed that Mr. Guthrie should write to Jesse D. Bright, Senator during Pierce's Administration. It was agreed by the three at the Louisville Hotel that the propositions should be made by me, though it emanated from tien. Pierce, it was also agreed that Judge Read, in his letter, should request his friends to answer to me. Several of the proposition.

"About the middle of January, 1851, Gov. Magoffin assembled the Legislature of Kentucky in extra session, and I, being Speaker of the House of Representatives, could not very well aubmit the proposition to the Legislature of the Legislature of Newport, to Mr. Jacob of Oldham, Judge Underwood from Bowling Green, Judge Simpson of the Kentucky Senate, and others. Judge Simpson of the Kentucky Senate, and others. Judge Simpson of the Gov. Charles A. Wickliffe, James B. Clay, Gen. William O. Butler of Carroll, James Guthrie, and Gov. Charles A. Wickliffe, James B. Clay, Gen. William O. Butler of Carroll, James Guthrie, and Gov. Charles A. Wickliffe, James B. Clay, Gen. William O. Butler of Lerroll, James Guthrie, and Gov. Charles Moreham of the War, the pa

MARINE NEWS.

A Speck of War Over the Sailors Wages Question.

The Latest Out of the Grain Rates, Mavigation Notes, Etc.

THE WAGES STRUGGLE. There was a speck of war—just a small speck yesterday afternoon over the sailors' wages afficulty. Oscar Brown, a Union seaman, and two non-Union men on the schr Annie O. Han-son, which was lying at the Lumber Market,

were the participants. The Union men stated that the former was passing across the deck of the Hanson, and asked two men on board of her what rate of wages they were receiv-ing, when they beset him and a fight ensued, during which Brown was slight-ly hurt. Officer Murphy took Brown in custody at the instance of Capt. John Anderson, of the Hanson, but let him go on the refusal of the latter to appear at court against him and prefer charges. Capt. Anderson stated that his men informed him, that Brown abused

that his men informed him, that Brown abused an old sailor on the Hanson named Thomas Lyons, whom a crowd of Union men had threatened the 28th ult. Brown also hit one of the two young men who were on the vessel, and they struck him back. A warrant was subsequently issued for Brown's arrest, but upon what charge Capt. Anderson did not state. Brown reported the matter to President Powers, of the Seamen's Union, and countercharges may result if the former is arrest d. The affair caused considerable excitement around the Lumber Market, but the Union sailors, who were about in considerable force, made no demonstrations of a threatening or disorderly kind.

A leading member of the Seamen's Union de-

A leading member of the Seamen's Union desires The Tribuns to state that that body will back its assertion to the amount of \$500 that the schrs Richard Winslow and Niagara paid their crews \$2 per day per man, and not less, as stated by the agent of the vessels, Caut. W. M. Egan.

ed by the agent of the vessels, Caut. W. M. Egan.

The Scamen's Union met again yesterday afternoon in Meridian Hall, and resolved to stick to the demand for \$2.00 a day. A letter was read from President Hackett, of the Cleveland Union, stating that he had furnished a correspondent of a Chicago newspaper with the report that a number of vessels, which he named, had engaged seamen at \$1.75 a day, and he found that the newspaper in question had willfully and maliciously changed the figures so as to make the rate of wages out of Cleveland \$1.50 a day. Mr. Hackett also stated that he had proof that the Cieveland correspondent sent the correct figures to the Chicago newspapers referred to, and he expressed the belief that the rate was changed purely out of personal spite against the Scamen's Union. The matter will probably be the subject of an inquiry by a committee.

The matter will probably be the subject of an inquiry by a committee.

The schooner Higgie & Jones and bark Natad \$2.00 a day to the men of their crews. The H. P. Baldwin was variously reported as paying \$1.50 and \$2.00 and a trip figure. The schooner Minnle Slawson was said to have gone out with sailors taken at \$.002 a day.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 2.—The condition of the ce is unchanged. It is reported that the schrs Camden, Lucerne,

and Helyetia have chartered for coal at 35 to 371/2e per ton; prop Oakland and barge Morning Light have chartered for eight trips of lumber from Marquette to Chicago at \$2.00. Cleared—Prop Nahant, Chicago; schra J. M. Hutchinson, J. G. Masten, Cbicago; J. H. Hart-zell, Toledo; Gen. Worth, Ludington. The wind blew down the lake to-day, and the

The wind blew down the lake to-day, and the ice was worse than ever, and the harbor was filled with it. The steam barge Enterprise and consort left this morning, but became stuck in the ice about a mile out. Two tugs were sent to their assistance, and, after much trouble, they succeeded in releasing them, and they came back to this port. The two barges which, the steam barge Alpena left in the ice last slight were, this morning, carried down the ice, and at one time it was feared that they would collide with the international bridge, but the tug went out and successfully steered them through. They then went on to Tonawanda, whither they were bound. Unless we have an east wind the harbor will not be opened for several days. There are several vessels outside of the ice barrier. Vessel men demand 40 cents for coal, but shippers refuse to pay over 35 cents.

LAKE FREIGHTS. There was no apparent change in the state of the market for grain freights yesterday. Car-riers adhered to 4c as the rate on corn to Bufmore than 3c. Some of the propellers have taken on little lots of grain, but the agents say

taken on little lots of grain, but the agents say no rates have been decided on except to New England points, the rates to which are about 12c per bu. The prop Commodore takes 30,000 bu corn for Boston, probably at the rate quoted above.

The Directors of the Board of Vessel-Owners held a conclave yesterday morning in the committee-room of the Chamber of Commerce, but several of the gentleman said they did not do anything. It was understood, however, that no change was made in freight rates, and the reported cut of the Davidson was inquired into, but no action taken.

The report in yesterday's Tribung that the steam-barge Davidson and two consorts had been chartered at a cut-rate—three cents—on corn to Buffalo, was generally credited, but vessel-men did not think the engagement would cut any figure in the matter of reducing rates.

Alter Monday 's additional will be charged for storage for the ten days following, and in the meantime vessel men are anticipating better inquiry for from.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 2.—Up—Props
City of Toledo, Ohio and consort, Passaic, Buffalo and consort; schrs David Seward, Fred

A. Morris.

Down-Props Mary Pringle and consort,
Tempest and consort, scow Ina.

The prop D. Van Allen, when coming out of The prop D. Van Allen, when coming out of the Thames River, struck a log with her wheel and broke part of one bucket off, and is in the Wolverine dry-dock patching the broken bucket. Wind—North; weather clear.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 2—10 p. m.—Up—Props Cuba, Scotia, Van Raalte, Passaic and tow, Stranger and tow; schrs Fick, Snowdrop, and Hercules.

Down—Prop Rose and tow.

Wind—Southeast, gentle; weather fipe.

MEETING OF STEVEDORES. The Dock-Laborers' Union held a large meeting last night at No. 54 West Lake street, and President Dacey conducted the proceedings. Richard Powers, President of the Chicago Sea-Richard Powers, President of the Chicago Seaman's Union, was present by invitation, and addressed the meeting. He stated that the seamen were firm in their demand for \$2.00 a day, and would not accept a less rate, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary. A vote of thanks was tendered the speaker, who was enthusiastically received. The meeting did not transact any business of special importance.

SOME BIG FELLOWS. Several big fellows put in an appearance yesterday. They were the steam barge E. B. Hale, towing the schra Alvah Bradley and Anira Cobb. light, from Cleveland, and the steam barge Havana with coal from the same port. The Hale and tow are on the market for grain cargoes, but if they do not get them at Association rates they will go to Escanaba or Marquette for iron ore for Cleveland.

Recail Dispatch to The Tribuna.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., May 2.—The canal authorities officially announced to-day that the Welland Canal will be opened for navigation on May 5. The water is being let in to-day.

The schr Wawanosh, from Toledo, arrived here this alternoon with grain for Kingston.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, May 2.—Late this afternoon the steam-barge C. J. Kershaw was chartered for wheat to Buffalo on private terms. It is given out that she loads partially on owner's account. Arrived from below to-night with coal, the schr Joseph Paige.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

The steam-barge Wilson has gone into Doolittle's dry-dock for a general overhauling.

The tug Gardner got in yesterday with her
tow from Mussegon.

The schr J. V. Taylor broke two stanchloss in

draws of the bridges on the main river must not be obstructed by light vessels nor tugs. Yesterday the following vessels left port, grain-laden, for Buffalo: Schr Hierie & Jones 29,921 bu of wheat; schr H. P. Baldwin, 3.54 bu of corn; and bark Naiad, 20,738 bu of corn. The schr T. W. Ferry also left port with a cargo of rive for Collingwood.

bu of corn; and bark Naiad, 20,726 bu of corn. The schr T. W. Ferry also left nort with a cargo of rye for Collingwood.

At Miller Bros.' Gry-dock and ship-yards the schr Raipu Campbell, which was recently raised from the bottom of the North Branch, is to receive an entire rebuild, the brig lucy J. Clark is having a new foremast put in, the schr Onward is having repairs made on her, and the yacht Greyhound is having a new mast put in. A ship-carpenter fell into the river yesterday from the rail of the schr Monticello, and a man who was employed on board is said to have stood on deck, quietly smoking a pipe, while the poor fellow in the water was struggling to teen above the surface of it. The man was finally reacued.

rescued.

Capt. James E. Barry, who sailed the little ninty-nine-ton schr Challenge across the Atlantic Ocean in 1876, starting from Racine, has arrived in the city from New York. He has been engaged for some time in the West lodies trade. A good many old acquaintances greeted him on the docks yesterday.

THE COLORED MOSES.

Pap" Singleton Expresses His Views on the

"Pap" Singleton Expresses His Views on the Colored Exodus from the South.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. May 2.

Benjamin Singleton, better known as "Pap" Singleton, and who has gained a wide reputation among the whites and people of his own race as "the Moses of the colored exodus," called at the Globe-Democrat office yesterday and gave a glowing account of the success of the colored settlement in Morris and Lynn Counties, Kansas, giving at the same time a most hopeful picture of the prospects of the settlers, and the objects they intend and hope to compass before many years pass over their heads.
As has been published before, the Singleton settlement is about sixty miles southwest of Topeka, Kas., and embraces 160,000 acres of the Topeka, Kas., and embraces 160,000 acres of the abandoned Indian Reservation which the Government now proposes to dispose of at low and alluring rates to such persons as desire to make permanent nomes there. "Pap" did not know when the land would be placed in the market for actual settlement, but supposed the time could not be very far off. The settlers already on the land are highly delighted with the change they have made from the uncertain and anhealthy climate of Middle Tennessee to the fattle and rolling plains of the great West. A number of towns have already been isid out, and are in a progressing way; one in particular, Dunlap, in Morris County, being in a very flattering and flourishing condition. The Singleton Colony, in Cherokee County, he also called the Colony in Cherokee County, he also called the Cherokee County is called the Cherokee County in the Cherokee County is called the Cherokee County in the Cherokee County is called the Cherokee County in the Cherokee County is called the Cherokee County in the Cherokee County is called the Cherokee County in the Cherokee County is called the Cherokee Cherokee

number of towns have already been iaid out, and are in a progressing way; one in particular, Dunlan, in Morris County, being in a very flattering and flourishing condition. The Singleton Colouy, in Cherokee County, he also reports as a fixed and indisputable success.

"Pap" has been, until the recent increased exitement took place, constantly traveling backward and forward between Tennessee and the West, and from 1889, the year in which he first started out on his mission of delivering the colored people from the bondage of the bull-dozer to the happy land of Kansas, he carried over 11,500 of his people from Tennessee and Kentucky. He is constantly engaged in this work, taking it up on every hund and urging colored men in all the distressed and terror-ridden districts of the South to shake off their thraldom to the Bouthern planters, and instead of living in a condition of serfdom, to become free men and good, honest, and reputable citizens of the Republim. He says Kansas is as good a country as the sue ever shone upon, and it is just the place for the poor man to look for a home. The product or soil will repay him amply for his labor, and besides his he has the comfort and happiness of health, freedom, and citizenship. "Pap" advises all who are not doing well here or in the South to pack up and go to Kansas at once,—that a the happy land of Cansan, and in the good tims coming lif their cups of joy don't overflow in an increased ratio to the overflow of their granties, it will be because they have not made use of their minds and muscles with which the Almighty has endowed them. He says there is just as much necessity for colored men here out of employment, who have not any means of support and who have not any means of support and who have no near prospect of work. These men he would advise to turn their attention to Kansas and the West, and to seek on new homes for themselves where the field five labor is almost boundless, and the remueration is far in excess of anything they can hop to obtain here.

"Are ther

tion is far in excess of anything they can to obtain here.

"Are there many colored people announced by the colored people announced the colored people here are very announced to away, but most of theu have no moner. I delighted to see that a real estate associations been started and that already the treat holds a good round sum. The object of this sociation is similar to that of one I started

holds a good round sum. The object of this association is similar to that of one I started in Tennessee,—to get money to buy lands in the West, upon which the negroes can settle. There are many good-thinking colored men here who can get nothing to do, but who, if they went out to Kansas, would find employment, and would thus be enabled to support themselves and their families, and to bring up their boys and girls so as to make good men and women of them. These people could do a great deal better in Kansas than here."

Mr. Singleton said he greatly deplored the split between the colored aid associations, and said there were many "tonguey" men in all enterprises of the sort, who just wanted to hear themselves talk and others talk of them. These men were like decapitated wagons, made a great racket when they moved in any direction, but had no bottom to them,—that is, they were not capable of holding anything. Tois character of men had stepped in between him and the glory that attached to his great enterprise. While he was studying out plans for the betterment of the colored race, these men were standing idly by and coming in for all the fame of the thing. He desired to speak favorably, however, of the work of the two associations, and said had did not wish to go on record as saying anything against them or any of the organized societies. He thought, though, it was high time that colored men would look forward to something more than merely to have a drum beat and society banners wave over them when they were dead, and that now they should begin to understand that they were not iring merely for themselves, but to leave something behind them for their children. The road they were very their main objects of "Pap" Singleton's visit to the Globe Democrat office was to deny the assertion made by the Democrat office was to deny the assertion made by the Democrat office was to deny the assertion made by the Democratic press that the negroes were leaving the South for political purposes, but to secure for ourselves.

"We di

says: "We didn't leave the South on account of political purposes, but to secure for ourselve homesteads and quiet friends where we would not be awakened in the dead of night by the dread rap of the messenger of death and dragged from our beds to be shot or hung like dogs by the midnight administration. The Republican party had no hand in the morement, I alone am the party who is responsible. I distributed my circulars broadcast through the South and made no secret of it; I awakened the people from their long nan and brought them to a sense of their duty. And if I am to be called the whole Republican party I must be a terrible man, and God ought to speed me on my journey from want to success."

"But do you take the responsibility of attracting all these poor destitute immigrants from the South?" the reporter asked.

"Yes, I do," answered "Pap." "It is just as well for them to die here as there. It is better, in fact."

"Pap" then went on to say that the colored people were going to Kansas to be law-biding men and good citizens, where they would have free speech, free thought, and sailors' rights.

THE \$50 BILL CASE.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Justice Otterbourg today gave a decision adverse to Cashier Marriti
in what is known as the "\$50 bill case," Lemuel Williams (colored) claiming that Merriti
gave him change for a \$1 note instead of for a
\$50 bill, which he (Williams) desired to have
broken. The case has excited general interest
because of the relationship existing between the
accused and Gen. Merritt, Collector of
this port, and the decision of the Justice to bold Mr. Merritt creates much
aurprise, as the evidence of Mr. Stickner, of
Washington that he saw the bill presented by
the colored boy, and that it was a \$1 note, and the
fact that a Mrs. Brown discovered a \$50 bill
with money she swears was paid her by williams for wasning, evidently by mistace, as
considered by Merritt's friends proof militaged
to secure his honorable discharge. After the
decision was annonneed, Collector Merritt declared in court his unwavering confidence in the
absolute innocence of his nephew.

HYMENEAL.

PORTLAND, May 2.—Lieut Charles W. Rowell

Adjutant of the Second Infantry, U. S. A., was
married last night to Sallie, daughter of Gas. making a landing at the Lumber Exchange docks yesterday.

Harbor-Master Carey gives notice that the

POLITIC The Outlook in

by The Tribu

Uncle Dick Bishop as the Guber Democrats Still C

Coalition Nation

Platform Adopted at Democratic Con

COLUMBUS, May 2.—Utt although Chief Magistrate of Ohio, is not free from the himself to gain a personal masses of the people, your man; and, although his blun been manifest, the criticist own party on his shortcomic more severe, and at times at the Republican papers as him with great considerat bim with great consideral acknowledged by the Gover he is popular with the especially in the rural district. his appearance at a cwith delight. The long white stovepipe habrim, give the Gorpearance of a well-to-do tion to cattle and hogs, as other attractions at a fair, he its patrons, has given him the farmers. But U. D. s

advantage among the ladic sisters, their cousins, and the nounced the most expert of men so far as handling the and can probably discount a ticular, and very easily dis would undertake to come him. He also possesses (alias taffy), which goes power among the fair ones and to say that he is not sions is an evidence of prominent politician says mense card at a county fair crowd than a ten-elephan combined. The old white give him than Patriarch. serves to quiet all suspicion is only playing his part, am mere introduction of the for his own benefit.

and set up their pins with Uncle Dick will not knoc

uld they come around a

then they will doubtless be that he has got the longest have the persimmons, and Well-informed Democrate Gov. Bishop can carry the I for that matter, very few hi candidate that can. Man Rice or Ewing may be pus last moment. Should the shown by the Nationals to der the leadership of Ew there are enough who wou alition to give him the non In conversation with the man being a banker, migh At all events, it was cos could be expected from Gov. Bishop at the head d. Why Gov. Bishop about ter into a race for a acc beyond comprehension. In the surface of the surface them, it will add but any, to the Democrac that the compliment of a the face of almost certa honor that the Governor ang; but he wants it, in fg glory, and should he rece will bask in the sunshin he will be retired by made him Governor nea. The disgusting exposur mismanagement of the disgraceful proceedings of has without doubt been to power. Gov. Bishop has in some of his selections, who have heretofore vote are completely dissatist Democracy as totally ino the charitable institution charities are a monument and have, nutil the press

the charitable institution charities are a monument and have, until the press acy, been regarded as the country. Old Uncil this fact, and, notwithst but his foot squarely these benevolent institutions and though succeeded by Gewere placed in new institution to the country of the policy of the country of t LOUISVILLE, Ky., Ma form was adopted by Convention at a late hoo The Democracy of Ke sembled, reassimpt their a fution of the United States as the best guarant States as the best guarant people and their prosperi rejoice in the fact the recognize that all the Sta-political autonomics

rejoice in the fact the recognize that all the Sta pointical antonomy. To solemn patest that a phase been reversed by it Commission, and they deterest of peace that in, yet it shall not be he ture violations of right a deprived of the control of the administration of the property of the administration of the property of the administration of the property of the popular with a secured the supremiser of a further expression of that we have viewed with belowers the Congress of President, and condemnation the assumed by the Executive the supplies tendered by port of their army upon that no military force elections.

Resolval, That we heat the supremiser of policies at the punding a demand for by the repeat of existing presence of solicies at of the repeat of existing presence of soldiers at of the test oath as a con-the employment of Sup-hals to control election. Resolu-

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ho sailed the little age across the Atian-from Racine, has ar-York. He has been he West Indies trade, ances greeted him on

D MOSES.

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The Outlook in Ohio as Seen by The Tribune Correspondent.

POLITICAL.

Uncle Dick Bishop Looked upon as the Gubernatorial . Jonah.

pemocrats Still Counting upon a Coalition with the Nationals.

Platform Adopted at the Kentucky Democratio Convention.

COLUMBUS, May 2.—Uncle Richard Bishop, although Chief Magistrate of the great State of Ohio, is not free from the trials and tribula tions that the small-fry politicians are subjected to. If any executive officer has ever schooled himself to gain a personal popularity with the masses of the people, your Uncle Dick is that man; and, although his blundering at times has been manifest, the criticisms of the press of his own party on his shortcomings have been far more severe, and at times almost abusive, while the Republican papers as a rule have treated him with great consideration. This fact is scknowledged by the Governor bimself. That he is popular with the masses of his party, especially in the rural districts, is no secret. In fact, his appearance at a county-fair is hailed with delight. The long gray beard, and his white stovepipe has with a troad brim, give the Governor the appearance of a well-te-do farmer. His attention to cattle and hogs, as well as the various other attractions at a fair, bischtermingling with its patrons, has given him a solid footing with the farmers. But U. D. shows off to the best advantage among the ladies, the mothers, their sisters, their cousins, and their sunts. He is pronounced the most expert of all the Ohio states men so far as handling the babies are concerned, and can probably discount all rivals in that particular, and very easily distance any one who would undertake to come into competition with him. He also possesses a fund of small talk (alias taffy), which goes far in making him a power among the fair ones in the rural sections, and to say that he is not the hero on such occasions is an evidence of one's ignorance. A prominent politician says Uncle Dick is an immense card at a county fair, and draws a larger crowd than a ten-elephant show and a callione combined. The old white hat and flowing beard give him than Patriarchal appearance that serves to quiet all suspicion that this good man is only playing his part, and that role being the

mere introduction of the political programme for his own benefit.

But outside of the country districts Gov.
Bishop's popularity need not cause any anxiety
among the Democratic Bourbons of the Thurman, Tilden, or Bayard school. They can go on and set up their pips with the assurance that Uncle Dick will not knock them down. But should they come around and attempt to secure
the Gubernstorial nomination for some other,
then they will doubtless be given to understand
that he has got the longest pole and proposes to
have the persimmons, and that he has now got
the pole no well-posted man can doubt.
Well-informed Democrats do not believe that

Gov. Bishop can carry the State this fall, and, for that matter, very few have thus far express ed confidence in the Democrats nominating a candidate that can. Many believe that Gen. Rice or Ewing may be bushed forward at the last moment. Should there be a disposition shown by the Nationals to join their forces, un-

shown by the Nationals to join their forces, under the leadership of Ewing, it is intimated there are enough who would join in such a coalition to give him the nomination.

In conversation with the Hon. Channey Newton, of the editorial staff of the Cincinnati Enquiry, Mr. Newton said that while Gov. Bishop might be the most formidable candidate thus far mentioned, he inclined to the opinion that should the Nationals consolidate with the Democracy, the latter party might, be induced to make some concessions, either by giving them a representation on the ticket or by nominating either Gen. Ewing or Rice. The latter gentle-

ceracy: the latter party might be induced to make some concessions, either by giving them a representation on the ticket or by mominating either Gen. Ewing or Rice. The latter gentleman being a banker, might injure his prospects. At all events, it was conceded that no help could be expected from the Nationals with Gov. Bishop at the head of the ticket.

Why Gov. Rishop should again desire to enter into a race for a account term, is almost beyond comprehension. Should he be nominated, he is utterly incapable of giving any enthusiasm to the party, and, although two years ago he carried the State by 23,000 majority, he did so by the disaffection in the Republican party. In fact, Gen. Beatty's Stalwarts placed him where he now is. Now the Republican party is a unit; they have been strengthened by the apring elections. The Ohio Republicans are now in full accord with the President. The Democratic party are not united, and should the National Greenbackers clope with them, it will add but little strength, if any, to the Democracy. It would appear that the compliment of a second nomination in the face of almost certain defeat would be an honor that the Governor would feel like declining; but he wants it, in fact he hankers for imore glory, and should he receive the nomination he will be retired by the same element that made him Governor nearly two years ago.

The disgusting exposures recently made of the mismangement of the State institutions, the diagraceful proceedings of prominent officials, has without doubt been injurious to the party in power. Gov. Bishop has been most unfortunate in some of his selections, and a large number who have heretofore voted with the Democracy are completely dissatisfied, and consider the Democracy as totally incompetent to guard over the charitable institutions of the State. These charities are a monument to Chio benevolence, and have, until the present Democratic supremacy, been regarded as the model institutions in this country. Old Uncte Bill Allem recognized this fact, and, notwith

KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS. LOUISTILL Ky., May 2.—The following plat-form was adopted by the Democratic State Convention at a late hour last night:
The Democracy of Kentinghan in Convention and Conv

form was adopted by the Democratic State Convention at a late hour last night:

The Democracy of Kentucky, in Convention assembled, reading their attachment to the Constitution of the United States and the union of the States as the best guarantee for the liberties of the people and their prosperity and happiness. They rejoice in the fact that it is in their power to recomise that all the States are restored to their political autonomy. They hereby record their solemn putest that a popular verdict at the polis has been reversed by the action of an Electoral Commission, and they declare that, while is the interest of peace that result was acquiesced in yet is shall not be held as a precedent for futer violations of rights and justice. Though thus deprived of the control of the executive power in the administration of the Federal Government, they congratinate the people of the country at large that the popular will expressed at the poils has secured the supremacy of a Democratic majority in both Houses of Congress.

In Juribor expression of our views, we resolve that we have viewed with intense interest the issue between the Congress of the United States and the President, and contemplate with unferged attitude assumed by the Executive in his message rejecting the supplies tendered by the people for the support of their army upon the wholesome condition that no military forces should be used at their elections.

Resolved, That we heartily indoorse the position than by our Sensitors and Representatives in Congress in coupling with the appropriation bills now pending a demand for the redress of grievances by the repeal of existing laws which tolerate the presence of soldiers at the polis, the continuance of the test oath as accondition for intry service, and the employment of Supervisors and Deputy Marshals to country their politics, and, indoorsing their scittons.

Resolved, That in this great issue between the presence them of our hearty support in whatever action they may take to maintain the fundamental

estion of calling a Convention for the purpose of ming a State Constitution, and we hereby com-nd the call to the favorable consideration of the

in the State the means of a far English education.

The Democratic Convention wound up its business to-day.

The contest for Superintendent of Public Instruction was the most interesting feature of the Convention. The battle was a triangular one, with H. A. M. Henderson, the present incumbent, Coi. George Edgar, and James P. Pickett at the points. Henderson, though he had a larger instructed vote than either of his competitors, could not overcome the sentiment against him, and Pickett won easily, when the otther candidates were withdrawn.

For Register of the Land-Office, Ralph Sheldon and Capt. Tom Marcum were the favorites. The votes of several counties, which had instructed for parties other than the two mentioned, were turned over to Sheldon, thus winning for him the nomination.

The Convention adjourned about 3 o'clock amidst considerable enthusiasm.

STANLEY MATTHEWS. COLUMBUS, O., May 2.—The Hon. Stanley Matthews passed through here to-day from Washington, and stated that Secretary Sherman, having achieved a triumph by the refund ing of the national debt, had now come to Ohio for a visit, and that while here Mr. Sherman would doubtless consider the question of accepting the Gubernatorial nomination, and, should he be urged, Mr. Matthews thought quite likely he be urged, Mr. Matthews thought quite likely he would consent, as a victory this fall, added to his wonderful success in the Treasury, would at once place him in the lead of all other rivals for the Presidency. He thought that with Sherman for Governor against any man the Democrats could nominate would give to the Republicans the moral and substantial aid of the Eastern States. He thought the Democracy would make the fight on the currency. mocracy would make the fight on the currenc which would not at all aid Mr. Thurman in the Presidential Convention next year.

JUDGE ISAAC G. WILSON. To the Editor of The Tribune.

GENEVA, Kane Co., May 2.—I beg to call your attention to the judicial election to be held on the first Tuesday in June. Three Judges are to

be elected, and, without even a suspician of any disparagement towards any of the other candidates, you will confer a favor on our entire dis dates, you will confer a favor on our entire dis-trict if you will permit me to name Judge Isaac G. Witson as one of the men whom the people will honor themselves by electing. He served some eighteen years on the Bench in this dis-trict, and in all these years his integrity and his ability were above reproach. He proved himself a most capable and upright officer. Our citrzens will place him again on the Bench which in years past he so highly honored. Kans Countr.

FORT WAYNE, IND. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 2. - The Republic held a City Convention to-night, and nominated a strong ticket as follows: Mayor, George H. Wilson; Marshal. Hugh Diehl; Assessor, Henry Tons; Water-Works Trustees, Neil McLachlan, Charles McCulloch, and William Meyer. The Democratic nonlinees for Clerk and Treasurer were indorsed.

MISSOURI REPUBLICANS. St. Louis, Mo., May 2.—The Republican State Central Committee, in session at Jefferson City last night, adopted resolutions heartily approving President Hayes' veto of the Army Appr priation bill; favoring the thorough organiza-tion of the Republican party throughout the State; and declaring den. Grant its choice for President in 1883. No time was fixed for holding the State Convention.

TOWA.

Special Dispaich to The Tribuna

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., May 2.—Among the prob able candidates to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Congressman Clark, the name of Maj. William G. Thompson, of Marion, is promited to mentioned. His record in the army in good. He is a leading lawyer in this section, and will make a vigorous canvass for the nomination.

THE RAILROADS.

REFUSE TO BE BULLDOZED. There is likely to be a lively and interesting the roads leading from this city to Missouri River points. The trouble arises from the where points. The trouble stress from the officients of the roads here what they should charge on the business between Cheages and course in order to keep the trunk illes on or the since of the since dictate to the roads here what they should charge on the business between Chicago and Missouri River points. Mr. Fink is taking this

ber of the Trunk-Line Executive Committee, and he was not present at that meeting. It is more likely that none except the managers of the roads interested in the success of the Washand the St. Louis lines were present, and that Mr. Fink made use of his prerogative and represented the other lines which were not present. There can hardly be a doubt that when Vanderbilt hears of the action taken by Mr. Fink he will at once kick over the whole arrangement, and see to it that the Lake Shore and Michigan Central are not left out in the cold. Committee of the trunk lines and Western roads to day discussed the subject of uniform rates on live-stock shipments, and it was arreed that all the trunk-line companies are to maintain their respective proportion of the tariff rates on cattle, based on 60 cents from Chicago, as soon as a division of the traffic shall be agreed upon. In the discussion which took piace, it was insisted that it was impossible to secure the maintenance of rates until there was an adjustment of the allotments of freights. As all the traffic reports were not in, it was decided to postpone the settlement of the question until Thursday, at Cleveland. Representatives of the Western roads asked for a readjustment of east-bound freights, and the Committee of General Freight Agents was appointed to meet in Chicago May 10 to consider the subject.

Letters were received from Charles Francis Adams, David A. Wells, and John A. Wright accepting the position of arbitrators in all questions of dispute.

In the absence of the trunk-line Managers, the vote on confirmation was postponed until the Cleveland meeting.

There was an interchange of common on the claim of the Wabash Company for a mileage rate to St. Louis based on the schedule rates to Chicago. It is understood that the roads represented at the meeting favored the proposed reduction, with the exception of the New York Central. The decision of this Company was not expressed, and it was said to be probable that a favorable reply would be received from President Vanderbilt. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., May 2.—The telegraphic announcement that another application for a Receiver for the Wabash Railroad will be argued at Lewiston, Ill., before Judge Shope, on the 15th, promises to be a sensation in railway circles. This is the lifth suit of the kind which has

THE WABASH RAILWAY.

ment bonds, which were issued about 1873, for

the purchase of rolling-stock, and in amount about \$600,000. When the Toledo, Wabash &

1,500,000

1, 285, 900

2, 554, 000

Wabash & Western, sec-

been brought this apring. A brief history of the circumstances will be interesting. These suits are being brought by Charles W. Hagler, a New York attorney for certain holders of what are known as Toledo, Wabash & Western equip-

Western went into bankruptcy in 1875, the Com-pany defaulted on the interest of these equip-ment bonds. Instead of forcelosing and taking possession of the rolling stock, as they had an undoubted right to do, White & Bayless and other bolders allowed Gov. Cox, the Receiver, to retain and use the rolling stock under a fair THE WESTERN UNION. THE WESTERN UNION.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, of
New York, filed a bill yesterday against the
Western Union Railroad Company to foreclose
the first mortgage for \$5,000,000 on the road.
The bill sets out that the Western Union Railrental, which he paid regularly, amounting to nearly \$70,000 per annum. When the T., W. & W. was reorganized into the present Wabash Company, the latter contracted to buy this road Company, on the 1st of February, 1866, issued 5,000 bonds for \$1,000 each, due in 1896, equipment and to pay in installments, which is being done regularly. There were holders of with interest at 7 per cent, payable semi-annually, and to secure the same executed a trust-deed on all its property from its eastern end in Racine, Wis., to Savannah, ill., and from Galena to Rock Island, with the usual powers of sale in case of sixty days' default in payment of the interest. On the 7th of June, 1877, the Company, having with interest at 7 per cent, payable sem being done regularly. There were holders of these equipment bonds, however, who did not consent to a contract with the wabash Company, and it is this interest which Hassler represents. Being for an insignificant amount, upon representations of Gen. Swavne, attorney for the Wabash Company, and the filing of a bill in the United States Circuit Court at Springfield, charging Hassler with conspiring to injure the property of the Wabash Company, Judge Drummond granted a restraining order upon Hassler, prohibiting him from bringing any more suits. A nice question of law now arises: Will Judge Shope, of the State Court, hear this last application of Hassler in defiance of the injunction of the Federal Court? This Wabash Company is entitled to some consideration, not only at the hands of the courts but of the people and press. It is the pioneer trunk road of Illiuois—the grand highway over which fully one-half of the great flow of immigration has passed from the East to the West. Its management certainly has not always been the best. In times bast it has been the prey of politicians and the plaything of Wall street—the victim of persecutions and of On the 7th of June, 1877, the Company, having acquired other property, executed another and confirmatory mortgage or deed of trust to complainant on all the property it then owned to secure the above-named bonds. About the same time 4,000 of the bonds were issued, but 1,000 of them were canceled in 1860. Subsequently, however, 500 more were issued, and are now outstanding, making 3,500 in all. These bonds were negotiated from time to time, but on the distinct agreement and understanding that no one of them should have a priority over another. The Company failed to pay its last February interest, and at the present time there is over \$105,000 due on interest and \$3,500,000 on principal, the exact amount for principal and interest being \$3,622,500. The Company is now insolvent, and its property is not worth enough to pay its debts. It has a large income, however, which should be applied to the payment of the interest. The complainant, having been requested to proceed against the road, now asks that the trust-deeds above mentioned may be foreclosed, and that in the meantime a Receiver may be appointed to take charge of the property and close up its affairs. Messrs. H. B. Turner, A. Ryerson, Thomas G. Shearman, John O. Sterling, and E. S. Isham appear as solicitors for complainant. always been the best. In times past it has been the prey of politicians and the plaything of Wall street—the victim of persecutions and of jealousies from rival lines. But through all its misadventures, through poverty and panics, it has ever remained the surest link that has bound the far West to the populous East. It operates 678 miles, stretching from Toledo to St. Louis, to Hannibal, to Quincy, and to Keckuik. To-day it gives promise of being a valuable transportation route. It has been littled from a second to a first class road. Take these figures as diustrating the Wabash Road, which show its bonded debt.

Total Amount Toledo & Illinois first.

The Toledo Commercial has interviewed General-Manager Hopkins of the Wabash on the sitnation. The following are the important point

clicited:

'It is not correct," revited the General Manager. ''that the Wabash has secured a lease from the M., K. & T. Company, but an arrangement has been effected by the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway with the M., K. & T., by which the trains of the first will be run on the latter road from Moberly to Hamilbel, and we have effected an arrangement with the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Hailway by which our trains will be run over that road, so that we have now practically an independent line to Kansas City. Our route from Hamilbal to Kansas City will be twenty-six miles shorter than that by way of the Hamilbal & St. Joe Road.

'The Hamilbal & St. Joseph management has

six miles shorter than that by way of the Hannibal & St. Joe Road.

"The Hannibal & St. Joseph management has always discriminated against the Wabash. We shall certainly now have an equal chance with other roads in securing Western business: The Hannibal & St. Joseph has always ron everything to Chicago, but the present arrangement will open up to the Wabash Railway the business of all the Pacific roads and of the West on equal terms with other competing roads. After this we shall do a good share of the ousiness of Colorado and California. Heretofore the roads contering in Chicago have had the larger part of this business. The chican Pacific and the Kansas Pacific are quinced by the same parties that largely own the Wabash, and the arrangement which has just been effected changes the Waoash Railway from a local to a through line."

The Truth About Barnard, the Tammany-Ring Judge.

My Grats." The Eric War ... Dirty Work for Jim Fisk ... Judicial Monstrosities...Why Barnard

Was Feared.

His Personal Appearance-The Famous

"Bed of Jastice"-"He's

NEW YORK, April 28.—The career of the man Barnard, who died yesterday after a lingering filness, was a strange one, grotesque, dramatic, savagelike in its insolence toward the establish-ed customs of good men. It is deserving of de-tailed notice, because it is exceedingly interesting, considered as a mere subject for biography, and also because some of the newspapers, which have far more charity as a class than the world have far more charity as a class than the world gives them credit for, have touched as lightly as possible upon the darker periods of his life. The truth should not be spoken at all times I admit, but one of the fittest times for teiling it is when a wicked man dies, whose life has been a public scandal, and his crimes are glossed over. There are men about whom the public should not be deceived, and Judge George G. Barnard was one.

NO ACTUAL CORRUPTION PROVED.

It is a curious fact that no actual bribe-tak-It is a curious fact that no actual bribe-taking was ever proved against him, though some
of his acts were among the most outrageous
ever committed by a Judge. It does not help
the man's reputation much, but it is a little curious that he did for nothing, for the sake of his
coarse friendships, and from a bullying desire to
have his own way in spite of all opposition from
other Judges, things which several men in his
position would have demanded hundreds of
thousands of dollars for doing. In spite of all thousands of dollars for doing. In spite of all his intimacy with Fisk; in spite of the fact that he was that worthy's judicial clerk, so to speak, neither an investigation by the Assembly nor neither an investigation by the Assembly nor the impeachment trial by the Senate proved downright corruption on his part. He was con-victed and ramoved by an almost mnanimous yote, only two Senators dissenting. Jarvis Lord, who has since achieved a national reputa-tion in connection with the Canal Ring, being one of the two; but the charges of bribery and corruption were not enstained. A JUDGE IN A VELVET JACKET.

corruption were not sustained.

A JUDGE IN A VELVET JACKET.

No one who ever saw him on the bench could forget the spectacle. His face was ferce and insolent, his eyes staring black, his heavy mouth shaded by a heavy black mustache. His favorite coat was a short velvet jacket—eminently a judicial garment! His dispatch of business was remarkable; his mind was clear, and in cases where his feelings were not interested his decisions were usually good law. His wit was proverbial, and, though of a coarse kind, was as often at his own expense as at another's. No doubt he aided very much to give himself a bad reputation by his impuisiveness of speech. He never nesitated to say anything that came into his head, and was as reckless of his own reputation as of any one else's. Could anything more defaut of public decency be imagined than his remark which made the word "Gratz" a technical term? Judge Cardozo, a worse man than Barnard, but a man of great susvity and finesse, was appointing a friend and protege, Gratz Nathan, referee in almost every case coming before him which required such an appointment, and was sharing, there was every reason to believe, the handsome proceeds. Judge Barnard was asked one day to appoint a referee, and the lawyers suggested Gratz Nathan. "No, sir," said he, with his brutal candor: "you can hive James H. Coleman; he's my Gratz!" Since that day the name Gratz has meant but one thing, and yet it seems pretty well established that no motive but that of good nature led Bacnard to blacken his reputation in this way to give business to a struggling lawyer. With his flashy dress, and overbearing manners, and vulgar wit, he seemed the best possible personification of the Jeffreys of the nineteenth century.

THE PANOUS "BED OF JUSTICE."

ly bold as to appoint Vanderbili's own son-inisw Receiver of the road.

The wrangles that took place in his court in
those days were simply revoiting. His vanalily was openly discussed, consultings in his
own presence, he joining in the dialogue in a
most vigorous way. Once he had the pleasure of hearing a personal friend of his tell
how David Dudley Field had offered him (the
friend) \$5,000 to influence Barnard in favor
of Fisk and Gould; the friend declined it, but
meeting Barnard afterward, told him of it,
and then went on to saimt that he had sometimes agreed to influence Judge Barnard "on
the side of right." To all of this he is said to
have listened in singular slience. But usually
he talked freely. He abused the newspapers
which were charging him with corruption, asked
witnesses the most extraordinary questions
about private matters,—whether, for instance,
they had not met such and such persons at such
office, and such and such hersons at such
office, and such and such things had not been
eaid of him, etc. Once he roughly declared
from the bench that other persons had had detectives watching him, and now he had detectives watching them. He had to submit to
some pretty rough treatment sometimes outside of his court as well as inside. In one order
issued during these disgraceful contests of the
Judiciary, he was named as a member of a
"conspiracy" with the Vanderbilt interest in an
injunction worthy of himself, but issued by another Judge of the Supreme Court.

THE SORT OF ORDERS HE ISSUED.

Lawyers atill mention one of his orders in the

Lawvers still mention one of his orders in the Black Friday cases as one of the most astounding ever made. Jay Gould and his firm of brokers had swindled certain Wail street men; Gould et al., instead of being arraigned for trial, sought and obtained from Barnard at injunction prohibiting their victims from pressing their claims against them anywhere but before him! With one more instance of these judicial monstrosities, I must stop. This was when Fisk and Gould had watered the Eric stock by about 200,000 shares. They had sold it at about 40 to bear the market; and had run the price down to about 35. For some purpose they wanted soon after to build the market, and so they gravely stated to Judge Barnard that there were some doubts as to the legality of the issue (which they had made) and asked to be allowed to buy it back with the money of the Eric Road at any price less than par. Barnard did as ne was asked, of course, and they ran the price up, using Eric money to buy back at a higher figure this stock, which ought never to have been issued.

WHY MEN FEARED HIM. THE SORT OF ORDERS HE ISSUED.

using Erie money to buy back at a higher figure this stock, which ought never to have been issued.

WHY MEN FRARED HIM.

It is easy to see the humorous side of these things now, but they were grave enough then. This man, and other Judges like him, had enormous power. They could ruin almost any man who incurred their enmity. Men were afraid to attack them, and they were driven from office only after a campaign full of discouragement and defeats. It was easy enough to join in the hue and cry when the ring was in full flight, but to attack it when it was at the hight of its power took great courage. Tilden, in his famous letter to the Times, gives a description, which I can easily believe, of a meeting early in the campaign between himself and George Jones, the owner, and Mr. Jennings, the editor, of that paper. They met almost by stealth in a basement room in the City-Hail, and the editor, of that paper. They met almost by stealth in a basement room in the City-Hail, and the editor and publisher, who had begun a newspaper-war upon the ring, and were just beginning to realize that such Judges as Barnsrd might be used to crush their journal out of existence, were pale and trembling.

Like many such men, Barnard seems to have had an affectionate and cultivated family. His wife died two years after his conviction, of a broken heart, and since then he has devoted himself to the education of his children. In public he is said to have maintained an appearance of indifference to the stigms resting upon him, while in private he often gave way to bursts of grief. Alas! why do such men live without thought of the future until they have laid up a bitter past!

NEBRASKA.

NEBRASKA.

The Union Pacific Land-Grant, and the Late Decision of the United States Supreme Court.

Court.

To the Editor of The Tribuse.

Galessura, Ill., April 30.—The writer having been for many years intimately acquainted with the settlement and growth of Nebraska, and having lately returned from a journey through that splendid young State, thought it might be of interest to The Tribune readers to learn something in regard to the effect in Nebraska of the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States confirming the title of the lands of the Union Pacific Railroad. It is well to premise by briefly stating the case for the information of those who have not followed it closely. The question areas as to the right of preemption on lands included in the grant of lands to the Union Pacific Railroad. The act granting these lands contained a clause which pering these lands contained a clause which perof the Jeffreys of the nineteenth century.

THE PAMOUS "BED OF JUSTICE."

No one who did not live in the midst of the Erie wars and the Biack Friday scandal of 1888 can appreciate the enormities Barnard committed for his friends. Once while Fisk and Gould were attempting to steal the Albany & Susquehamos Railroad from the persons in control of it, it was very necessary to obtain an injunction or something of the sort,—half a dozen injunctions a day, backward and forward, were the rule in those days, and at one time during the conflict between Vanderbilt, and Fisk and Gould, for the possession of the Erie, that road had three rival Receivers appointed the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States confirming the title of the lands of the United States confirm The contraction of the contract of the contrac

Union Pacific Railroad that there will be the greatest emigration to the Platte Valley and the contiguous rands this fail and next spring that has ever been known in any part of the new West. Indeed, to go to the Platte Valley is more like moving to an old-settled country than to a new one, for the early settlers, who have gradually come in for the last twolyo or fifteen veers, have made good improvements both on their farms and in the towns. Fine school buildings have been built in the different precincts, and paid for: excellent reads and bridges constructed, good mills erected at convenient locations, while fine lowns and trading-points are scattered all over the Platte country. As for railroad facilities, the Platte fountry is nearly on a par with filmose, while branch railroads are being surveyed and built in different directions this year. These Union Pacific Railroad lands have always been sold at exceedingly low prices,—below those of any other railroad lands.—below those of any other railroad lands.—below those of any other railroad lands.—and on terms so easy that any man with adjusted on terms so easy that any man with adjusted on terms so easy that any man with adjusted on terms so easy that any man with adjusted on terms so easy that any man with adjusted on terms so easy that any man with adjusted on terms so easy that any man with adjusted on terms so easy that any man with adjusted as much wheat and oast as Minnesota, while veery variety of vegetable or grain grows in any Western State can be grown here in full as great, or even greater, quantity per acre. The soil has the double quality of withstanding either a surfect or a lack of rain bester than any soil in the Western country, to my knowledge. The droughts and bot winds of Karsas do not prevail in the Platte-Valley of Nebraska. As actual official observation by United States officers for the beast ten years shows that, during the agricultural mouths, from March to October, there is the same season prevails during the other six months, from

MORTUARY.

Apecial Dissoich to The Tribuna.

GALERA, Ill., May 2.—The funeral of the late
Hon, Horace H. Houghton took place from the
First Presbyterian Church in this city this afterroon. An eloquent sermon enlogistic of the
deceased was preached by the pastor, the Rev.
L. J. Adams. A large concourse of people, embiacing all classes of our citizens, were present
to do honor to the lamented dead. The remains
were interred in a beautiful spot in the City
Cemetery, and were followed to the grave by a
lengthy procession, including the Old Settlers'
Society, of which deceased was a member.
Among the number of letters from abroad that
have been received expressive of sorrow over
his decease was one from the Hon, E. B. Washburne, of Chicago, who was prevented by illhealth from attending the funeral.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for all discussivith which children are afflicted, is a safe and cartain remedy. 25 cents. Avoid imitations. AMUSEMENTS.

Sam Colville and Eme Reseau are at the Tre

Mr. Gen. Cartin, Washington, is among the The Hon. M. Harmon, Jackson, t of the Tremont.

The Hon. P. M. V. Raymond, Waverley, Ia. ing at the Tremont

The Hoo, Levi Shoads, Rockford, Ill., is among

The Hon. Charles G. Wicker, Sloux City, Ia.,

Baron Bleichroder and Baron Merttenweg Col. William S. Sizer, of Buffalso, is at the

Col. J. Peist, of New Orleans, is at

The Hon. Cyrur T. Stanley, of Cleveland, is Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Lark, W. R. Ander ou, and A. J. Webbe, London, are registered

nator Barnum, of Connecticut, are registered

Gen. Sheridan and his party returned yester-ay afternoon from their tour of inspection of he frontier posts.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribung Building), was, at 8 a. m., 44 deg; 10 a. m., 45; 12 m., 47; 3 p. m., 48; 8 p. m., 45.8 Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.68; 8 p. m., 29.57.

Consul Henry Claussenius celebrated his sil-ter weeding yesterday evening at his house, orner of Superior and Cass streets. He was erenaded by the Germania Maennerehor, and here was a most enjoyable time generally. All of his many friends were present.

The Executive Committee of the Little Sis-crs' charitable institution met at Justice cully's office last evening, R. P. Derickson in be chair, and adjourned until next Wednesday vening at 8 o'clock, at the club-rooms of the herman House. No business was transacted. Ellen Curren, the insane servant girl, was esterday taken home by her father to his arm in Racine County, Wisconsia. Her mania, that the Freemasons are after her to join heir society, and are going to shoot her beause she refuses,—this the result of religious

The Doputy Coroner held an inquest yester-ay afternoon upon the body of Edward Kirby, ho was run over and instantly killed at 10 'clock yesterday morning at Fortieth street by Michigan Central train drawn by Engine No. 05. The verdict was carclessness on the part of the boy. The remains were taken to his

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of he Illinois Woman Suffrage Association, held the Sherman House club-room yesterday, the pilowing-named delegates to the National Youan Suffrage Convention to be held at St. ouis, Mo., on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of May, 73, were chosen: Mrs. Myra Bradwell, C. B. faite, Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, W. D. Babté, Elizabeth J. Loomis, Octavia E. Grover, an L. Barnett.

A team of horse driven by Henry Rawson, of No. 1250 State street, took fright at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon near the corner of Canalport avenue and Halsted street. John Lynan, of No. 122 Wallace street, who was in the wagon, was thrown out and badly injured about the face and head. Hawson was thown out, but escaped without injury. The runaways were stopped at the corner of Maxwell and Halsted streets, the wagon having been completely demoished.

The Saloon-Keepers' Union held a meeting vesterday afternoon at West Twelfth street Turner Hall. A couple of new members were admitted. The question was asked about paying the license for pool-tables, but the Judiciary Committee was not present, and the question could not be answered. The Committee was orde, ed to report Monday at a special meeting to be held on that day. The Financial Secretary complained that the Judiciacy Committee had not paid his bill, and the delinquent Committee was ordered to attend to the matter.

was ordered to sittend to the matter.

Mr. George Hitchcuck, the artist, leaves Chicago to day for a course of European study extending over several years. His work is painting its water colors, and he goes first to the amous school for this branch of art at the South Keasington Museum, London. Mr. Hitchcock, furing his readence in Chicago, has painted a arge numler of small pictures, principally land-cape drawings, and leaves in many of our comes pleasant souvenirs of his skill. He has been fortunate in the selection of his subjects, his pictures being chiefly of familiar scenes—he harbor, views about Evanston and Riverside and points along the beach pear at hand.

The County Central Committee of the Green-

and points along the beach pear at hand.

The County Central Committee of the Greenbackers held another lengthy session in the club-room of the Tremont House last evening, Judge Feich presiding. A long list of standing committees was disposed of, and Messrs. C. H. Adam, C. G. Dicksor, Frank McCormick, J. W. Griffin. Charles Connolly, D. W. Richardson, and T. P. Jones were appointed as a Campaign Committee. The meeting then went into executive session, and, as a result of three hours's solemn deliberations, it was decided to hold a convention for nominating candidates for the judiciary May 10. The place was not fixed upon, as the Committee could not decide at present how much a hall would cost, and the cost cuts an important figure in the canvass. The Committee adjourned, late at night, until Thursday evening, at the same place.

The body of the late Rush Clark, the deceased

evening, at the same place.

The body of the late Rush Clark, the deceased Representative from the Fifth Iowa District, arrived in this city resterday morning at 8 o'clock by the Pitusburg & Fort Wavne Railmond. Mrs. Clark, her sister, Miss Robinson, and her son, O. O. Clark, came through on the same train. Senators Platt of Connecticut, Hereford of West Virginia, and Kirkwood of Iowa, together with Congressmen Barber and Henderson of Illinois, H. S. Neal of Ohio, W. H. Hatch of Missouri, G. G. Bennett of Dakofa. P. Cook of Georgia, Hiram Price and George A. Birch of Iowa, constitute the Congressional Committee appointed to accompany the reunius to their last resting place at Iowa City. The party only stopped long canush to breakfast at the Pacific, and set out on their sorrowful journey at 10 o'clock, expecting to arrive at their destination at 9:30 last night.

The recent death of Capt. Swift, so well

at their destination at 9:30 last night.

The recent death of Capt. Swift, so well known to the people of Illinois as the President of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, recalls the admirable management of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, recalls the admirable management of that work by him. No trust was ever better executed than that of the Canal Fund of Illinois by him. Under his wise, judicious, and economical administration the canal lands and lots were sold, the revenues collected, and the canal debt paid without the loss of a dollar to the State. Of his associates, David Leavitt only survives, Mr. Grinnell having died some years ago. Of the old officers of the canal few survive. William Harding, the Chief Engineer, kit S. Prescott, the Land Agent, Justin Butterfield, the first Attorney of the Board, have all cons. It is understood that all of Capt. Swift's reports, sie., relating to the finances of Illinois and the canal, an extremely valuable collection, are left to the Chicago Historical Society.

It certainly looked like moving-day at the Wess Madison Street Station last evening. Upon a anogymous letter giving the particulars of a ad case of drunkenness and consequent destination. Capt Hood sent a couple of his police to so. 210 West Randolph street, and here affairs basement they saw a sight high pergara all description, and high made eyen a policeman's stony heart of the Made eyen a policeman's stony heart in the made eyen a policeman's stony heart of the Made eyen a policeman's stony heart of the Made eyen a policeman's stony heart in the made eyen a frightful condition. Upon a ching the fature the chiner antil to-day, were it presently were locked by each of the children in the breight of the children of the the breast, and on the same causes,

either by carrier or the office was \$10,792.68. The sales of postage-stamps and postal-cards amounted to \$35,461, which, with \$15,105 of stamped envelopes and wrappers, and \$7,885 of stampes gives a total from this source of \$83,953. The domestic money orders issued foot up \$72,789, the foreign \$7,957, while \$488,964 of domestic and \$7,571 of foreign orders were paid. The total receipts are \$563,287, and the disbursements \$660,885. It will be noticed that the nioney that has seen coming, into the city from this source is much greater than that paid out, only 4,192 domestic money-orders having been issued as against 47,826 paid, the payments exceeding those issued by the large sum of \$116,175.

THE NORTH TOWN BOARD

Supervisor, and Collector was called up. It has already been published.

Clerk Noyes offered, as an amendment, a document setting forth that Collector F. J. Miller has paid out of the moneye collected by him all the expenses of his office without due authority, and had not paid the money ever ho the Supervisor. Also that Miller's account and his aworn statement did not agree, and that the salaries of \$800 voted to the Collector and \$500 to the Clerk were without warrant of law. He therefore offered the following:

Resolved. That said report, and the several accounts which are the subject of it, be not allowed, but be referred to a committee of three, to be appointed by the Chair, with instructions to report the amount of commitment on which each of said officers is entitled by law.

the amount of combensation to which each of sale officers is entitled by law.

Justice Robinson said that the salaries of these officers were fixed long ago by the full Board, and could not be altered.

Justice Wilson said that, even if the sums menfioned had been irregularly paid, no injustice had been done either to individuals or the public.

public.

The amendment was rejected, only Mr. Noyes voting for it. The report of the Committee was then adopted. A few bills were ordered paid, and the Board adjourned.

THE CITY-HALL.

The scrip clerk paid out \$400. The Collector put \$700 into his till for licenses One case of scarlet fever and one of diphtheris were reported to the Health authorities.

The Treasurer's receipts were: Collector \$1,144; Water Office, \$2,722; Comptroller, \$465 total, \$4,335. He paid out a little over \$500. The Department of Public Works will adver-tise to day for 12,000 tons of coal for the North Side, and 6,000 tons for the West Side pumping-

Sexton says he will not commence his work on the City-Hall before June 1, when he will keep up with the other contractors. Angus has been notified to "back up" the atone with brick more promptiv. What Tomilinson & Reed pro-pose to do with the men cutting stone at Bed-ford cannot be learned.

John Forsythe called at the Comp^{*}roller's office and told the clerks that he had "got it dead sure." He wants Mr. Farwell to remain, but in a subordinate position, which of course he will not do. Mr. Forsythe stated further that he intended to let the Mayor appoint the clerks, so seekers after positions need not pester Mr. Forsythe and load him down with petitions.

Among the building permits issued were the following: Jacob Williams, three-story and basement brick store and dwelling, 40x80, Nos. 61 and 63 West Madison street, to cost \$9,000; Gottlieb Merz, three-story brick factory and bars, 60x45, on Superior street, near LaSalle, \$5,500; Gottlieb Merz, two-story and basement brick dwelling, 20x52, Superior street, near LaSalle, \$3,000; Thomas Brown, three-story and basement brick dwelling. 23x40, No. 51 Peck basement brick dwelling, 23x40, No. 51 Pock

court, \$5,000.

Secretary Thompson spent the day in arranging the applications for office,—getting those for the different places in separate piles. He expects by Monday morning to begin the work of counting them, and hopes to furnish the reporters with some statistics for next Saturday's papers. A singular fact noticed yesterday was the absence of any applications for the position of Superintendent of the Small-Pox Hospital. It is worth \$500 a year, but no one seems to want the betth.

want the berth.

The license business is looming up, about 200 being issued vesterday. Last month there were taken out: Auctioneers, 7; bowling-alleys, 8; billiards, 29; meat-markets, 186; drays, 80; gunpowder, 12; hacks, 72; intelligence-offices, 8; junk-dealers, 28; milk-wagons, 186; omnibuses, 67; peddlers, 302; pawnbrokers, 8; runners, 70; rendering and slaughtering houses, 11; salcons, 18; second-hand dealers, 19; scavengers, 8; shooting-galleries, 8; double wagons, 418; single wagons, 1,026. The total amount received was \$18,498.

The report of the Building Department for April contains the following: South Division, 25; 20 brick; 5 stone fronts; frontage 800 feet; \$108,500. North Division, 29; 14 brick; 15 stone fronts; frontage 1,403 feet; \$186,500. West Division, 31; 21 brick; 10 stone fronts; frontage 2,055 feet; \$595,000. Totals, 85 buildings, frontage 4,257 feet, cost \$990,000. For the same month last year the totals were: Buildings 106, frontage 3,435 feet, cost \$045,000. The cost of improvements, however, was \$85,000, against \$148,800 in 1878. The grand totals of the cost of buildings and improvements were: April, 1878. \$788,800; 1879, \$975,000 From Jan. 1 to April 30 this year there were expended on the same amounts \$1,749,000, while in the same period last year, the amount was \$2,108,600.

COUNTY-BUILDING.

Monday there will be a general call of the quasi-criminal calendar.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad yester-

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad yesterday paid \$16,175 to the County Treasurer on account of city taxes for 1878. Of this sum, \$9,962 was in city scrip which the railroad redeemed for employes.

The Grand Jury yesterday considered about fitteen minor cases, but did not return any bills. They will present their report to Judge Booth some time to-day. During the afternoon Mr. Starke, of Arlington Heights, was around trying to get the Meyer-Geldermann cases reconsidered. He did not meet with any satisfaction, and it is said that his conduct on the stand and the very peculiar things which he swore to injured his cause.

berg's bond if bail is accepted.

Deputy Sheriff Currier still holds possession of the warrant which was sworn out for the arrest of Mrs. Young for trying to shoot Stevens. Tom says he didn't know whether Mrs. Young has recovered from her sickness, and that he thinks he will give the document back to Sheriff Hoffmann. The Sheriff says he don't know what has become of the warrant, and the State's Attorney expresses an equal amount of ignorance. It is clear that nobody wants to travel out of his way in order to further prosecute this unfortunate woman. Stevens has abandoned his idea of a special trip down to Joliet, and will go down with the gang on Thursday. He will probably receive his sentence Tuesday or Wednesday.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Nothing but motions in the United States

Department yesterday were \$34,000. The McArthur case will be called as soon as he recovers sufficiently from his illness to at-

tend court.

Collector Harvey denies that he has any intention of resigning or of being removed, as was stated by a newspaper yesterday mounted to \$45,196. Of this amount, \$26,205 was paid by spirits; \$6,905 by cigars and tobacco; \$2,072 by beer, \$25 by exports; and \$3,950 by new licenses.

The refunding certificates sold yesterday amounted to \$12,410. There is a gradual falling in these sales, perhaps owing to the fact that Tim Bradley has got the "drop" on some of the "regulars" who come around to buycertificate every day, asks them some hard questions, and fires them out.

The Custom-Rouse cases will be taken up in the United States Court next week. Hill, the Supervising Architect, is expected here this morning. The jury has been drawn and ordered to report at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, when Judge Dyer, of Milwankee, will proceed to try the case.

Both parties are involved in a riot proceeding at

The riot and assault case of Hoppie vs. Shea, at Justice Hammer's, is continued to May 7, and the case in which George Mason, representing the Excelsior Iron Works, is attempting to show that "Arry" Jackson obtained a horse from him under false protenses, is still on the stocks. The waten which John Alden claimed to have een robbed off under the end of West Randolph

During the night before last some mali-cious scoundrel gained entrance to Henry Gold-emith's stable, in the rear of No. 132 West Ran-dolph street, and plunged a pitchfork twice into one of the horses, injuring it so severely that it is of no further use. The Humane So-ciety have taken charge of the case.

H. Creig, a colored man, was arrested yester-day for assault and battery. Justice Brayton continued the case under \$300 bond, to May 10. The complainant is William Nelson, a colored waster at a North Side boarding-house, and he alleges that Creig and his brother Charles, an employe of the Pullman Palace-Car Company, assaulted him in a Fourth avenue saloon, and, after the proprietor had locked the doors, they threw him down and kecked him so that he test

Detective Murnane last evening came across the negro Robert Mines, who, two weeks ago in a row with his partner in the saloon business at No. 355 Clark street, broke a kerosene lamp over his head, inflicting serious injuries. When arrested, he tripped up the officer, and made a dash for liberty, and then, when overtaken, made a sturdy resistance. The officer put a fine "head" upon his prisoner, and, properly enough, escaped without injury himself.

They had a high old time over on Kinzie street vesterday afternoon, and, in consequence, John Foley, of the French Hotel, No. 37 Kinzie street, Foley, of the French Hotel, No. 37 Kinzie street, was last night locked up at the Obicago Avenue Station for an assault upon Mary Kuhler, of No. 40 West Lake street, and also for the theft of a revolver from her. As if not to be outdone by a neighbor. Charles Kess, of 39 Kinzie street, had a furious "tar" named Samuel Warren arrested for raising a terrife row in his place, and breaking nearly all the window-glass. Sam is, of course, one of the striking sallors.

is, of course, one of the striking sailors.

About a week ago a sneak-thief made off with a small quantity of plunder from the residence of Mrs. Stone, No. 335 Wabash avenue. Among the articles stolen were a pair of gold-bowed spectacles, which the thief disposed of to a ticket-scalper on Clark street, near Washington. By following up the clew, Detectives Steele and John McDonald yesterday succeeded in capturing the thief, who gave his name as Frank Edwins. In his possession were found a g.ld watch and chain, forty skeleton keys, one bair of green and black plaid pants, one dozen fancy socks, a gold penholder and pen, a pair of overshoes, and some trinkets, all of which are supposed to have been stolen.

Notwithstanding present degeneracy in cer-

are supposed to have been stolen.

Notwithstanding present degeneracy in certain quarters, it stands recorded that a couple of Central Station detectives yesterday arrested on sight two well-known confidence and three-cardswindlers named Dell Scott and Thomas Ward, alias "Nobby" Tom. A reporter, who tried to find upon the record when the last arrest of this kind was made, got lost in the maze of some dozen unimportant arrests made by the sixteen so-called detectives at the Central Station during the past three mouths. It is understood that the two prisoners are wanted for swindling a man really named John Smith, who, while passing through here a few days ago on his way from Ohio to Iowa, was given 200 of those bright, scintillating gems known as spielthose bright, scintillating gems known as spiel-marks for \$100 of hard-earned cash which be had with him. His was but one of numerous cases reported recently.

Arresta: Mrs. James Willis, threats to kill James Hish, of No. 19 Green street; John Cahill, alias Murphy, and Hy. Rooney, alias Williams, skillful oung pickpockets, caught working in the crowd about the Galena depot yesterday aftornoon; Michael Myland, a suspicious character, in whose depot yesterday aftornoon; Michael Myland, a suspicious character, in whose possession were found a tax certificate in the name of Miss M. Oleson, bearing date Aug. 22, 1877, and also three pawn-tickets for clothing, bearing the name of M. Sullivan; William Campbell, one of the tramp genus, who was found in possession of a Rockford watch with gold filled cases, for which an owner is wanted; Walter Tattershall, passing a counterfeit 25-cent piece upon a keeper of a fruit-barrow on the corner of Clark and Madison streets; George Foster, a young colored by who was caught sneaking into the store of S. Flower, No 262 Clark attends had wanted. was caught sneaking into the store of S. Flower, No. 303 Clark street, last evening, having left his shoes at the back door, in order to make no noise; Henry Leicht, larceny as ballee of \$45 worth of cigars given him to sell by Theodore Hilde, of No. 166 Hastings street; John Anderson, suspected as the burglar who, during the night before last, drew a ladder over the roof of a barn, and placed it to the second-story window of Lizzie Douglas' castle, on Fourth avenue, doubtless with burglarious inten.

Justice Morrison: Lizzie St. Clair, charged with picking a fady's pocket in a Madison street car, \$200 to the 6th; Julia Waters and Ada Burnell, and a dozen inmates of their house of ill-fame, \$5 fine each; Dora McAuley, who was Burnell, and a dozen inmates of their house of ill-fame, \$5 fine each; Dora McAuley, who was thought to be insane, but was only so because of strong drink, and who neglected her children in consequence, \$25 fine; James Murphy, and George Hankins, keepers of gaming houses, on complaint of James Kennedy, \$300 to the 7th; Fred Hanson, young thief, \$200 to the 3d. Justice Foote, at the Armory: John Meyer, disorderly and resisting, \$200 to the 8d; Peter Francisco, colored, \$500 to the Criminal Court; J. C. Foote, alias Fulton, larceny of a lot of trinkets from Lehmann's Fair, at the corner of Adams and State streets, \$500 to the Criminal Court; Charles T. Drake, running down Maurice O'Donnell, \$500 to the 9th; Frank Parker, alias Smith, the negro who made it lively for Policemen Swanson and Lueders and others, \$800 to the 3d; William Webb, a rag-picker, who coolly walked into the residence of H. F. Leopold, No. 101 Twenty-fourth street, and stole a pisno-cover, and put it in the bag; Samuel Henderson, raising a row with a May-day moving excursion on Fourth avenue, in which a quantity of furniture was damaged, \$100 fine; Jennie Wilson, Kitte Rice, Wildiam Calvin, Frank Smith, druakards and vagrants, \$100 fine each. Justice Kaulmann: Wm. Brisco, a sairlor in whose possession was found some stolen nails, spoons and rope, \$500 to the 7th; John Waterman, assault, \$100 fine, and \$300 bonds to keep the peace for one year towards his wife; George Filley, biting Charles Gates' thumb, \$500 to the 8th.

HOTEL ARRIVALS. Howe, Ireland.
Garrard, Cincinnati,
L.Henderson, Canada.
F, Wight, Boston.
A. Cook, Auburn.
W.Thompson, Wolfebou

Roswell Smith, N. Y.
W. B. Dodge, Jr., Chen, W. E. Allen, Wyoning, J. E. Lockwood, Kas. City J. Crawford, N. Zealant J. Minton, Ceylon.
W. S. Wilson, Neb. City, W. F. Park, San Fran.

W. S. Wilson, Neb. City. W. F. Park, San Fran.

SHERMAN HOUSE.

D. W. Poasley, Burlingt'n. R. F. Dyer, Providence.
J. C. Haynes, New York. Dr. E. L. Griffin, F. du Lac
R. R. Morris, R'mond, Ind. J. T. Reeve, Appleton, W
Geo, R. Gibson, N. Y.
H. Prosser, Vicksburg.
H. F. Jennings, Boston. Charles Turner, Omsha.

TREMONT HOUSE.

Wm. R. Johnson, M'mpn's F. P. Fay, Mankato, Minn
R. O. Dickerson, Denver.
Julius Jacobs, San Fran.
E. C. Hibbard, Milwaukes
Josian McClain, Carson,
E. G. Danforih, Mobile.

GARDOMER HOUSE.

C. P. Dwight, Milwankee. J.A. Psul, LaCrosse. Gbo. S. Essex. Winona, M. J. H. Motrris Johnson, Cin J. R. Hoover, Boston. H. S. Atwater, Coleraine. G. W. Cary, Janesville.

BIGAMOUS M'DUFF. THE TWO WIVES IN COURT. bigamy, came up yesterday in the morning Criminal Court.

"You wish to plead guilty?" said Mr. Weber.
"You wish to plead guilty?" said Mr. Weber.
"You understand that I can sentence you to
the Pententiary for any period from one to five

"Yes, sir," was the answer.
"Annie Kane and Caroline Marquette," ther CRIMINAL.

CRIMINAL.

CRIMINAL.

The latter was the better looking of the two.

She was a little brunette, with a sharp face, and looking fearfully "mad." She was about 28 or and James Ryan, each about 16 years of are.

27 years old. The other was 10 years, if not

of the prisoner.

"Yes, sir," replied Mr. McDuff, and he justified his second union in matrimony by adding,
"She left me three years before that and went
to New York. Last November she came back
with a child, in her arms. God knows where
she got it, I don't."

"You know you are the father of that child,"
said the woman with considerable vigor.

"No I ain't," responded McDuff in like manper.

She looked at him sharp, and Mr. Weber got out of range, where he had been standing be-tween the parties, and said, "Don't let us have a fight here."

Carrie Marquette, the other woman in the "Were you married to this map?" asked Mr.

"Yes, sir, in 1877," was the response.
"Did he represent himself as a single man?" asked Mr. Weber.

"Yes, sir, and I did not find out be was married before until January, 1879."

"No I didn't," said McDuff.

"Yes you did," said the woman.

"I didn't," said McDuff again.

"You did"; and the couple promised to keep up this kind of back talk for some time, when the Court cut it off, and asked McDuff if he had anything to say.

"She offered to settle for \$500," answered Mr. Weber looked at him with an incredulous air, and said, "That'll do."
Then McDuff accused his second wife of several things, which she denied.
The Court settled it by giving McDuff two and a half years in the Penitentiary.

ARRANGING POR THE ANNUAL MEETING. The Executive Committee of the Illinois Press an organization of journalists whose fields of labor are outside of the City of Chicago-met yesterday morning at the office of S. P. Rounds, No. 165 Monroe street. There

or S. P. Kounds, No. 165 Monroe street. There were present:
Cadet Taylor, Wenona Index, the President;
C. B. Bostwick, Mattoon Gazette. Secretary; J. W. Clinton, Polo Press, Treasurer; Fred Alles, Pontiac Sentinet, Vice-President; J. W. Bailey, Princeton Republicas; S. P. Rounds, Printer's Cabines, Chicago; W. H. Hascall, Amboy Journal; Col. A. P. Hapeman, Ottawa Free-Trader; Charles Holt, Kankskee Gasette; the Hon. E. M. Haines, Legal Adviser, Chicago; H. D. Emery, Prairie Farmer, Chicago; L. S. Elsworth, Lacon Journal; and C. B. Hayward, Joliet Sun. It was decided that the annual meeting should be held June 16 and 17 at the Tremont House in this city, and that the excursion which follows the meeting shall be made via the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and special Pullman coaches to Lake Kampesca, D. T., returning via Sloux City,—in_all, la fourney of about 1,500 miles. The excursion is taken at the invitation of Mr. W. H. Stennett, General Passenger Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, who will accompany the party throughout the trip. Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert was invited to deliver the annual address at the meeting, and State-Senator John R. Marshall, of the Yorkville Record, was awarded the honor of delivering the oration upon the same auspicious occaville Record, was awarded the honor of delive ing the oration upon the same auspicious occ

THE ONLY PARLOR BILLIARD table worthy of the name is the new com! revolving billiard library and dining table int

revolving biliard library and dining table intro-duced by the J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co., 47 and 49 State street. The 3x6 feet slate bed and Monarch cushions make it equal in every respect to the justly celpbrated standard tables of this Company. By simply revolving the table it be-comes serviceable and attractive for the library or dinning room. Price \$50, and smaller sizes as low as \$35.

will be reopened to-day by Messrs. John Garrie and Louis Bartels,—gentlemen well and favorably known both in business and politics

The place has been thoroughly refitted in first class style, and will be made the sporting and political headquarters of the city. Under the efficient management of these gentlemen the new enterprise cannot fail of success. GEN. GRANT.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 2.—A resolution was adopted in the House to-day by a strict party vote authorizing the appointment of a joint committee to welcome Gen, Grant upon his arrival in this country in the name of the Com-monwealth of Pennsylvania, provided there shall be no expense to the State.

MME. EMMA SOULE has earned estimable distinction as an artist in millinery and dress. While her millinery is ad-mired by all, her costumes are unequaled. She always fills orders on time. 170 State street, opposite Palmer House.

WITH TRUTH WE CAN SAY THAT never before have such rich patterns and designs in carpetings of all kinds, Axminster, Moquette, Wilton, Brassels, and the cheaper grades, as are now shown by the Chicago Carpet Co., Wabash avenue and Monroe street. Prices lower than for twenty years.

STOOD THE TEST. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is the only baking powder in the market that has stood the test for purity and excellence.

This extraordinary floor covering is made of the most lasting materials, —mainly cork and solidified oil. It has been before the public for several years, and has successfully stood tests such as no oil-cloth or carpet could undergo. It is unhesitatingly recommended as the handsomest, most durable, and comfortable floor covering before the public, and is equally suitable for the diningroom, offices, stores, etc.; in fact, almost every place where an article of this kind is needed. Every yard of the cloth has "Linokum" printed on the back; none other is genuine. All carpetdealers keep!t.

Fifty cents in Buck and Rayner's "Moth Pow-

STEVENSON-BRAYTON-At the residence of the bride's father, No. 30 Vincennes-av. by the Rev. linton Locke, D. D. April 30. Mr. Alexander F. Stevenson and Miss Jeannie Curtiss, daughter of George W. Brayton, Esq.

DEATHS.

WARDEN—At Chicago, April 30, at the residence her grandparents, the daughter of S. P. and F. Warden, at Ogden, Utah, and 2 years 3 months Our darling Lizzie is resting in the arms of Jesus.

Our darling Lizzie is resting in the arms of Jesus.

WHITCOMB—In this city April 22, Isadore Whitcomb, aged 30 years.

WEBER-Theodore B. Weber died at his residence.

274 North LaSaile-st., yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock,

WEBEN-Theodore B. Weber died at his residence. 274 North LaSalie-2t., resterday atternoon at 2 o'clock, aged 54 years.
Funeral at 2 o'clock Sunday to Graceland. Friends are invited.

SCOTT-May 2. John M. Scott, aged 31 years.
Funeral Sunday at 2 p. m. from his late residence, 45 North Ashland-av.

CUNNINGHAM—An old settler, on Friday evening. May 2, at his residence, 192 North Wells-2t., after a short liness, Mr. Henry Cunningham, aged 73 years.

Nofice of Tuneral in Sunday's oxipers.

ROSENTHAL—At 48 Eighteenth at. May 2. Louise, daughter of Julius and Jette Rosenthal, of scarlet fever, aged 2 years 2 months.

VOICE—At the residence of his father, Mr. John Voice, 253 Dayton-st., our May 2, Charles H. Voice, aged 25 years.
Funeral services on Sunday at half-past 2 o'clock at the above address. Friends of the family are invited.

M.R. WATERS' LECTURE ON THE SOUTH KEN sington Muscum being the first lecture of his course on the Bonnessin and Receissistical Art of Europe, will be given this evening at 8 o clock in the lecture-room of Ferk Institute, No. 100 South Ash lead-or, Superb supergrouping illustrations. Admis

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Board of the Erring Women's Refuge will take place at the institution, corier of Indians av. and Thirty-first-st, to-day at 2:30 p. m.

THE REFORM ALLIANCE WILL MEET THIS (Saturday) evening at 80 clock in Room 44 Grand Pacthe Hotel. All in Tayer of the execution of the law for closing salooms and theatres on Sundays are invited.

FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., General Auctioneers and Appraisars, 94 & 66 Randolph 45.

OUR REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT NEW AND SECOND-HAND

r store must be tleared for large sales next week. FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., Auct'rs.

FURNITURE. 200 ROOMS.

Commencing Monday Morning, May 5, at 10 o'clock, And continuing daily until all is sold, at spacious ware-

AT AUCTION.

200, 202, 204 & 206 Randolph-st. Unequaled chance for parties furnishing, or dealers FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO.,

SPECIAL ART SALE HIGH CLASS

84 & 86 Randolph-st., Monday and Tuesday, May 5 and 6, at 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.

283 Fine Works of Art Carpets, Cocoa Matting ARTISTS

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 173 and 175 Randolph-si

BUTTERS' REGULAR SATURDAY SALE OVER 1,000 LOTS FURNITURE

&c., &c., On first floor and in basement at 173 East Randolph-st., HOUSEHOLD GOODS Of all kinds, Silver-plated Ware in great variety, Hardware, Stoves, Copper and Tinware, SATURDAY, May 3, at 9 o'clock a. m.

IMPORTANT Peremptory Auction Sale.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS. ESTATE OF THE LATE MRS. S. S. HAYES, De. Doote Choos O Clinnone Monday Morning, May 5, at 10 o'clock, WITHOUT RESERVE.

Rich Quality Furniture, annfactured by Dessoir & Belts, of New York, acing elegant Rosewood Parlor Suits covered the finely iniaid and Gitt Cabinet, Ease, Browned Wardrobes with mirror egant Walnut Chamber Suits.

Magnificent Window-Curtains.

Magnificent Window-Curtains.

Very elegant Satin and Velvet Window-Curtains, ful
length, with expulsite loops and ornaments, cost \$1,650
splendid Brocade and Satin Lambrequins, with elegan
Cornices of newest design; fine wrought Lace-Curtains

Palatial Hall-Stand, Palatiat Hall-Stand,
Extra large and elegant Hall-Stand of newest design,
massive and substantial, with immense French-Plate
Mirror, and two chairs to match.
Splendid Mantel and Pier Mirrors.
Very large and fine quality French-Plate Mantel and
Pier Mirrors, framed in best manner.
Works of Art.
Included in the sale are many valuable Works of Art.

Works of Art,
Included in the sale are many valuable Works of Art,
among them very old and valuable Oil Painting by the
distinguished old Master. Bessand, 1996; this picture is
of great value. Splendid fandscapes by Knapp and
others. Finn Marble Statuette, Belie of the Ball; finest
quality Parisa and Italian Marble Statuettes and Busts. quality Parian and Italian Marbie Statuettes and Busts
Fine Books.

Elegant Library Editions of standard works. Including Spain, illustrated, in 3 large follo volumes, Work of Dickens, Thackeray, Addison, Burke, and Hugh Miller, Waverly Novels, North American, Sylva of Michaux, and Nuttali, Encyclopedia Britannica, etc. Magnificent Concert Grand Piano.

Splendidly-carved resewood case, with heavy moldings, massive carved legs and lyre: cost \$1,50, Splendid Chandeliers.

Very fine Ormolu Glit and Bronze Chandellers and bas-fixtures. Fine Billiard-Table. Brunswick Billiard-Table, with balls, cues, counted racks complete.

Rich Wilton and Brussels Carpets. Rich Wilton and Brusseis Carpens.
All the carpets of the immense house, including elegant Wilton Parior Carpets, fine quality English Brusseis, Chamber, Ifall, and Stair Carpets.

Lamber, Ifall, and Stair Carpets.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st., OGDEN HOUSE HOTEL

FURNITURE

AT AUCTION. MONDAY MORNING, May 5,

Brussels and Wool Carpets.

BY T. E. STACY. SHERIFF'S SALE.

W. W. Strong Furniture Co. WILL CONTINUE TO-DAY at 10 a.m. & 2 p.m.

WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., General Auctioneers and Appraisers, 85 and 87 Handolph-st.

Our Regular Sale this day, SATURDAY, May 2, at 0 o'clock, will comprise a large quantity of MEDIUM AND NEW FURNITURE

ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO.

CHAM, Switzerland, and LONDON. 18,000,000

CONDENSED MILE.

CLOSING

IN PRESENT STORE

TUESDAY, MAY 6,

BOOTS & SHOES.

Wednesday, May 7,

TUESDAY'S SALE will embrace a fine line of Pal-

SAMPLES.

Our Dry Goods Sale Wednesday

OUR OPENING SALES

REMOVAL.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

137 & 139 WABASH-AV.

MAY 13,

OPENING AUCTION SAL

CHINA, GLASSWARE, Etc.

AND

THEBBON

Boys' Clothing

ONLY,

19 years of age.

Suitable for Boys from 2 to

POOLE & DEVOE,

101 STATE-ST.,

208 South Clark-st

76 State-st.,

304 West Madison-st.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

GLASSWARE.

Cans of Angle-Swiss Milk consumed in 1878.

Popular favor is the best criterion by which to judge of the merits or uniform quality of any edible product. People do not carelessly consume any brand of milk at the rate of ighteen million cans per year if a better brand can be found. The public does not demand 900 car-loads of Anglo-Swiss Milk in one year without knowing why. Thousands, obviously, are of one mind that advantages are afforded by its use.

An investment of a very few cents will cover the entire venture involved

Ask your Grocer for the Anglo-Swiss Milk or the "Milk-maid Brand"

AUCTION SALES. AUCTION SALES. BY CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.,

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., DRY GOODS **AUCTION SALES**

Regular Trade Sale,

Tuesday, May 6, 9:30 a.m. In addition to our usual assortments in Seasonable Soods, we have received, CONSIGNED PARTICULAR-LY FOR THIS SALE, large and thoroughly well-se-

SPECIALTIES. EMBROIDERIES. ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS. STRAW GOODS

AT ONE O'CLOCK P. M.,

SPECIAL 9999999 THURSDAY, May 8, 10 a. m.

44444444 THREE THOUSAND CARTONS FEATHERS.

French and American Flowers.

CUSTOM-MADE DANIS'9HARS & 9HARETS

WILL BE SOLD BY US AT AUCTION, Commencing at 9:30 a.m., prompt. This will be a choice sale, and somprise about 500 different styles and kinds of seasonable goods. GEO, P. GORE & CO., 80 and 82 Wabash-av.

THURSDAY MAY S, AT 9:30 A. M., TRADE SALE OF

Crockery & Glassware
Full lines of English and American W. G., Ware,
Brown and Yellow Ware, absorted Glassware, Lamp
Chimneya, Table Cutlery, &C.
Goods packed for Country Merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Anctioneers. BY M. M. SANDERS & CO.,

FIRST-CLASS LINE OF PRIME NEW BOOTS & SHOES,

AT AUCTION Tuesday Morning, May 6, at 9 o'clock. We will sell a choice assortment of Fresh Spring Goods. Alexia, Strap Shoes, Congress, Sandais, New-ports, Children's, all colors. Our line of Slippers can-not be equated. Also large invoices Utica, Syracuse, and Chicago fine work.

JAS. P. McNAMARA, Auctioneer.

LAWN MOWERS. LAWN
THE REST. Mowers repaired. Old ones taken in exchange, Good second-hand ones for sale.
H. G. SAVAGE,
T. State-st.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES VERY LOW! IS 15 lbs. dail for 50 cents a week. Larger quantifies in proportion. Prompt attention to order by mail our telephone.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYALBAKING Absolutely Pure.

The Royal Baking Powder is a pure Cream of Tartar Powder

MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP.

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S MOTTLED GERMAN DEA

Theodore B. V Ended at 2 Yesterday ternoo

Mrs. Robert Receiv

Transfer fr

Greeneba The Inquest to Be

The Complications B

ceased and M

-- Charley R Mrs. Harris Does Kindest Feeling

Mr. T. B. Weber, who was terpoon by Mrs. Adelaide quarter of 2 o'clock yesterd ing quietly away, apparently had been constantly und opistes for twenty hours, their effects wore off, when the end was physician had told his dangerously injured, and, a possible, the chances were d He realized fully that death sensible, he would talk to b once he said, "I didn't dese to die in this way." He did the remark attributed afternoon paper,—that was really responsible for the out 10 o'clock in the m codicil to his will, which h his request by Mr. Juessen was witnessed by the physici About half-past 1 Dr. M with him all night, was ca then sinking, though, when ed rationally. At a quarter of

then sinking, though, where the drationally. At a quarter of worth and Mr. George Wroom, he closed his eyes and died without a struggle the two gentlemen were not until they noticed that he had the head of the affair.

The juneral will take place A cablegram was yester Weber, who is at Kalserslauher that her husband was vere will be informed of his dear nothing of the cause until let reach her,—two or three wee The inquest will be held o'clock at Mr. Weber's houstreet, although the chances ting under way, it will be ad cago Avenue Station. As a Weber's family and friend this thing to the bitt be stated that Mr. George tained Charles H. Reed, et to represent the prosecution Mr. Reed had a consultation torney Mills vesteries, in the latter of his position in gladly received as a special prosecution. prosecution.

There was little to be glass Col. Juessen, or his parts concerning the long and periodic case. What was way of resteration of previous properties of the concerning the second concerning the concerning t

greed for money seemed to
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for her blackmailing operat MRS. ROI While yet it was a m whether the object of Mrs. evenge would linger along or whether, before the sun breath would have left his porter visited the shoot supports of her own sex c had happened. She look about the eyes, and it was rather tangled and disord hair, and the uncertain rela

by her front "puffs," that performed with that closen resultant feeling of self-sat over a woman when she e aid of a mirror and the o the morning's make-up. bed with which her cell w

bed with which her cell we her three companions wer reporter inserted as much the bars as was consistent tried to talk with her.

"How did you rest last "Oh, not very good," w" And how do you feel "Well, pretty tred."

"She hasu't eaten anyttent," put in one of the the "You are not so excite night, I judge?" observed "No." was the answere stare at her dreas.

"Mr. Weber is still him "Is he?" she replied, wof interest.

talk."

"You mean Mr. Shaffe
"Yes."

"Will, leaving the regressying to Mr. Weber in it
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had no intention to injure
"I don't remember."

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can't remember at all."

"Do you recollect going
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office!"

venture involved k-maid Brand." SALES. DDIN & CO.,

ING

T STORE.

MAY 6

, May 7,

nhrace a fine line of Phil-

manufacturers' samples,

ale Wednesday

NG SALES

TER & CO.

ABASH-AV.,

CTION SALE

RAS. E. RADDIN & CO.

WARE

EBEN,

'Clothing

fadison-st.

OTHING.

DNLY,

vears of age.

LE & DEVOE, STATE-ST.,

An elegant Scotch Cheviot ift, \$25. Guaranteed im-erted Suitings, \$28. To or-er in first-class style.

REINHARDT.

208 South Clark-st.

GDODS.

EDS.

KING

VDER

as Dr. Mott, New York; Dr.

HOVEY & CO.,

13,

in our new store, will com-ices of such goods as have

LES.

The Inquest to Be Held To-Day SALES --- Charley Reed Retained.

> Mrs. Harris Does Not Have the Kindest Feelings for Mrs. Robert.

> > MR, WEBER'S DEATH.

DEAD.

Theodore B. Weber's Life

Ended at 2 O'Clock

Yesterday Af-

ternoon.

Mrs. Robert Receives the News

with the Greatest

Calmness.

Her Transfer from the Ar-

mory to the Coun-

ty Jail.

The Complications Between the De-

ceased and Mr. Henry

Greenebaum.

Mr. T. B. Weber, who was shot Thursday sterboon by Mrs. Adelaide Robert, died at a quarter of 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, passing quietly away, apparently without pain. He had been constantly under the influence of opistes for twenty hours. Occasionally, as their effects wore off, he would inquire when the end was to come. His dangerously injured, and, while recovery was He realized fully that death was near. When sensible, he would talk to his attendants, and once he said. "I didn't deserve this. It is hard to die in this way." He did not, however, make the remark attributed to him by an afternoon paper,-that Henry Greene was really responsible for the shooting. Along about 10 o'clock in the morning, he added a codicil to his will, which had been prepared at his request by Mr. Juessen, and his signature was witnessed by the physicians and lawyers. About half-past 1 Dr. Miller, who had been with him all night, was called away. He was then sinking, though, when conscious, he talked rationally. At a quarter of 2, when Dr. Woodworth and Mr. George Weber were in the room, he closed his eyes as if going to sleep, and died without a struggle, so peacefully that the two gentlemen were not aware of the fact until they noticed that he had ceased breathing. He made no ante-mortem statement, none be-ne essential, since there were so many witnesses

of the affair.

The funeral will take place to-morrow.

A cablegram was yesterday sent to Mrs.
Weber, who is at Kaiserslautern, Baden, telting her that her husband was very ill. To-day she will be informed of his death. She will know nothing of the cause until letters or newspapers reach her,—two or three weeks hence.

The inquest will be held this morning at 10 o'clock at Mr. Weber's house, No. 274 LaSalle street, although the chances are that, after getscieck at Mr. Weber's house, No. 274 Lakalie street, although the chances are that, after getting under way, it will be adjourned to the Chicago Avenue Station. As an evidence that Mr. Weber's family and friends propose to see this thing to the bitter end, it may be stated that Mr. George Weber vesterday retained Charles H. Reed, ex-State's Attorey, to represent the resecution from this time, on to represent the prosecution from this time on.

Mr. Reed had a consultation with State's Attorney Mills vesterday, in which he informed the latter of his position in the case, and was gially received as a special counsel to assist the

paintif case. What was said was mainly by way of reiteration of previous statements, especial prominence being paid to the reason why Mr. Weber, refusing longer to be blackmailed, discontinued his payments. He had paid this woman money, as before explained, simply to protect his good name from scandal. But her greed for money seemed to be insatiate. With the persistency of the horse-lecch's daughter, she was continually crying "Give, give "; and on the very day when he had complied with another demand she began the \$50,000 suit against him for rape. Then he determined to be blackmailed no longer, and his decision was what in the end resulced in his taking-off.

It is stated that Mr. Weber had told his friends long ago that he had an appointment to meet Mrs. Robert in a wood, and that, just as hegot there, four men, relatives of hers, rushed out upon him, and that this furnished a pretext for her blackmailing operations.

While yet it was a matter of doubt as to whether the object of Mrs. Robert's wrath and evenge would linger along and possibly recover, or whether, before the sun had gone down, the breath would have left his body, a TRIBUNE reporter visited the shooter in her ceil at the Armory and found her with three more moral supports of her own sex chatting as if nothing had happened. She looked a little haggar about the eyes, and it was evident, viewing the rather tangled and disordered condition of her hair, and the uncertain relation sustained thereto by her front "puffs," that her toilet had not been performed with that closeness to detail and that resultant feeling of self-satisfaction which comes over a woman when she enlists in the process the aid of a mirror and the other appurtenances to the morning's make-up. She sat on the rude bed with which her cell was furnished forth, and her three companions were close beside her. The reporter inserted as much of his person through

reporter inserted as much of his person through
the hars as was consistent with his comfort, and
tried to talk with her.

"How did you rest last night?" he asked.

"Oh, not very good." was the reply.
"And how do you feel this morning?"

"Well, pretty tired."

"She hasn't eaten anything yet, and she won't
eat," but in one of the three companions.

"You are not so excited as you were last
night, I judge?" observed the reporter.

"No," was the answer delivered, with a dull
stare at her dress.

stare at her dress.

"Mr. Weber is still living."

"Is he?" she replied, with an evident increase Interest. "
"Yes, but the chances are against him."
"No reply, but another long stare.
"Do you still regret what occurred yester

day!"

There was no reply to this, either, for the moment. Thinking she might not have heard it distinctly, the reporter repeated the question.

"My hawver was here this morning," she said, after a long panse, "and told me I musn't, talk."

talk."

"You mean Mr. Shafiner."

"You mean Mr. Shafiner."

"Yea."

"Well, leaving the regrets, do you recollect saying to Mr. Weber in Juessen's office just before you shot him that you didn't intend to harm him; that you nad had plenty of chances to do so if you had wanted to; and that you had no intention to injure him"

"I don't remember," she broke in, "anything about it. I only know I went up there from the Bryan Block, and was all excited by what Juessen had said when my testimony was taken, and I don't know what happened. I can't remember at all."

"Do you recollect going to the Times Building Wednesday, and hunting for Juessen's office?"

"I don't remember if it was Wednesday."

ace!"
"I don't remember if it was Wednesday."
"Well, any day!"

Tuesday,"

"And when you came down in the elevator, did you tell the boy you'd be around there Thursday, and there would be trouble?"

"No; that's a lie—one of Juessen's lies, I

"Did you tell that to anybody else, if not to the elevator boy!"

"No, to nobody. Ididn't know till Thursday afternoon that Weber's testimony was to be taken in his office, so how could I have said be-fore that that I would be there. It's all a lie. I tell you that Weber and Juessen—they are bad men. Juessen is about as bad as Weber. Don't you think so!"

IN COURT. In the course set time it became known that she would be earld up before Justice Foote at 2 o'clock. An dicer had been sent up to Mr. Weber's house during the morning, and returned with the following certificate:

Weber's house during the morning, and returned with the following certificate:

Chicago, Il. May 2, 1879.—I hereby certify that T. B. Week, residing at 274 North LaSalle street, Chicag, is selfering from a runshot wound of the abdouble, which will undenbtedly cause his death.

There was, of course, only one thing to do, and that was to arraign the assassin and continue the case until the result of her attempt on Mr. Ceber's life should be made known. This instition was communicated to her, but she received it without any evidence of concern. The three comforters, womas-like, officiously set about to righer up for her appearance up-atairs.

She was brought up from her cell shortly after 2 o'clock, dressed, as on the afternoon of the shooting, in duli, dead black, black crape bennet, and long, flowing veil to match. A couple of officers are needed her, and the three ministering spirits followed. She took a chair just beside the door entering the prisoners' room, and her keepers sat down on the bench at her left, her three friends occupying a bench still farther removed. The news of Mr. Weber's death came over the wires a little after 2, but, as nobody was astious to witness a fainting scene, it was merafully withheld from her. The Court was late in showing up and organizing, and the monotony of the interim was varied only by the entrance of a drunken and depraved specimen of femininity, followed shortly afterwards by the grand entree of one of the sons of Adam in a state of confirmed swarger and glorious and rollicking uncertainty. As each in turn rolled past the assassin in black, the latter involuntarily shrunk away from contact with depravity in its more condensed and decided form, while she hugged the garments of her superior virtue closer around her.

It was 3 o'clock when the Court appeared on deck followed a monent afterwards by Steation.

round her.
It was 3 o'clock when the Court appeared on deck, followed a moment afterwards by Station-Keeper Sanders, from Chicago avenue, and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Vogel. The former stepped up to the prisoner and shook hands with her, while his sister-in-law, with true feminine demonstrativeness, printed a kiss on her cheeks. One of the officers sternly reproduced any farther advances and

a kiss on her cheeks. One of the officers sternly reprobated any farther advances, and the visitors were content to withdraw to the bench on which the three aforesaid comforters maintained themselves.

The proceedings were as brief as they were formal. The Clerk simply called Ada Robert, and one of the officers led her up in front of the throne. She was no paler, no weaker, and apparently no more concerned than ever.

Prosecuting-Attorney Linscott stated in his sepulchral way that the People in this case would ask for a continuance without bail until Tuesday, the 6th inst.

The Court ordered the continuance until that date at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. By that time the inquest will have been held, the verdict rendered, and the assassin, of course, held to the Criminal Court, when the proceedings in the Police Court will be dismissed.

OVER THE RIVER.

Mrs. Robert was led down-stairs, while the ail. Once down-stairs, the kind-hearted Sanders told her, as gently as possible, that Mr. Weber had breathed his last. His caution and his delicacy proved unnecessary. The woman in black simply shrugged her shoulders, as in black simply shrugged her shoulders, as much as to say, "Well, I expected it," and began to peel an orange,—one of a lot which Mrs. Vogel had brought her. Her appetite seemed to have been whetted by her fast, and she ate the fruit with apparent relish, not stopping with one orange, either, but making an inroad on the bag. By-and-by the officer came down and directed her to get ready to go over the river. There was a doing no or navests, a last, look There was a doing-up of parcels, a last look around the cell to see that nothing was forgotten, and the little procession, formed of the assassin, the officer, Sanders, and Mrs. Vogel, started up-stairs. A brief delay in the office

started up-stairs. A brief delay in the office was taken advantage of by the attendant reporter, who stepped up to the future inhabitant of the jail, and, for the purpose of drawing her out, if possible, asked casually if she had heard the news of Mr. Weber's death, knowing all the time that she had.

"He killed me, too," was her significant response. Having said this, her lips, closed as tight as an oyster.

The procession jailwards was then resumed, the two ladies and the Chicago Avenue Station-Keeper waiking on ahead, and the officer bringing up the rear. The appearances of the party was so entirely natural—so free from anything to indicate restraint, or the fact that one of the number was a murderess—that it attracted no

half past 3, and was put into the women's department,—not assigned to a cell, but allowed to roam around the corridor. She had with her the photograph of her dead son in a frame, and this she hung up at the head of the cot which had been made up for her to sleep on. She was not feeling very well last night, complaining of pains in the back of her head, and fearing that he would have another spell of sickness. She talked rationally enough, but now and then would not answer a question. A reporter had a long talk with her, using an interpreter, but what she said was the same as her testimony printed in yesterday's TRIBUNE, with one exception, and this was that, in Burlington, before her husband knew anything, Weber proposed that she desert him (he would leave his wife), and that they go East and live together. She declined to do so.

WEBER AND THE GERMAN NA-

During the day a reporter for this paper ran across a gentleman who enjoyed Mr. Weber's confidence in no smail degree, particularly in his business matters, and, more latterly, in regard to the examination of the German Nation-

al's books.
"There is one thing," said this gentleman, "about which some misunderstanding has arisen in the public mind. The idea has gone abroad,

"There is one thing," said this gentieman, "about which some misunderstanding has arisen in the public mind. The idea has gone abroad, in some way or other, that Mr. Weber went into this examination purely of his own notion and on his own account,—anidea which is thorougally erroneous."

The reporter intimated to the gentleman that a correct statement of the facts would be in order, and the gentleman proceeded to say:

"The facts are simply these: Henry Greene-baum, in his confident way, had always told the stockholders of the German National that there would be sufficient money to pay the depositors and still leave them—the stockholders—a surplus. In this, as in some other things, he was in error, to put it mildly. Some time ago the stockholders received a notice from Mr. Knox. Comptroler of the Currency, that they would have to pay 20 per cent on their stock liability in addition to the stock they had already paid up. Naturally, the stockholders got together and talked the matter over, and finally Conrad Selop. Peter Schuttler, ff. Maldener, Louis Suess, F. & E. Jaeger, and George W. Weber & Co. came to the conclusion that they would send Mr. Weber to Washington to see the Comptroller, explain the situation to him, state what they already feared,—that all had not been right in the management of the bank,—and ask for an order to make a thorough examination of the books. Before this, perhaps I should say, in letters to Mr. Weber, even while be was in Europe, Greenebaum had represented that everything was all right, and that he (Weber) could be Receiver If he wanted the position. Mr. Weber said, 'I only want to see the books, and if the thing is clear, all right, if it is git, I shall go to the books. Mr. Knox from Gov. Claffin, member of Congress,—an old friend of his,—urging the justice of Mr. Weber's request, that he got the Compton of the books. It was at first Mr. Weber's intention to get Charlier Feldkamp to assist him, but Feldkamp was in poor health and every went on and made a report.—"And only the mana

efforts to get at a solution of the enigma were "What do you know about a warning which Mr. Weber is said to have received Thursday?" queried the reporter, trying a new tack, and well aware that the rentleman being interviewed was in a position to answer the inquiry if any

well aware that the gentleman being interviewed was in a position to answer the inquiry if any one was.

"I understand that a woman went to George Weber's store Thursday and told George that. Theodore should not go to Juessen's office; that Mrs. Robert would shoot him if he did. George told his brother about it and advised him not to go, but Theodore said, 'Why, I have had nothing to do with that woman. I am innocent of everything. She is nothing but a blackmailer.' And in the end he went, in spite of the warning."

HENRY GREENEBAUM. "Do you know whether he made any statements to George after being shot?" "I have it on the best of authority that he old George Weber, while waiting for death, George, the murderer is Greenebaum. Avenge

"What?" cried the reporter in undisguised stonishment. The gentleman repeated his declaration, and topped it off with the significant addendum, "And we don't intend to let this thing rest here ither."

It may be set down as certain that the souls of Mr. Weber's friends are stirred to the depths. The fact that Henry Greenebaum should call upon two newspaper men Thursday afternoon about 2 o'clock, telf them that something sensational was coming up, and advise them to go to Room 39. Bryan Block, doesn't set well, to use a mild expression, with any of Mr. Weber's friends, and there are prophesies that before this case passes into history some things will be made known which will not redound to the credit of the alleged "Napoleon things will be made known which will not re-dound to the credit of the alleged "Napoleon of Finance." No one, so far as heard from, oretends to accuse him of instigating this woman to violence; but his alleged acquaint-ance with every step in the progress of her and Mr. Weber's affairs,—an acquaintance which must have been derived from some one on her side of the case; if not from the woman herself, an officer in the German National,—together with the fact that he took pains to spread the information, or such part at least as would presumably injure Mr. Weber's standing, shows, to their minds, that Henry was taking a very peculiar interest in the turn of events. Not to put too fine a point on it, the German ropulation is not a little stirrel up on this subject, and not a few incline to the theory that the Robert-Weber troubles were kindly fostered with the intent of making them serve as a sort of boil or counter-irritant on the public mind to the Greenebaum ritant on the public mind to the Greenebaum Veber unpleasantness. Whatever the facts may

be, one thing may be set down as certain: that some considerable bad blood has been stirred up, and that the ensanguined pool is not quiet plice.—as a man who had a very clear idea of what was going to happen, although he did not egg on Mrs. Robert. If any such attempt is made, which yesterday appeared not unlikely, it will be due more to the strong feeling entertained by the dead man's relatives and friends than to the actual testimony in the case. Mrs. Robert herself has stated repeatedly and positively that she had noting to do with Mr. Greenebaum, and he himself has also made the same declaration, and he must also be credited with the possession of a certain amount of common-sense. That the relations of the two parties, Mr. Weber and Mr. Greenebaum, were unfriendly everybody Mr. Greenebaum, were unfriendly everybody knows and that Mr. Greenebaum, still smarting from the publication of Mr. Weber's recent re-port to the Comptroller of the Currency regard-ing the German National Bank, would give circulation to anything in the story which would hit at Mr. Weber is undoubtedly true. No one, however, who is disinterested has any idea that he went any further than this.

MRS. HARRIS. Upon a slip of paper found upon Mrs. Robert when examined soon after the shooting was written: "In Union Cemetery, New York, tion: 'Theodore B. Weller, born Oct. 26, 1863 died June 25, 1864." Mrs. Robert explained the paper by saying that the child there buried was the child of Paulina Heidel, now Mrs. Har

ris, living at No. 214 West Lake street, by Mr. Weber. In another letter found upon her per son, which was an open letter from Mrs. Robert one printing the long and painful history of this painful case. What was said was mainly by the first painful case. What was said was mainly by the long and painful history of this painful case. What was said was mainly by the long and painful history of the lact that one of the foundation of the lact that one of the son, which was an open letter from Mrs. Robert reached the lact that one of the foundation of the lact that one of the lact that on ceived the following letter:

Curcaso, May 2.—I read in the Chicago papers of the od-all what the Mrs. Robert who shot Mr. Cemetery. New York, there is a gravestone marked Theodore Weber, Dorn 20th October. 1853, died June 25, 1864, and that the mother of this child was Panline Heidle, now Mrs. Harris, of the child was Panline Heidle, now Mrs. Harris, of the child was Panline Heidle, now Mrs. Harris, of the child whose one appears on the gravestone, I have to say only, that this is a faisehood and lie. My first husband's name was Weber, and he was a remoie relation of Mr. Theodore B. Weber, and he named my child after him. That is all there is of this matter, and all other statements are lies. Paritys Ilannis.

A reporter called last night at No. 214 West Lake street and inquired of Mrs. Harris whether she had anything further to say regarding the instituations thrown out about her by Mrs. Robert, and Mrs. Harris whether she had anything he knew aught of Mrs. Harris with the minutations thrown out about her by Mrs. Robert, and Mrs. Harris whether she had anything he knew aught of Mrs. Harris with the minutations thrown out about her by Mrs. Robert, and Mrs. Harris well and the children of the tension of the care and reckless reporter of one of the very sensational twilight sheets had called in the atternoon and finding her away from home, had taken the liberty of inquiring of her children as to their parentage.—had they a father, and, if so, who was he, and, chilefest of all, where was he? The same officious and news-hungry individual, unsatisfied with the replies made by the doubtless terrified little ones, had made a grand tour of the neighbors as to Mrs. Harris occupation, character, and family relations. While this inquiry and impromptin Investigation revealed nothing derogatory to the woman's name and repute, it served to incite he righteous indignation of the dame to an extent that larmed Thr. Harris made known. There would be a subject to the statement that Mrs. Harris made known, and had the world of explanation served to padity the

deceased as "Theodore," and notwithstanding her previously-given statement that she knew nothing about Mrs. Robert, it was evident from her conversation that she had a deep-seated hatred for the woman in jail, and regarded her as a bad woman, who thought everybody like herself in loosiness of principle and laxity of morals. She thought that Mrs. Robert was more to blame for her own condition than was Mr. Weber, and so she once told the woman herself. Mrs. Robert had once told her that she loyed Mr. Weber, but she had imparted to her no confidences as to her manner of living. And further than that Mrs. Robert had on several occasions gone to Mrs. Weber, the wife offshe deceased, and made threats, combined with supplications for money and support.

THREATS. Testerday afternoon, while the temperance missionary of The TRIBUNE was wandering around in search of material for the daily temperance sermon, he spied a couple of the brethren going into Schwenzel's beer mill on Washington street, near Dearborn. He followed, and saw them safely dispose of three or four schooners. Just then a man with an afternoon paper entered, and to him the proprietor pro-pounded the conundrum, "What's the news?"
"Weber's dead."
"Too bad, too bad," muttered Mr. Schwengel,

and then he continued: "I have known that Mrs. Robert for a long time; she used to board where I did on Erie street; she acted quite "How so?"
"She was always talking about her boy wh

"She was always talking about her boy who was drowned, and Weber and Juessen."
"What did she say about the boy?"
"She said he was made away with at the instigation of Weber,—he put up money to have it done. She used to get up nights, and, clad only in her night-dress, walk out to Graceland and cry and moan over the little boy's grave. At the boarding-house it created a good deal of talk, and we always thought she was crazy."
"How did she speak of Weber and Juessen?"
"She said they had injured her, and she would get even sometime or another. Several times I heard he say that she would shoot both gentlemen. She was particularly hostile to

rentlemen. She was particularly hostile to "Did she have vengeful feelings towards any

"I once heard her say that if she could find the two boys wno were instrumental in causing the death of her child she would throw vitrio in their faces."

in their faces."

A customer (wiping the foam from his musA customer (wiping the foam from his musAcustomer (wiping the foam from his musAcustomer (wiping the foam from his musbe locked up for good."

Mr. Schwengel—" Yes; she always acted to
me like a crazy woman, and if I were to be called upon as a witness, that is all I could say
shout her." about her."

The brethren indulged in another beer, the missionary sampled some selzer-water, and the conversation terminated.

THAT DETECTIVE. A TRIBUNE reporter found Mr. Warner, Su-perintendent of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, at his desk yesterday. The object of his visit was to discover the whereabouts of Detective Cleary, who was detailed to watch Mrs. Robert. Whether he was in or out was the first ques

He is not here," said Mr. Warner. " No. sir."

"Is he in town?"
"He has left to avoid the bother of interriewing, and also to prevent the possibility of his identity becoming known."
"Why?"

"Why?"

Because the moment his name is known I will have to drop him. He would be of no more use to me. He is a valuable man, and we don't want to lose him. It is merely from the fact that our detectives are unknown in the city that we have the advantage over those in the employ of the city."

"And you distinguish your men by—"
"And you distinguish your men by—"
"Numbers. The one in the Robert case is known as 1,001."
"Well, what has 1,001 to say upon the assassination?" the reporter added,
"I compared his statement with that of Col. Juessen, published in The Thindus this morning and it express substantials." ng, and it agrees substantially."
"What was the detective's duty on Tours-

"What was the detective's duty on Thursday!"
"To watch Mrs. Robert and see that she committed no mischief. The officer surgested early in the day that she should be searched; but his suggestion was not entertialed. She pulled out her handkerchief twice so as to ward off suspicion, and wiped her face. She made a similar morement the third time, and then the shot was fired. The pistoi must have been cocked before the was brought from the nocket because the it was brought from the pocket, because the click of a trigger was not heard. When the pisand he says she was the strongest woman be ever handled."
"What does he think of the emotional insan-

ity scheme?"

"No. 1,001 believes it was a case of pure premeditation, and I think it has grown out of the Stevens and other cases we have had. Get Trude and Storrs and certain of our Judges to try her and I bet she is acquired."

CENTRAL PARK.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 2.—There is something wrong in the management of Central Park. Within the past ten months this park has changed from one of the handsomest in or about Chicago to a very commonplace affair. Messrs. S. H. McCrea and S. N. Wilcox, of the West Chicago Board, have recently been appointed the Committee on Central Park, and it is hoped that the many visitors to this park will soon witness a change for the better in its appearance.

TWELFTH WARD.

Twelfth W. Miss Julia Smith's "Courtin'."

The "courtin'" of Miss Julia Smith, of Glastonbury, began in a literary correspondence. "Last summer," said the venerable bridegroom at the wedding reception, when I read that her sister had departed, I wanted to express my symbathy in some way, but knew not how to do it exactly, but shally sent her a volume of my poems, having written on the margin. 'With deep sympathies of the author.' Thereupon she sent ine a pambhlet, entitled 'Abby Smith and Her Cowa.' On the cover of that pambhlet I saw an advertisement saying that shiss Julia Smith, unaided, had translated the entire Bible, and that it was for sale at Hartford. I immediately sent for it, and found that it was unlike the usual version, or Aing James' Bible, as it is called. I then began reviewing the Bible, and the first thing that I noticed was the tenses—how different they were from those in the common version. I then wrote to the translator, and she replied. Then I wrote again and got another reply; and finally I wrote to ber that such a large book as the Bible could not be gone over by correspondence, and said I would like to visit her. She then cordially and frankly invited me to come. I came, and we chatted together. I think on the first visit we chatted three hours at one sitting. I did not expect to call again. And, at last, when I got ready with satchel in my hand to walk down to take the stage, I found a carriage at the door. I asked her who And, at last, when I got ready with satchel in my hand to walk down to take the stage, I found a carriage at the door. I asked her who was to drive? She said, 'I must, as you would not know where to go? From that time I found her acquaintance so pleasant that I asked leave to call again. She thought it not advisable to marry at all; that she had better wend her way through the remainder of her life alone. But at last I convinced her that I was a man of honor, and somewhat of a scholar, and not a tramp; and so she finally said: 'Upon the whole, if we can live happier together, I don't know why we should not. The house is large enough for both of us.' And so she put the case into my hands, and, by the help of Dr. Scudder, she is my wife." An enormous cake was presented to the married pair by divers friends, who ornamented it with this genial inscription:

"Good wishes and joy to the new married pair, Miss Julia the brave and A. Parker, Esq."

Traveling with a Madman, Traveling with a Madman.

London Times.

A correspondent describes a scene he witnessed on Friday morning last in one of the carriages of the mail train from Calais to Parls:

"At Calais, a madman, accompanied by an attendant, was thrust into a compartment of which I was, unfortunately, an occupant. He behaved somewhat bolsterously before reaching Boulogne, but it was only after leaving that place that he proved to be a maniac, as he suddenly seized the gentleman sitting next to him by the throat, and kicked violently at the face of the man opposite. The attendant was too scared to exert any influence, and it was only after a severe struggle that our combined efforts overpowered the maniac.—a heavily-built, powerful man,—but not until he had greatly dissigned two of the passengers. He was ultimately taken out at Abbeville, but we had to guard him for more than half an hour, having securely fastened him with cords and bag-straps. I wish to bring to notice the fact that the cord, which one fondly imarines will bring instantaneous and in case of danger, was used in vain, and one of the passengers had finally to grope his way to the guard's van for assistance. Had we not been fortunate enough to have at least one powerful passenger, I am convinced the maniac would have strangled the first object of attack before assistance could have arrived." PARIS.

The Death of a Veteran Journalist --- M. de Villemessant.

The Story of the "Figaro" -- A Great Press-Triumph Obtained by Doubtinl Means.

The Resurrection of a Famous Conspirator-Blanqui, the Socialist-Forty Years of Prison.

Leccoq's New Operetta-Emile Zola on Contemporary Poets-The Spring Fashions,

Paris, April 14.—The Paris Figure, which professes (with what amount of reason I will ot stay to inquire) to be well informed above all other journals, was on Saturday involuntarily guilty of misinforming those of its many readers who, chancing to glance at the legend on the outer page therein, learnt that M. H. de Villemessant was still one of its managing ditors. On Saturday morning, while the printers in the Rue Drouot were setting up the type, M. de Villemessant was paying his last natural debt—to the Being that created him— at Moute Carlo, on the sunny coast of the Mediterranean. He died quietly, and, they say, cheerfully, surrounded by his family, and onsoled, as the Figure tells us with much gravity, by the edifying discourse of the

Everybody who has ever had to do with ournalism and journalists will feel a passing in-crest in the fate of this unscrupulous, but generous and clever man. He has, in one way

A PROMINENT PIGURE
in the Paris world—a world embracing many and though that would perhaps be the fitting way, it is impossible to dismiss the subject of his death in one of those "faits-divers Anglice, paragraphs—he binself invented.

M. de Villemessont, as he styled himself,—for believe that was not his real name,—began life at 28 as the editor of a magasin de modes called the Sylphide, which he managed to make considerable success. Before long, however he threw dressmaking over, and founded the paper with which his name and his fame-such as they are—are inseparably connected. The Figure at the outset was a very humble print indeed,—four small pages, appearing once a week. In those days it was thought wonderful to see a thousand copies of the paper. After going through various transformations, being ablished semi-weekly and oftener, under th name of the Figaro and the Evenement, in 1865 it took the form and title which it still pos esses, and became

M. de Villemessant from the first had the keenness of judgment, the liberality, the assurnce, the adroitness, and the inventive spiri which make the succeesful journalist. He was singularly happy in the choice of his staff. All the leading contributors to the new venture were for many years taken from the cleverest Rochefort, Jonvin, Albert Wolff, to mention three only, are still living; the list of the reteurs who shone in the corrupt Imperial society during the decade which preceded Sedan. The Figaro made its mark (for good or evil) at once. Figure made its mark (for good or evil) at once. It was started on eptirely new principles, and with entirely new sims. The chief principle was, that it should carefully avoid having any. The chief and almost only aim, at the beginning, was to amuse. At the time, Paris asked for nothing better than not to be bored. The Constitut onse, the Debats, and other graybeards of the press bored it, despite the immense edific attorn they afforded; so the Figure succeeded, and soon attained.

AN IMMENSE CIRCULATION. Its programme has been slightly modified of late years, and now goes in for instructing as au serieux. The late editor of the Figuro may be said to be the tather of light French journalism. The fait-divers, the chronique, the causerie dramatique et musicale in its modern form as distinguished from that affected by the weekly feuilletons of the Debats, Temps, and other serious but old-fashioned publications, were his inventions. To skim the surface of politics, to give the latest gossip from the theatres, or the newest bit of scandal from the clubs,—these were the great achievements of his witty, frivolous, and unscrupulous fellowworkers. Seeing the triumph of the Figuro, a host of other sapers attempted to imitate it.—

witty, frivolous, and unscrupulous fellow-workers. Seeing the triumph of the Figaro, a host of other papers attempted to imitate it,—most failed: but four remain, and at this moment do pretty well: the Evenement, the Paris Journal, the Voltaire, and the Gaucois. they all differ from their model, however, in this: They all profess to have a political faith. The first is Republican, the second Orleanist, the third Radical, and the last Bonapartist.

IT WOULD BE INVIDIOUS

to inquire closely into the means employed by M. de Villemessant in building up the colossal fortune of the Figaro, and incidentally, of course, of nimself. Certainly he did not always hesitate to extort money from timid people by threats of publishing family or political scandals; and as certainly he cared little for the truth of a story, provided it made a good paragraph. But much may be pardoned by his contemporaries to the man who catered so well for their—alas—deprayed and sensational taste. Much, too, may be found to admire in the journalists who, by sheer hard work and talent, turned the insignificant Figaro into a wealthy, influential, and widely-read newspaper, boasting a daily circulation of over 70,000, and claiming to be read by unwards of a million people, in every French-speaking corner of the earth. It should also, in simple justice, be acknowledged that, when M. de Villemessant saw a way of doing a cnaritable action,—I mean, of course, charitable in the purely pecuniary sense of the word,—he willingly did it. The columns of his paper were always open to the appeals of deserving institutions and distressed individuals; and, if his friends' testimony may be believed, the good he did in private went far to atone for the evil he did in public.

After all, though, gloss over his faults and the evil he did in public.

After all, though, gloss over his faults and vices as we will, he will be remembered best

LUCKY AND CLEVER CHARLATAN.

He spent his last day on earth in the company of Lachaud, the great barrister, and M. Rodsys, his manager, who does the law-news for the Figaro. To cheer him, both endeavored to persuade him that he was not so bad as he thought; but he jokingly silenced them by saying that "Lachaud only wanted to win a case, and Rodays to report it,"—so they need not spare their breath. To the oriest who came to confess him and to administer the extreme unction, he remarked, "I am still a villager, you see. 'I have always loved the priests. You can do as you like with me." These two speeches are eminently characteristic of M. de Villemessant, who was lately a not uncelebrated journalist, and whose body was yesterday morning borne to the little church at Monaco, accompanied by a simple escort of white-robed children, singing hymns and carrying wreaths of flowers in their innocent hands wherewith to honor him. Better and nobler men might envy him his burial.

Well—he is dead, and yet, as he would regretfully exclaim could he see what is going on in our world at this moment, the Figaro still exists, and no change is perceptible in the aspect of the great city. The Easter-Monday races came off in the Bois this afternoon, as usual; and though, perhaps, the attendance on the pretty Longchamps course was less brilliant and numerous than usual. I am afraid the heavy clouds had more to do with it than anything eise. I noticed a large number of English Hollday-visitors in the great did the heavy clouds had more to do with it than anything eise. I noticed a large number of LUCKY AND CLEVER CHARLATAN.

clouds had more to do with it than else. I noticed a large number of ENGLISH HOLIDAT-VISITORS in the crowd. But, indeed, I had remarked the Anglo-Saxon invasion several times already within the last day or two,—not, I confess, with unmixed feelings of satisfaction. On Saturday, for instance, on turning into my favorite afternoon cafe,—the Cafe de la Paris (for the evenings i prefer the Voltaire),—I found my usual seat in the comfortable corner next the Grand Hotel entrance (profane it not, reader, if haply thou comest to Lutteia!) occupied by an obnoxious person in a gray tweed suit. He was very fat, very stupid, and very pugly; and he was snoring heartily. A cigar projected from his mouth; a glass of brandy-and-water stood upon the table before him. He snored on for about two hours, after which he woke, pulled himself together, and went off to see what a woman of his party described to him in English as the "False Good Men,"—other-

wise Theodore Barriere's charming "Faux Bonshammes," now being played at the Vaudeville.

To-morrow Emile Zola is to commence a series of articles in the Voltairs devoted to the denunciation and aunifilation of the contemporary French poets. His criticisms on contemporary novelists have made such a stir that the fact is worth mentioning. The author of "L'Assommoir" is happier in his slashing attacks on the novelists, by-the-by, than in his dramatic criticism, which is often perfectly inane. He drivels when he ventures to discuss music.

at improving the tone of Anglo-American journalism in Paris are being made just now. A capital weekly paper, called the Parisian-founded on the limes of the American Register, but vastly superior in every way to that publication—appeared a fortnight are. Next week we are to have the first number of a new weekly called the Bowleward. It is to appeal to the wealthier and higher classes chieffy, and will be not unlike Edmund Yates' World and similar journals, in some respects,—though, as I see George Augustas Sals, Greuville Murray, etc., etc., are to contribute, it will probably be lighter and more literary in style.

The latest at the Palais Royal is a farce entitled "Bas de Laine," from the pens of MM. Busnach (dramatist of "l'Assommoir") and Duru. This reminds me that "L'Assommoir" is being played to-day for the 100th time. To celebrate the occasion, M. Chabrillat gives a free performance at the Ambigu,—rather a costly freak of liberality, for, when the Ambigu is full, he nets about 6,000fr. TWO INTERESTING ATTEMPTS

costly freak of liberality, for, when the Ambigu is full, he nets about 6,000fr.

BLANQUI.

PARIS, April 16.—A strange piece of news came to Paris the other day. Blanqui—a man unknown to the rising generation—had been put up as a candidate for a vacant seat in the Chamber of Deputies, and the populace of Bordeaux had given him 3,000 votes. The Republican who stood in the Government interest had 4,000; the other candidates a great many less. By the Electoral law of France a pew ballot was necessary. Blanqui was not elected yet,—he had not even secured the highest number of suffrages,—and yet those 3,000/votes recorded in his favor startled our worthy rulers and our worthy bourgeois like a moral thunder-clap.

Why all this ado about nothing f you may ask. Who is Blanqui! What is Blanqui! Is he at all! Or have the Bordelais uncarthed a skeleton candidate, which they have set up as a scarecrow to terrify the timorous shopkeepers of the "Capital of Civilization." with! Natural questions all of them; for, as I said just how, Blanqui is unknown to this generation.

If my readers were old enough and curious enough about foreign affairs at the time to watch the fantastic course of the events which preceded the bloody outbreak of the Communists, they may remember seeing a passing mention in the papers of a futile rehearsal of

preceded the bloody outbreak of the Communists, they may remember seeing a passing
mention in the papers of a futile rebearsal of
the coming tragedy, attempted by three men,
on the 31st of October, 1870. One of the three
was Blanqui. The others were Flourens and
Milliere. This triumvirate played the Marats
for an instant; but their triumph was dearly
bought. Blanqui was arrested, thrown into
prison, and there was an end of him for a
season, as there had been on four previous
occasions. But the Bordeaux election proves
we had not done with him by any means. In
1872 they dragged him out of prison, before the
court-martial sitting at Versailles. Accused of
conspiracy, he was found guilty, and sent off to
prison again. He was then 67 years of age. He
is now 73,—a white-haired, jutime, stooping old
man.

In his way, Blanqui is one of the

In his way, Blanqui is one of the

MOST EXTRAORDINARY FIGURES

of the Nineteenth Century. His life has been a long conspiracy; but his conspiracies have all failed, and he has paid the penalty of each failure by long years of confinement. The oddest point in him is, that he has plotted against all the French Governments of his time indifferently. Under Charles X., he was imbirated in the affair of 1827. In 1839, he plotted against the Republic. Later, he made war on the Empire. Finally, there came the affair of 1870, since which he has had no chance of giving effect to the rebellious designs of his brain. The Republicans dread him; the Monarchists hate him; every quiet citizen loathes him; but with the mob his name is a power, Witness the curricus demonstration of the Bordelais. Blanqui is the incarnation of Impenitent Revolution. He has the mania of destruction, and, if he could, would overthrow all existing religions and societies. What he would set up in their place, no one knows,—perhaps not even himself; but of this we may be tolerably sure; his work would no sconer be accomplished than he would be found busily plotting to undo it. Some people are afflicted with the belief that they must be wrong if anyone agrees with them. It is pretty generally agreed that Bianqui is

A LITTLE MAD. Who but a madman would pass his life in organizing hopeless constitutes against Society, when, by swimming quickly with the stream, he might avoid perpetual imprisonment, and perhaps rise to political and literary honor? Nobody, however, can reasonably deny that he is an honest enthusiast. Form years of impart of the property of the constitution of the constitutio

perhaps rise to political and literary honor? Nobody, however, can reasonably deny that he is an honest enthusiast. For years of imprisonment are registered to prove it. When he was undergoing trial for the 31st of October revolt, the Judges asked him the usual question: "Where do you live?" "In prison," reolied Blanqui, not without a touch of price. He has been condemned to death, too; but Fate has spared him hitherto.

He has been accused of cowardice and reason by many. Barbes, of 1839 and 1848 revolutionary fame, taxed him with betraying a plot, in which he was implicated, to the authorities, and, on the strength of Barbes' denunciation, the world at large has added a feeling of contempt to its hatred off the fierce and obstinate old Socialist. I. for my part, find it hard to believe the accusation. He is an irrational, savage, mistaken lunatic, very likely; but how can he be a coward and a traitor, having risked his life and liberty so often and so recklessly!

Since 1872 he had been

UTTERLY FORGOTTEN.

Most of us had a vague idea that he was dead; and the few who remembered that Blanqui was languishing in a provincial prison did not think it prudent to remind other people of the fact. Suddenly Bordeaux takes it into its head to olty the septuagenarian offender. An election comes. Some one, on the eve of the voting day, pronounces his name, Blanqui! And a wave of sympathy rises in a moment. Three thousand voices protest against his cruel punishment. The rulers of the nation get alarmed. Barodet's election at Lyons in 1873 led to the downfall of M. Taiers. Blanqui's return at Bordeaux might, as some absurdly faucy, be followed by the downfall of the Moderate Republic. Whether the poollar wave will carry him to the head of the polls remains to be seen. On the 20th of April—as has been annaquiced by telegraph—Bianqui was elected to the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 6,801, against 5,330 for a Moderate Republican.—ED. TailbuxE.] One thing is certain: Even if Blanqui should be elected, he will have

One thing is certain: Even if Blauqui should be elected, he will have

NO LEGAL RIGHT

to sit at Versailles: for he has forfeited his political rights. O'Donovan Rossa did not destroy the British Monarchy: and I do not understand why Blanqui should—were he younger and a hundred times more influential—do great injury to the French Republic, even though the political rights he has lost were to be generously restored him. and his white head and bowed form were to be seen in the Versailies Chamber beside the Radical figures of Louis Blanc and Madier de Moutjan.

If I have lingered long over this curious matter, it is because for a week past Paris has been rull of it. With the edifying death of M. de Villemessant and "Rhy Blas" at the Francais, it has been the subject of conversation at innumerable gatherings. But it is time I said something of a few of the thousand trifles which make up the daily life of Paris.

CHARLES LECOCQ'S "PETITE DEMOISELLE" has just been produced at the Renaissance, and,

charles leococy's "Petite Demoiselle"
has just been produced at the Renaissance, and, by all accounts I have had, is not a great success. Nor is this very surprising. Leococy composes too much and too quickly for his own reputation. His operettas se sulvest et se resemblent, but not a single one has had the success of "La Fille de Madame Angot," by which we first learned to know him. For a year or two after that was produced it was the fashion to talk of the elegance and refinement of his music, which we contrasted in a bitying manner with the vulcar compositions of Jacques Offenbach and Herve. No doubt the authors of "L'Œli Creve" and "La Grande Duchesse" are vulgar too often—far too often; but I cannot see that Leoco, with all his refinement, has yet given us anything worthy to be compared to the half-forgotten operas of Adolphe Adam and Boleidieu, or even (if "La Fille Angot" is excepted) to that prettjest of musical nothings, "Orphee aux Enfers." There are two or three pages in "Orphee" any musician might be proud of. Think of Pisto's air in the first act, and of the Ballet of the Hours.

All is small in Lecocy's operettas, including to

air in the first act, and of the Ballet of the Hours.

All is small in Lecocq's operatias, including the titles. "The Little Bride" was followed by "The Little Duke," and now we have "The Little Young Lady,"—a degree of littleness that, I should think, could only be surpassed by a "Little Infant" or a "Little Tom Thumb." Perhaps they are to come yet. Faire grand is the usual device of artists. M. Lecocq prefers to faire petit; and, as the pecuniary gain is in the inverse ratio of the greatness, he does wisely. Only let us bope his admirers will leave off telling all the world that his proper place is at the Opera Comique.

EMILE ZOLA'S

first article on the Contemporary Poets (reprinted from a Russian review) has appeared in the Voltaire. It does not convey any very novel or remarkable ideas on the subject to us. Zola

9 informs us that Victor Hugo, Lamartine, and Alfred de Musset are the three great French poets of the century; which we most of as knew already. He laments the want of originality of their successors, and regrets that Lamartine should be so little read nowadays. The only point in the article worth mentioning is that in which he points out the singular fact that Beranger, once the idol of his countrymen, is utterly neglected and forgotten. They are going to erect a monument to him in the Place du Chateau d'Eau soon; but the monument that was built up in the hearts of the French people has crutibled into ruins. Zola probably gives us the right explanation of this when he observes that the popularity of his jovous songs was due chiefly to the close connection they had with the events and sentiments of his own generation. When that passed away, Beranger ceased to be a charm and a social power.

My fair readers will be interested by the information that tight-fitting dresses are

formation that fight-fitting dresses are
GOING OUT OF FASHION.

We are to have a revival of the old-fashioned
paniers this summer, according to the oracles of
the Rue de la Paix. At present, however, the
weather is too unsettled and the season is too
little advanced for ladies to discard their wintercostumes. Wilt the spring never come? The
trees on the boulevards are almost green again,
the tourists are once more thronging the cafes
and museums, and the open-air concerts are
beginning at the Tuileries and the Chainos
Elysees; but the cold is still bitter, the skies
gray, and we cannot—if we would not risk
catching a bronchitis—stir abroad without our
wraps and mantles.

HARRY MRITERS. ormation that tight-fitting dresses are

VACCINATION. A Grand Assault upon the Practice.

Moncure D. Comony's Letter to Cincinnati Commer-LONDON, April 17.—There is steadily ari in this country a rebellion against the compul-sory Vaccination law, which is not unlikely to sory Vaccination law, which is not uninterly to seriously involve the general faith in Jenuer's discovery. By prosecutions and punishments of some respectable and intelligent families, the authorities have been the means of constituting an Anti-Vaccination Society, with two newspi pers (Inquirer and Anti-Vaccinator), and the country is flooded with facts resting on high anthority which cannot fail presently to produce a panic. Peter Taylor, M. P., who was one of the Parliamentary Commission which nine years ago considered the subject and signed the unanimous report in favor of com-pulsory vaccination, has been convinced that he was in error, and, on a bill just brought in by
the Government to extend compulsion to
Ireland, made a statement which convinced
others of the impolicy of the law,—notably Prof.
Fawcett. John Bright has already opposed compulsion, and Gladstone has expressed himself assuspicious of the law. Since Mr. Taylor made
his speech on the subject, I have had an opportunity of conversing with him. He informed me
that the bill will be strenuously fought on going
into Committee, and he was good enough to let
me freely examine the facts and evidences on
which he means to resist the new law and urge
repeal of that existing. It is hardly nossible that
such facts as the subjoined, selected from a
larger mass, can fail to excite alarm:
Dr. W. J. Collins, for twenty years vaccine was in error, and, on a bill just brought in by

such facts as the subjoined, selected from a larger mass, can fail to excite alarm:

Dr. W. J. Collins, for twenty years vaccine physician in Edinburg and London, writes: "If I had the desire to describe one-third of the victims rained by vaccination, the blood would stand still in your viens." Dr. Stowell, with still longer experience, declares vaccination "not only an illusion, but a curse to humanity." Dr. Hitchman, of Liverpool, says: "I have seen hundreds of children killed by vaccination." The physician of the great London Caucer Hospital declares that many of the cases of cancer which have come under treatment in that institution have originated with vaccination. Dr. Ricord, a distinguished French surgeon, says: "At first I repelled the idea that syphilis could be transmitted by vaccination. The appearance of facts appearing more and more confirmative, I accepted the possibility of this mode of transmission,—I ought to say with reserve, even with repurmance. But to-day I hesitate no more to proclaim this reality." Dr. Hutchmson has restified before a Parlamentary Commission that out of thirteen children whom he vaccinated with lymph from a public vaccination institution, eleven exhibited the primary sore of synnilitic contagion two months after. Dr. Brudeneil Carter declares that "a large proportion of the cases of apparently inherited syphilis in these cases does not show itself until the age of from 8 to 10 years." Dr. Thomas Wilson, Officer of Health to the Akton Union, writes to the Lawer (and it is significant that so conservative an organ should have printed his communication): "It is useless to deny that vaccination by human lymph involves danger of scriftions."

Causes of the Migration from the Negro's Point of View.

Letters Written by Negroes in Kansas to Their Friends South.

They Are Not Discouraged, but Think There Is Room for All.

A Law to Protect People ... " God's Own Country "-- The Free State of Kansas.

Come Up and Help Us --- Democrats Scarce as Rich Black Men---Hanging Men for Killing.

From Our Dien Correspondent.
EDWARDS STATION (eighteen miles east lieksburg), Miss., April 30.—The reasons f the migration are variously given, and are so colored by personal interests, prejudices, and ignorance, that it is difficult to construct a ensonable theory out of them. To borrow an lustration from Dr. Holmes, there have been, not one migration, but four. There are the migration as understood and explained by the ne-gro; the migration as understood and explained by the merchants; the migration as understood and explained by the planter; and the migra-tion as understood and explained by the facts. I should be very unwilling to charge concealment or disingenuousness upon any of the en as can be found in any part of the country, North or South. It is a vulgar error, though ommon one, to confound them with the nildozers. As a class, they are above that sort of thing. They look upon it with the same sort f feeling that respectable men of the North ook upon boodlumism. But many of the planters have been misled as to the causes of the exodus. The negroes do not talk freely to any white men here. They say nothing candidy about politics-which is a subject very near their hearts-to their employers. Whether it is true that the negroes are likely to be bulldozed at the approaching Presidential election or not, I do not pretend to say. My opinion 1s, hat they will not be. It is now generally erstood that they are not to nominate Republican officers, nor to vote a Republican ticket; and, so long as they will abstain from voting, or vote the Democratic ticket, they are safe. But there is another side to the question. There is

THE MIGRATION AS THE NEGRO VIEWS IT. There is no doubt that the negro values hi olitical rights, and that he feels he has been prived of them since 1874. Mr. Lewis, of Harris & Lewis, the merchants doing the most his opinion, the negroes were going away be mis opinion, the negroes were going away because they thought they would be re-enslaved.

Mr. Lewis deals with thousands of negroes every year; he has hundreds of thousands of callars invested in his business, and most of it is advanced to negroes. There probably is not a white man in the county better informed as their fears and hopes. But there is one way of testing the question still more accurately. The negroes who have gone to Kansas have wr ten letters home. These letters have been passed from hand to hand. They are not intended for effect on public opinion anywhere, as it is said the Globe-Democrat affidavits were, but for private perusal entirely. They must be sincere. he reasons for going given in these letter must have been controlling reasons in the minds of the negroes; the benefits of Kansas as stated of the negroes; the benefits of kansas as stated in them must be those which the negroes really perceive and enjoy. I have been at considerable pains and expense to procure some of these letters, the originals of which are sent herewith. They are much stained and worn, and evidently each one has passed through many hands. Two of them were procured from Madison County, Louisians, and two of them from Hinds County, Mississippi. In the former county there never has been much buildozing; in the latter there has been a good deal. The letters from Madison County are as follows: "NOT DISCOURAGED."

letters from Madison County are as follows:

"NOT DISCOURAGED."

St. Louis, Mo., March 20, 1879, —Margrett Parker, Delta, La.—Drar Wife: I arrived in St. Louis, Mo., on Sunday, March 17 inst. I am well, and am in hopes that these may find you and the children in good health. I want you to dispose of all of our things that you may have when you receive this for the most you can procure for them, and you come with the children to St. Louis, and I will meet you heare. If you should write, direct to me in care of the Second Baptist Church, corner of Eighth and Christy avenue. You will remember me to mother and all the family, and say that there are hundreds of our people passing through here for Kansas, and all are determined to go. Some of our people are destitute of means to go further, but the colored people here are making every effort to assist those that are not able to go on there way. If you can sell the horses for a good price, sell: If not, leave them with my brother-in-law, William Rence; and cow also. I will expect you and children as soon as posible. Write and let me know. You had better dispose of all the things that will be cumbersom to travel with. Make the fraight bills as small as possibel. I will look for you as soon as you can possibelly come. Your brother-in-law will put your things in shape, and put you and them on a boat, and I will meet you here. You will say to all that I am not discaraged, nor any of the others that come from the South. I have nothing more to say. I remain you affectionate husband as ever,

This letter was directed to William McNeal, Esq., care of Thomas Cooch, from the same to the same, and is as follows:

THERE IS A LAW HERE TO PROTECT PEOPLE IN

THERE IS A LAW HERE TO PROTECT PROPLE IN

Cocch, from the same to the same, and is as follows:

THERE IS A LAW HERE TO PROTECT PEOPLE IN THEIR RIGHTS.

St. Louis, March 31, 1879.—Dear Wiffe Margerst Parkers: I received your loving letter all right, and was giad to hear you were all well. What you heard about people being starven or frozen to death up here is not so. I can also tell you that, after you arrive here, you can go to Kanaas for \$2.50. Glos Gibson, who went there some time ago, wrote me a letter, in which he says that the crowd he went with were pretty well fixed, especially those that had money to build. Mary Williams' daughter has not been sick a day since she came here. I mean Andrew Williams, the one who had its tisis. She goos down every morning to Belcher's Springs every morning, and it eeems to do her a great deal of good. From that I think it would do Lividia good if she staid for a while here. There is work all over the country while it lasts; and, if Jimmy Gray wants to work, he can get twork: If his wife is a good washer, she can get work in fact, women that are good washers and ironers can get work easier than men.

If you can, sell the machine. But, if you cannol, and that it would cost too much to bring it up, leave it at your sister's. You will never know anything until you begin to travel. Things that are hidden out of your sight you will never mind. Mr. Bradfield tried to statch Jet Gilles' mules, and aimed to send them down South again; but they were taken from him by Jet and the people. They were going to put Mr. Bradfield in jail for trying to take goods illegaly, as there is a law here to protect a man in his rights.

Sisters Edmons, Harriet, an Louiss are all well, and send you their love. They are looking for you on every trip of the boat. Mr. Bradfield said id not askee hands with him; but he was so busy looking after the mules that he did not notice me, silthough I shook hands with Frank Cranaell, who was right near him. That is the was it was, although he says I acted as a judge,—something which I am not just yet any

LIVING BETTER THAN I EVER DID.

ANDOTTA, KAR., April 13, 1870.—Mr. Work
- Scott.—Dran Shr.: I am well and doing well,
this country well as far as I have seen. Give
te to all my friends. Tell your mother that
other sends her love, and to your father also,
r Scott and family, Washington Scott and

go to school, and try to be useful in life. She says she expects to marry before long.

Tracting this will find all well, and tell Aunt Polly Holms bowdle, and her mother is sick. Answer soon, and tell all the friends howdle. Yours, etc., EMMILINE SCOTT.

Direct your letters to St. James Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.

P. S. -Please tell Elder Davis that we are not starving to death, and, if he comes out here, he can get a fine back-ride out of my money. The lies in the Baymond Gazette, by Mike Benjamin, are sil a Democrat lie, and Davis should be ashamed to have such gablished. I ent fress meat and not rait, and don't live in the log cabine that the South affords.

Elder Davis.

EMILINE Scott.

Elder Davis seems to have acted like many other colored pastors in attempting to keep his congregation here. The fourth letter tostifies more explicitly than any of the others to experience of buildozing in Hinds County:

more explicitly than any. of the others to experience of buildozing in Hinds County:

DEMOCRATS AS SCARCE AS RICH BLACK MEN.

WYANDOTTE, KRIL., NOV. 17, 1878.—Mr. Gilbert Smith, Edwards, Miss.—Dran Sin and Friends
Having a few spare moments, and thinking of what you so often told me about coming to Kansas, I concluded to write you a word concerning God's country. I learned a few days ago, from a letter that Bill Mahone got from John Fox, that your daughter, Miss Mary, had the yellow fever, but I am pleased to learn from the letter your little Carrie sent Ellen, that all are well, and prospering according to the times. Mr. Smith, I am well and doing well, and am in the free State of Kansas. God knows. Gilbert, this is the garden-spot of the world. "the Paradise of America for the black man." Smith, tell Nimrod Price to come to this country, and he can make a fortune with his violin. Let me toll you. Smith, you can see more good land, cheaper goods, better food, better people, and more work here, than you ever saw in your life. Jacob Barlow, Henry Hymsan, and Uncle Peter Nelson have got them a good home, and they are on the places, building their houses. They intend to build for themselves a home that they can call their own in reality, and not nominally. Smith, yon can buy land, well-uninered, well-watered, with blenty of coal, and close to a large town, for \$2\$ to \$10\$ per acre, and they will give you from three to five years to pay for it. Again, you can rent farms, all improved with houses, barns, sheds, and cribs, at a very cheap rate. There are plenty of good churches, schools, and societies. The colored and white all mix together, and there is no difference. The place where the Mississippians ought to go is in Frank-lin County, mear the Town of Ottawa. This is a good county, and a Democrat is as scarce as 'rich black men." Gilbert, I will find you a good home if you will only let me know when you will come. Fing a little money and everything you possess, It will cost but a small sum on the boat. Gilbert, d if you will only let me know when you will come. Bring a little money and everything you possess. It will cost but a small sum on the boat. Gilbert, do you make the boys leave these days, as you used to make me? You think you have large feet, but there are people here who can lay over you. Try and persuade Mr. Harney to come in the spring. This is a Republican State. What in the name of God are the white people killing all the "coons" for? Because they want to come to Kansas. If you kill anybody here, they will hang you sure. Has S. D. Currie settled that cotton account yet? Hold things level, and don't talk too much; but watch, and get ready for Kansas. May God bless Mississippi and all those who want to stay there; but I will take mine here. Tell Bill Graham to answer my letter. Truly yours, etc.

These letters, it will be admitted, are credita-

These letters, it will be admitted, are creditable to the writers, and show a degree of intelligence among the black men equal to that of any agricultural labors in the world. I have generally found the negroes here intelligent. Many of them can read and write, and all are quick to catch an idea in conversation.

About the state of affairs in Hinds County, and particularly at this station, which was and particularly at this station, which was nearly stripped of laborers, and suffered more than any other town in the South, something will be said at another time.

THE CONKLING MARRIAGE. Why the Senator Was Not Present.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.
UTICA, N. Y., April 30.—Utica's social sense tion to-day, the marriage of Miss Bessie Conkling and William Oakman, took place at 6 o'clock this evening. The bride is 22 years of

age, a tail, handsome blonde, and highly educated. The groom is Superintendent of the side branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. The marriage was solemnized by the Rev. Dr. A. B. Goodrich, Rector of Calvary Church.

About a month ago it was rumored that Senator Conkling was opposed to the match. A second rumor was then given currency, to the effect that Roscoe was agreeable to the union, and would give his daughter a residence as a bridal lowry. The events of to-day show the accuracy of the first report, and make apparent the Senator's real view of the matrimonial choice which his accomplished daughter has made. Conkling has not regarded Miss Bessie's suitor with favor, as stated to-day by one who knows. He opposed as stated to-day by one who knows. He opposed the scheme with characteristic determination.

The feeling against the Senator here because of his attitude in this matter is not confined to political circles. It is universal. Miss Bessie is a queenly girl, whose many graces of character have endeared her to all hearts. The man to whom she has given her love is of unimpeachable morals, polished in manner, but not wenthy. He was connected with the Paterson (N. J.) Locomotize Works, and achieved a repu-

wealthy. He was connected with the Paterson (N. J.) Locomothe Works, and achieved a reputation as a thorough mechanic of the higher order. He has been drilled in the classics, speaks French and German, and has traveled abroad. His habits are temperate, his head is clear, prospects good, and he is backed by Sam Sloan, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and a man of great wealth. He has an income greatly in excess of that enjoyed by Roscoe Conking when the now lordly Senator was an humble suitor for the hand of his wife, who is Horatio Seymour's sister. To their credit be it said, the members of Horatio Seymour's family have given their hearty approval to Miss Bessie's matrimonial venture. John F. Seymour, the Governor's brother, has been active in arranging the details which would naturally have failen to the father of the bride. Horatio Seymour, Jr., the State Engineer, has also accorded willing co-operation. Only Roscoe Conkling has stood aloof at a time when his sympathies and instincts should have been

also accorded withing co-operation. Office Noise and instincts should have been most warmly felt.

At the wedding this evening were Horatio Seymour and wife, John F. Seymour and wife, Henry Miller, Morris S. Miller, Mrs. Judge Doolittle, Moses, Maggle, Nellie, and Blandina Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Coxe, Francis Kernan (son of Senator Kernan), T. R. Proctor, L. A. Warneck and family, Miss Proctor, John Brandagie, Mrs. E. A. Wetmore, Mrs. Gen. Miller, Mrs. Lincklaen (of Cazenovia), Mrs. Shonnard (of Yonkers), Mrs. S. C. Bath, H. H. Butler and wife, W. G. Scott, Mrs. Brandagie, Judge Comstock, the Misses Pennington (of New Jersey), Mrs. Rutger B. Miller, Mrs. Butler (of Paterson, N. J., daughter of Justice Bradley, of the United States Court), Mrs. David Wager, Mr. and Mrs. P. V. Rogers, the Rev. Dr. Fowler, Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Sturges, Miss Sturges, Miss Wetmore, Dr. and Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. and Mrs. J. C. Devereaux and family.

amily.

The bride wore a costume of white (no orange-The bride wore a costume of white (no orange-blossoms), ear-ring solitaires, and a large corset bouquet of roses. The groom led the bride up to the altar, Gov. Seymour following, escorting Mrs. Conkling. Mrs. Conkling gave the bride away. At the reception following no intimation was given that Senator, Conkling had in any manner recognized the occasion. Indeed, it is asserted that he has never seen Mr. Oakman. The bridal presents were rich. The leading gifts were from Justice Ward Hunt; Gov. Seymour, and A. C. Coxe. The reception terminated at half-pass 8 o'clock. When questioned as to the Senator's opposition to the wedding, Mrs. Conkling is reported to have said, "One public man in a family is enough."

ODE TO SUMMER.

Beautiful bells of the evening, Ringing so soft and low, You call the cows from their pasture, And the boy from his gleaming hoe

How sad are the thoughts awakened As your tones fall on my ear! It is now the middle of April, And Summer will soon be here.

The zephyre that blow so gently
Through the dells and shaded woods
Remind us that Time's fast footsteps
Are too much for Winter-goods.

The all-enveloping ulster,
That has shrouded our forms so long,

A Unique Sanitary Association.

Massachusetts has a peculiar corporation called "The Massachusetts Public Health Association," which corporation embraces many eminent citizens. Its object is improvement in ventilation and drainage, preventing adulteration in food, drink, and drugs, and to establish training schools for cookery, diet-kitchens for the sick, etc. Its cookery schools in Boston proved so great a success that a sub-corporation erected a fine hotel, named "Hotel Wellesley," with 350 acres of pleasure-garden and farmgrounds, etc., and a training "enstle" for students, at Needham, fourteen miles from Boston, a favorite watering-place summerresort. This enterprise attracted much attention and a full house. This year it will open the season with a sort of public festival reception, at which guests from various States will be invited to inspect the artistic and admirable cookery of its tables, the excellence of its sanitary reforms in perfect drainage, ventilation, etc., and the perfection of its health-recreations, including vachting, rowing, billiards, fishing, archery, health-lifts, and various other sanitary amusements. This reception will take place May 29 and the two following days.

Wilhum E. Baker, of Boston, offers to donate A Unique Sanitary Association.

or \$110,000 additional is guaranteed, for the benefit of the Massachusetts Public Health Association for the purpose of carrying out the recommendations of Boards of Health by inspection and advice as to improvements in house ventilation and drainage, for the suppression of adulteration in food, and for an establishment for schools of cookery and diet kitchens for the

HORTICULTURE.

What Shall I Plant?-How Shall I Plant?-When Shall I Plant ?- Wealth from Plan

ing. No. 13 EIGHTEENTH STREET, CHICAGO, May 1. These same old questions come to us as oft as the spring returns, and are not so easily and curtly answered as at first it seems they might

"WHAT SHALL I PLANT?" Surely, that is something to think of, and to think of now. Here is the 1st of May. The birds are singing (pretty birds!), the buds are bursting, and life is waking in every plant, and shrub, and tree. Do quickly what your hand finds to do. There should be no delay. But the question comes back, "What shall I

plant?" One says, "I will plant an orchard this spring,"; and he does well to say so. It should have been done long ago. The man has been on the farm for twenty years, and,

MARVELOUS AS IT IS, has not thought to plant an apple-orchard up to this time. He had said, "It would not pay. He thought so, and for twenty years he has fed himself and family on "hog and hominy," with-out fruit, because it paid better, or 'didn't pay to grow fruit. Indeed! What gives the children that sallow look? They have not enchildren that sallow look? They have not enjoyed uninterrupted health on the farm. Every summer they have "ague" or "billous fever." Does it pay to have these? Never,—hardly ever! More fruit in the diet, and less fat meat, would pay, as we think.

It is, then, a good idea for every farmer to plant an orchard of the various truits, for family use at least. And I know that a fruit farm in the hands of an intelligent and industrious horticulturist, if in the right place, does pay.

But the question returns.

WHAT SHALL I PLANT IN THE ORCHARD?

WHAT SHALL I PLANT IN THE ORCHARD? WHAT SHALL I PLANT IN THE ORCHARD?

It will not do to say an apple-tree is an apple-tree, and plant at random. Very much depends upon the variety planted. What to plant in certain localities must be determined only after knowing what is the quality of the soil and climate, and what has been the experience of planters in that neighborhood.

At the late meeting of the Warsaw Horticultural Society, its Secretary, Mr. J. T. Johnson, had this to say for his district, and, with little change, perhaps, for local peculiarities, it is applicable to a large district in this and neighboring States:

WHAT MR. JOHNSON SAYS.

WHAT MR. JOHNSON SAYS.

Our best early apples are Red Astrachan. Early Harvest, Summer Permain, Benoni, Williams' Faworite, and Golden Sweet. Our best fall apples are Maiden's Blush, Rambo, Mother, and Bally Sweet. Our best winter apples are Ben Davis, Jeniton, Jonathon. Red Canada, Wythe, Grimes' Golden, Kentucky Sweet, and Broadwell. This will give a good succession of apples, and of kinds that are known to grow with a good degree of success in this region.

Our future orchard should contain also pears, peaches, cherries, grapes, and all the small fruits which are found to succeed in our locality; so that we may be able to eat of all the good things which Nature has placed within our grasp.

Then the future orchard should be selected with special care as to kind and quality of trees; should be planted with equal care as to sayle and distance; should receive thorough cultivation and training, until the trees become established and formed.

In planting or in pruning, I would have neither low heads nor narrow rows. I would give appletrees four or five feet of body before heading, and plant not less than thirty-five feet apart in the rows.

rows.

Then I would play the "Yankee" more; that is, ask questions.—find out what others have learned in the business,—and then I would profit by their experience.
But, while I do advise all everywhere who own farms to plant fruit for home-use, I do not advise all to go into fruit AS'A BUSINESS.

for some soils and localities are such as to for-In determining what to plant, the following things are taken into consideration by a wise man: Location; market; knowledge, tastes, and ability of the cultivator to do well what he undertakes to do. Usually, too much is undertaken, and too little accomplished; and hence the importance of

HOW TO DO A THING. How to plant? And where to plant? are questions that cannot be definitely and fully answered. "The court is supposed to know some things." And so he who assumes the duties of a horiculturist must know some things; and from these he learns the best things, and learns slowly by reading and experience.

It is the common experience that the condi-tions that surround a being, whether a human It is the common experience that the conditions that surround a being, whether a human being or a cabbage-plant, have much to do in the development of the individual life. Hence, we seek favorable conditions, which, in the case of plants, includes thorough preparation and cultivation of the soil. And here again the cultivator is supposed to know some things. But, if he thinks he knows it all,—if he is not constantly learning from others, and from every years' experience,—he is in a bad way, and will surely come to grief sooner or later. NOW IS THE TIME TO PLANT,

when the spring sun begins to shine warm and bright—providing you are ready. But, if you are not ready,—l. e., if you have not made thorough preparation of the soil, and have time to cultivate, better wait another twelve months. You will thus gain time in many cases. Undue haste make waste here as elsewhere. WEALTH FROM PLANTING.

WEALTH FROM PLANTING.

Everybody may not know that the wealth of the States consists chiefly of horticultural and agricultural products. The following statistics speak for themselves, giving the exports from the United States that are derived directly from horticulture and agriculture, for the last vear:
Living animals. \$ 10,000,000
Bread and breadstuffs. \$ 205,700,000
Raw cotton. 184,700,000
Manufactured cotton. 10,600,000
Leather and leather goods \$ 8,200,000
Otls. 5,300,000

 Leather and leather goods
 8, 200, 000

 Oils
 5, 300, 000

 Provisions
 125, 600, 000

 Tailow
 7, 200, 000

 Tobacco and manufactures thereof
 32, 200, 000

 Wood and manufactures thereof
 15, 900, 000

Total \$606, 400,000 Our imports for the same time, and of the same nature, have been;
Coffee. \$
Hides and skins. \$
Tea skins. \$
Breadsuffs. Breadstuffs.
Manufactures of cotton
Flax and manufactures of flax
Fruits and nuts
Leather and leather goods.
Silk goods. Leatner and leatner goods.
Silk goods.
Sugars
Tobacco and cigars
Wines.
Wool and woolens.

Total....\$288, 800, 000 The tide is in our favor. Is it not the good time coming?

O. L. B.

NEXT YEAR.

Yes, I know the roses will bloom next year, Red, and fragrant, and languid with dew; But they are not the same that I hold just now, And next Summer, O Love, I shall not have you.

The roses that bloom next year may be sweet, And burning, and red; but they are not the same As these I hold: for, see! these are dead— They never can burst into perfumed flame. New roses will bloom next year—next June; But you will not be here, Love, to see: And what will the June or the roses hold (It you are gone), in their hearts, for me? 1879. FANNY DRISCOLL.

How to Wear a Shawl.

London Queen.

Cashmere shawts, after being so long out of fashion, are once more to be worn; but, of course, they are to be put on in a new manner. The square shawl is to be arranged as a high scarf on the shoulders, and is to be fastened with a double agrafe of either precious stones or old silver, and this is sewn on so that it will be always in the same place, exactly as though the shawl were a mantle. The cashmere, when draped on the figure, shows a straight line where it terminates, the point falling at the back like a cape. The Queen will shortly publish an illustration of this new manner of wearing an Indian cashmere, as it is difficult to describe clearly in words. It can only be worn with trained skirt; therefore, we shall only see it en grande totlette.

Our Trade-Interests in Europe Washington, April 59.—Gov. Fairchild, United States Consul-General at Paris, in a recent dispatch to the Department of State reviews the discussion going on in France between the advocates of Protection and Free Trade. The former seem to have the sympathy of the laboring classes. Among the measures affecting American interests is a proposition that corn shall pay a duty of three trans per quintal as long as corn is less than 30 francs a quintal; borses are to pay a duty of 40 francs each, and horned cattle 30 francs. The agriculturists oppose treaties of commerce, and ask for general tariffs and a reduction of the indirect taxes on articles of consumption produced in France, escetally or the second of the consumption of the consu

tariffs and a reduction of the indirect taxes on articles of consumption produced in France, especially on sugars and liquors.

Mr. Weaver, Consul at Antwerp, furnishes the Department of State with some additional information regarding the International Exhibition to be held in Antwerp this summer. The exhibition will be open thirty days, beginning Aug. 21. All goods are to be in hand by July 31. Bulky machinery will not be received. It will be a good opportunity to place before the people there the excellences of American domestic utensils and manufactured articles in general. The department of American goods has been placed under the charge of Mr. S. H. Haine, Post-Office box 736, Antwerp, Belgium.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

moothing the Farm-Sowing Salt-Paten Bechives-Western Bee-Keepers' Society-Sugar from Sorghum-A Popular Variety -Cows for Small Farmers-The Colorado Beetle-Fruit- and Grain-Prospects-Hard

From Our Own Correspondent. CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 2 .- On most farms of any size, a day or two may be profitably spent in removing stones, stumps, and ant-hills from the esdows, and frequently from the plowed fields. On some farms it is the custom to plow around the same stone year after year, and there to run over it with a reaper or mowingmachine, later in the season. Stones are some times too large to move with profit, althoug by building a fire on them they break in fragments; but fuel is not always at hand. In such a case, an excavation may be made, into which the stone may be sunk out of the way of the plow. If there is no other use for stone, such as are found scattered over our farms, they may be piled up on the lawn, where, with a little dirt thrown in among the spaces, they form a picturesque object with ivy, verbenas, or other climbers growing over them. Old stumps are more difficult to eradicate, but patient work will eventually remove the last vestige. The mound which disfigure the meadows and pastures should be leveled with a sharp spade, so that the mowe will suffer no inconvenience from them.

SOWING BALT. Those who have experimented say that three or four bushels of salt sown on an acre of whea will add materially to the yield, and strengther and stiffen the straw. The present is said to be the proper time to apply the salt. PATENT BEEHIVES.

It may not be generally known that the pat-ent on movable comb-frames in beenives expired in 1876, and any one is at liberty to use the frame without let or hindrance. There are however, about a thousand patents on beehives, but these apply only to the combination or shape but these apply only to the combination or shape of the hive. Any one can make the frames, and suspend them in a box. We doubt the validity of any beehive patent, and should not hesitate to use any form if we felt like doing so, and should not fear the result of a lawsuit for damages. Hence, should an agent for a patent hive come on our premises and offer to sell us a farm-right, we should tell him, "No, sir," at once; and we advise all our bee-keeping friends to say the same. Farm-rights are an imposition under any circumstances; and the money paid by farmers for farm-rights to use gates, beehives, harrows, seeders, washing-machines, churns, etc., would go a long way toward paying the National debt.

THE WESTERN BEE-KEEPERS' SOCIETY will hold their annual meeting at Hamilton, Hancock County, Ill., May 6 and 7. Articles for exhibition may be sent care Charles Dadant & Sons, Hamilton, freight prepaid. Hotels give reduced rates to attendants. Members are requested to bring their badges. The membership feet is 50 cents, and 25 cents These meetings bring out a great deal of information, and are especially valuable to new-beginners.

SUGAR FROM SORGHUM. The Commissioner of Agriculture is disseminating seed of the Early Surber sorghum to various parties throughout the country. In conversation with an old sorghum-maker, a few days ago, he assured us that sugar from sorghum, in paying quantities, was no unusual thing; buthe wasn't so sure about it at present prices. He based his assertion on prices paid for sugar ten years ago. The man'f. L. Stewart, who is now backing up the Commissioner of Agriculture in his effort to revive the exploded idea, was once his effort to revive was exploded idea, was once a resident of this city, and had charge of sor-ghum-works here that promised to make the in-vestors rich. Several thousand dollars were spent in experiments, but somehow Stewart always failed of success, though he was always hopeful. We understand that he has a patented process for crystallizing the sugar, in which di-oxide of sulphur cuts a prominent figure. We apprehend that the sale of this patent may be a strong motive in the interest the Professor takes in this sorghum business. A good article of refined sirup can be made from sorghum-molasses, and keep the price of cane-molasses dawn to a decent price; but sugar in paying quantities, we predict, will never be made from it in the Northern States.

worthern States. A POPULAR VARIETY.

The Ben Davis apple is one of the most popular with planters in the West. It is variously known as Baltimore Read, Funkhouser, and, New York Pippin, in different sections; but, under whichever name, is alwars a favorite. The tree is a handsome and tarifty grower, a regular bearer, and a good keeper. The color of the fruit selis it,—it being a beantiful red, striped sometimes with yellow; but its skin is tough, and its quality poor. One-half the apple-trees sold at a leading nursery, this spring, were of this variety. For thirty years our horticulturists have been talking about equeating the taste of the people; but, in spite of all that has been written, it must be confessed that size and color go further in recommending a fruit than its superior flavor. For our part, we have got through urging people to buy something they are not acquainted with, when they are satisfied with what they call for, A POPULAR VARIETY.

COWS FOR SMALL FARMERS. COWS FOR SMALL FARMERS.

The better we become acquainted with the merits of the Jersey cow, the more we are satisfied that she is the animal for small farmers,—those who keep from one to ten cows. Where milk only is the object, the Ayershire or Holstein may be preferable; but for butter and cream the Jerseys are the best. A writer in an agricultural exchange, in speaking of the merits of the various breeds, says:

of the various breeds, says:

The farmer who usually keeps a few cows, from which be expects to realize money-profit, besides supplying his own table with plenty of milk and butter, should keep only those of each breed as are best adapted to the purpose. In order to do so, he has to consuit the observation and experience of others to find out that the Jersey is far preferable to all others. The cows of this breed are easily kept, very doctle and beautiful, yielding milk of superior richness, from which is produced butter which for color, solidity, and fine flavor is unequaled. As evidence of this, the butter made from Jersey commands, as a general thing, from 5t to 50 per cent better price in the market than that made from other breeds.

These cows are becoming common in our cities and villages, and, in a few years, will be plenty

and villages, and, in a few years, will be plenty on the farms. THE COLORADO BEETLE.

THE COLORADO BEETLE.

Roscor, Ill., April 28.—Will you please inform a subscriber. through "The Farm and Garden," what can be used in getting rid of potato-bugs, in preference to Paris-green, which, I understand, injures the potatoes? I think I have heard of using sulphur. Is this good? There is something that is much cheaper than Paris-green, and more effective.

E. P. COLTON.

We presume that our correspondent means the ten-lined Colorado beetle, and as such we shall consider the insect he has to fight. We have never heard of anything cheaper or more efficacious in destroying it than Paris-green. Sulphur would, no doubt, kill all it came in contact with; but, whether it is a poison to the insect when eaten, we do not know. We challenge the proof that Paris-green ever injured the tubers. The cock-and-bull stories told of poisonings from that source, and of dead cattle from eating potato-tops, are all canards. Poultry will learn to eat the beetles, and fifty or sixty hens will keep quite a large patch free from them; still we should not rely on poultry alone if the bugs were plenty. In this section they have about "played out," and no one fears them at all.

FRUIT AND GRAIN PROSPECTS.

The outlook for a beautiful crop of fruit and grain was, perhaps, never better. Owing to the extreme and long-continued low temperature of last winter, it was thought that nearly, if not quite, all kinds of fruit would be injured; but, besides blackberries and peaches, nothing appears to be much burt. A visit to some of the large orchards, a few days ago, shows that most varieties of apples are tall of bloom. Pears are somewhat injured, and the same may be said of cherries; but both are sufficiently loaded with bloom to produce a large crop. Young peachtrees show here and there a few blossoms, but the crop will be small. Plansaure loaded, and he fragrance of their inforescence burdens the fir. All that is needed is a few warm, bright lays, to enable the bees and insects to thoroughy mix the pollen in the blossoms, to insure a arge crop of fruit.

HARD AT WORK. FRUIT AND GRAIN PROSPECTS.

HARD AT WORK.

farmer's time. The soil turns over light and mellow, and is remarkably free from clods and chunks. Most of the spring grain is up and looking well. A very large acreage of potatoes has been planted. Pastures are furnishing plenty of feed, and stock is looking well. Some corn planting has been done. Right here let us say that it is poor policy to plant poor seed. Better pay two prices for an article that is reasonably certain to grow, than to try to get along with that which will require a replanting. It is also better to plant a few acres less than formerly. It takes more and better cultivation to raise a crop of eorn now as compared with twenty years ago. Better tend twenty-five acres well than to scratch over thirty acres.

RURAL JR.

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

Women Who Mislead Their Sisters, Their To the Editor of The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 1.—I wish to correct

he following mistakes in my correspondence: Of April 19, read "innominable primes" for "innumerable crimes"; of April 26, read "Satanic badinage" for "Satanic badinage." The woman-suffragists are spreading discord, nd their doctrine is leprosy to many. Listen to "Florian Arcane": "Holding one-half of the human race in social bondage because of being cursed with a female sexual organization." This lady's (?) pronouncing a curse upon her own style of architecture is flying in the face of Providence, and, of course, her virus needs no further notice. Her name, "Florian Arcane," signifies a "hidden flower." Verily, another case of a "hidden flower." Verily, another case of a "hidden flower." born to bloom unseen, "and waste its sweetness on the desert air." Then there is "Criss Cross," with her platitudes of inexperienced girbood. She says she sees me in my little niche. Well, "Criss Cross," I see you in No. 10 brogans, pink trousers, short skirt, and large straw hat, standing on your inherited platform, the inverted wash-tub, haranguing your sisters, your cousins, and your aunts, about the tyranny of man. Then comes A. E. Dickinson, who says I write of those that "suckle fools and chronicle small beer." Well, well, come to think, I did say something about her, but it is very unkind of her to accuse me of it in so public a manner. Then, in closing, she quotes a proverb. Well, if I am not mistaken, one of her ancestors, Adam, followed that proverb, and the result was very disastrous. I thank her for her advice; but then I always did think that those persons who give advice unasked have not succeeded in making the soft spot of their head grow over,—a soft spot which all infants have. If these three correspondents can write, in their lucid intervals, such wise (i) articles when the moon is new, what will they bring forth when the moon is full and they get into their "altitudes."? The minds of these correspondents, like the soil of Virginia, are "thin by nature and exhausted by cultivation."

Woman-suffragists do not want woman to be givers themselves, and extend the privileges of Verily, another case of a "hidden flower" born

woman-suffragists do not want woman to be given in marriage, but they wish to be the givers themselves, and extend the privileges of leap-year through the entire cycle. The dish which they serve is wholesome to some, but to me the odor is abominable. This may be fastidiousness or weakness; but, if I may be an intellectual invalid, I will not have my dessert flaward with carlie.

lectual invalid, I will not have my dessert flavored with garlie.

The seeds of this libertine-philosophy—sown broadcast in the poems of Byron and Sheliey, and in the romances of Bulwer, George Sand, and Eugene Sue—are deranging miny of the customs of good society, and undermining the corner-stones of morality. I emphatically say that I do not wish to court satty society, like the nymphs and bacchanals, and hope no one will endeavor to force it upon me, or upon people in general. If he does I shall fight back, irrespective of sex, race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

firespective of sex, race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

The woman-suffragists may fling away the crown of flowers of womanhood, unrobe woman of her graces and purity, disband her knights, and take her up into the thin dry atmosphere of their philosophy, if she will follow them, but man will not pursue. He will still tell them "that love is of the yalley"; that woman's province is among the sweet charities of life and the sights and sounds of home, where is heard—

"The mosn of deves in immemorial elms.
And murmur of innumerable bees."
So long as this suffrage movement confined itself within the limits of pink trousers, short skirts, and large straw hats, it was a matter of amusement; out when women-suffragists teach that marriage is a yoke imposed by man in tyranny, and society by this teaching is endangered, then it is time to sound a halt. Old women and smirking barmaids are mighty different response. then it is time to sound a halt. Old women and smirking barmaids are mighty different persons. It is high time that this unholy onslaught upon true and noble women and brave men be opposed. Many have stood by and waited, relying on the proverb for relief which says: "Death laughs when old women caper." But this will not bring peace and pure homes. In no case has this movement made women more noble, or made batter sons and husbands. It has made its women-followers less noble, less feminine, less pure, less chaste, less lovable. It will robless pure, less chaste, less lovable. It will rob less pure, less chaste, less lovable. It will rob woman of her prerogatives, drag her down from the exalted sphere which God has given her, and make her a scheming politician; and, worse, it unrobes her of her feminine dignity and graces, debases her in the estimation of man, debases her in the signature of philanthrophy, and world makes her ignoble in the sight of the cultured; it breaks down the strongholds of civilized customs, and lets anarchy revolutionize and destroy the institutions which God has planted.

D. H. Pingrey. less chaste, less lovable. It will rob

TWO SPRING-DAYS.

To the balmy April weather,

'Neath the budding, wind-swept trees,
Stood my Love and I together.
Far below us, in the distance,
Shone the purple of the seas;
Swept the smooth and sunny meadows;
Wound the dim, bine vales between;
Sloped the hills to mest the snadows
Of the woodland's misty green,
Where the blackbirds, singing, who ing.
'Mid the tangied, blossomed spraysen their golden raptures ringing
Down the valley's winding ways.

Where the brooklet broke and sparkled 'Round the old rock's silver.foot. Curved and rippled, shone and darkled, Gleamed in light, and dipped in shadow At the maple's mossy root.

Stood we; while the years before us Bloomed with one eternal Spring.
Blue, unclouded skies were o'er us, As we beard the blackbirds sing In the woodland, winging, swinging, 'Mid the tangled, blossomed sprays, Seuding goiden raptures ringing Down the yalley's winding ways.

Now I wander, sad and weary,
'Noath the sombre, sighing trees,
Dark the day, and bleak and dreary.
Far below me, in the distance,
Moan the restless, troubled seas.
Ah i the olden Abril weather
had no bitter chil like this,
When my Love and I, together,
Dreamed our brief, bright dream of bliss,
And the blackbirds, singing, winging,
'Mid the tangled, bloasomed sprays,
Sent their golden raptures ringing
Down the valley's winding ways.

By the brooklet, brightly flowing, Stood we in that bygone Spring. Winds of baim and spice were blowing From the land of bloom and senshine, And we heard the blackbirds sing. And we heard the blackbirds sing.
Now the brooklet frets and shivers;
And a cloud of hopeless tears.
Like chili mists o'er frozen rivers,
Hangs shove my future years.
And the blackbirds, singing, winging,
Whid the 'angled, leadess sprays,
Send their mountful measures ringing
Round my darling's lonely grave.
CARRIE F. WHEELER.

THE INDIANS. The official reports of the recent extended campaign against the Indian marauders and heir renegade white allies have been received at military headquarters in this city, and, while much embodied in these reports has already been given in THE TRIBUNE, they present connected history of the offensive movement along the Yellowstone Valley during the past Capt. J. Mix, of the Second Cavalry, left Fort

Custer, in command of two companies, March 29, in pursuit of the hostiles who had raided the 29, in pursuit of the hostiles who had raided the Yellowstone Valley. Crossing this stream at Terry's Landing, he marched up it to Stearns' Ranche, the highest point at which outrages had been committed. Having received orders to protect the settlers at Baker's battlefield, who believed themselves threatened, he sent Capt. Gregg with his company to protect them. He himself, turning to the right, came upon the the trail of the ludians, which ran northwest. Although a severa storm nearly washed out all traces, he held to the trail until well down toward the Bull Mountains, when between rain and buffalo it was completely lost, but not until the direction was sufficiently developed to show that the Indians were making for the Missouri. The command struck the Muscleshell at Monument Rock and searched for the Indians along the river, but without success, as they had crossed before the rise in the river, which prevented the troops from crossing. As the Indians had three days' start, and his command was nearly out of supplies, he decided to return to fort Custer, which be reached April 5. According to Capt. Mix, the party consisted of only of his Gros Ventres, who had escaped from the bost some time ago, and, having fatien in with a small party from the north, joined treat, from motives of revenge. The rest are should to be part of a large war party sent from the foothern Indians to raid the settlements. He for the opinion that these raids will last until the most severe measures are adopted, as h, is many impossible to pursue and catch a small trailing party, which leaves little or no trail, and has plenty of horses for fresh mounts.

Capt. Gregg's command manywhile had marched up the North Fork of the clientucking as a Coulston, where he received telegraph orders from Post Headquarters to a fut in the direction of the Muscleshell River. Greaching the river he came upon a small trailing-post, where the day hears the day hefore they had missed and the day hefore they had missed and the second of the Muscleshell River.

direction of the Muscleshell River. Cl reaching the river he came upon a small traing-post, where the day before they had missed about eighteen head of stock, but supposed them to have strayed. On sending out scouts he found that the stock had been stolen by Indian, and he followed the trail for sixty miles. Fritting that the hostiles had turned north and were about forty-eight hours in advance, he returned to Fort Custer after having traveled about 300 miles.

The reason for sending out these two com-The reason for sending out these two commands was information received the previous evening that the Sioux who had stolen the horses on Pease's Bottom had raided another bottom above there, stealing more horses, and then struck the valley twenty-five miles above, killing a man named Johnson, and wounding inbuter named Stearns. Lieut. Col. Brackett, in command of Fort Custer, in his report says that he is satisfied from all the information in his possession that the Indians committing the depredations are from beyond the Missouri, and that to put a stop to future raids it may be necessary to inaugurate a campaign against everything hostile this side of the British line.

The details of the murder of Private Basiler, Company E, Second Cavalry, and the wounding Company E, Second Cavalry, and the wounding of Signal-Sergeant Kennedy, whom he was accompanying, have also been received. They stopped at noon of April 5 at the point where

companying, have also been received. They stopped at noon of April 5 at the point where the telegraph-ine crosses the Mizpah Creek, about forty-five miles from Fort Keogh. Suddenly they were fired upon by six ambushed Indians, the first fire killing Beader. The Sergeant was wounded while trying to reach his borse, but hid himself away in the brush. The Indians retired, but returned at night without finding the wounded man, although they secured the horses and revolvers and took the scalp of the dead private. A party from Deadwood, en route to Keogh, fortunately appeared the next day and took the wounded Sergeant to the fort. As soon as the murder became known, three detachments were sent out from Keogh; one to follow on the back trail of the Cheyennes captured by Lieut. Clark, Second Cavalry; another to scout up the Tongue River for sixty miles, in the hope of heading the Indians off; and the third to hasten to the scene of the outrage, take up the trail, and follow it. Sergt. Thomas B. Glover had charge of the latter detachment, consisting of fifteen men, four friendly indians, and a half-breed scout, find reached the Mizpah April 9. They broke, camp the next day and followed the trail, which was through a rugged and swampy country, for about forty miles. The foilowing day, after traveling about thirty miles, signs of Indians were discovered, and one of the scouts who had gone ahead returned with the news that the hostiles would come in and surrender, which they did. The party arrived at Keogh April 12, after marching eighty miles from the place of surrender. The Indians captured were three bucks, four squaws, and one child. The horse and revolver of the wounded Sergeant were recovered. These Indians are routhwed from their tribe, having been driven from camp by Little Wolf says of them: "Your laws punish sach crimes. Hang them or imprison them for lite; I never want to see their faces again. They knew I had made peace with you, and they killed your soldiers."

These Cheyennes are now in close confinement at F

THE FIELD AND STABLE. Veterinary Hygiene: LXIX. Fog and Dew. and Their Effect upon Domestic Animals

—A Bad Wound—Cancerous Tumors in

Cattle. CHICAGO, May 2.-Notwithstanding that s fog is nothing but condensed atmospheric moisture, and may be defined as "watery vapors precipitated and suspended in the lower stratum of the atmosphere, or in that part of it nearest to the ground," its effect upon do-mestic animals differs very often essentially from that of a very humid atmosphere, because fogs, according to their source, contain fre quently foreign admixtures of an injurious character. Fogs originate most frequently in low, wet, and marshy or swampy countries, and over large bodies of water, and contain, therefore, not seldom, products of decomposition stances. Fogs which come from the ocean, or from other large bodies of salt water, contain salt particles and other constituent parts of their source; and fogs which have their origin in swamps, or in places where an extensive decomposition of organic substances is going on, are sometimes surcharged to such an extent with foreign admixtures as to betray the presence of the latter by a peculiar, or even fetid, smell. These last, mentioned fogs especially can have a very injurious influence, and be productive of various diseases,—probably because the sante may carry disease-producing germs, and there've constitute stances. Fogs which come from the ocean, or

diseases,—probably because the sante may carry disease-producing germs, and thereby constitute the means of introducing the latter into the animal organism. At any rate, the disease-producing germs of swine-plague seem to be able to be conveved in that way from one place to another. Fogs which come from the ocean are injurious especially on account of their chilling effect, and, therefore, a fruitful source of catarrhal and rheumatic disorders. The only measure of prevention that can be applied against the influence of a fog consists in keeping very susceptible animals in the stable while the foggy weather prevails.

Dew may be defined as atmospheric moisture condensed in shape of drops by cool bedies upon their exposed surface. It usually consists of pure and innocuous water, which rises in shape of steam, or vapor, from the surface of the earth, while the latter is warm (during the day); and is condensed and deposited again when the surface of the earth is cooling, and colder than the atmosphere (during the night the earth, while the latter is warm (during the day); and is condensed and deposited again when the surface of the earth is cooling, and colder than the atmosphere (during the night and towards morning). Dew, however, will be impure, and possibly injurious to domestic animals, if decomposition of organic substances is taking place, and especially if infectious matter and disease producing germs, light and fine enough to rise into the air, are existing when the water constituting the dew has evaporated. In such a case, the process of evaporation not only causes to ascend into the air the evaporating water, but with it also such products of decomposition and such disease-producing germs (bacteria-germs) as are light and fine enough. The latter descend again with the dew, and are deposited upon the grass and herbage, etc., and also upon the water. If the latter is used for drinking, and if the grass and herbage, while covered with dew, are consumed as food, those producis of decomposition, and disease-producing germs, are introduced into the animal organism. That such is the case, has been ascertained in the investigation of swine plaque recently made under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture. That in certain localities, and in certain scasons. It is very dangerous to sheep, but especially to wool-sheep, to be driven out to pasture while the dew is yet on the grass, and that anthrax-diseases and rot are a frequent result, are facts well known to every experienced shepherd.

But even a pure dew,—not at all contaminated with foreign admixtures,—especially if very heavy, may become very injurious under certain circumstances. For instance, if the grass and herbage are of a rank growth, or naturally very watery, and possess a tendency, to cause bloating (tympanitis) if consumed as food, that tendency will be much greater if the grass and herbage are consumed while wet with dew. Further, in cold weather, but especially in the fall of the year,—morning dew and fall-dew are more denigenced, every morning, despec

out, and to drive them in again at sundown, or soon after.

A BAD WOUND.

VAIL. Crawford Co., Ja., "'VETERIMATIAN"!
I have a cole that one year ago was staked out to grass. He wound the rope around his leg, get down, and cat his leg to the bone. I was so bad that I had to have him in slings for twg. months, It is now twice the natural size; keeps healing up, then breaking out again. He is a valuable cole. I should like to be able to take away the swelling and heal it up. He is not lame, but will. It is in the hind hock-joint, no cords being dist. Please state how I can reduce and heal it. In The Tentuck. Yours respectfully, W. S. Hanka.

Anner.—As the sore is a year lold, and has apparently not been treated as to outht to, it is very difficult to give you proper stylee, and extremely doubtful if you will ever acceed in reducing the swelling and effecting a permanedt healing. In the first place, you brive to destroy everything that is morbid, or deficient of vitality

of copper, for instance.
done, you may dress it with
my moistened either with moi (thymol one drachm, alcohol and glycerne each half an ounce, and water seven to cityle pounds), then apply a bandage. If carboile and is used, the drassing and the bandage must be renewed twice a day; and, if thymol is prairred, a daily application will be sufficient. The bandage should be drawn moderately tight, and the winding be commenced with at the hoof.

CANCEROUS TUMORS IN CATTLE.

Answer to L. P. B.—Your inquiry was answered fully only a few weeks ago. Those cancerous tumors must either be left alone, be extrepated by means of the surgical knife, or be destroyed by means of strong caustics. The ec-tirpation, or the destruction, must be in all cases a complete one, otherwise the tumor will grow again with great rapidity. Verganaman

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SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SHARP & SMITH, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, For Enlarged Vela GREYSMEA

far too practical a man to simple regard to the eu "We may wish to sell i "and an inviting name on the sale;" then add a weakness respecting 'no I had no weakness respe brought to my mind's a nursery where I was mad-for any trifling fault that a eyes never failed to detect. My mother died of 6 months old. Poor aken it into her vegetarian, and, as father's purse, after a fe let her go her own length brought her to the grave.
adopted after consumptiveloped, but of course it Ellis, during the last six illness, was her most deve and so well did she act her death-bed my father accede

take the place of wife and hold so soon to be made d When I had been mother father married Miss Ellis. folk called it "heartless,"? the sake of the dear mo pining for a mother's care The first illustration "dear babe" remembers violently slapped the wh having dared to pick silver-bells of my ste girl. If ever my fat suffer for it for days, -sucl ous tyranny. One day, gorged with porridge, -h not touch it, -I was sent in and told to play. Poor l soon filled my thin shoes out to see after me an b the old summer-bouse at crouching down in a come died. Had it not been for died. Had it not been for am sure my stepmother we if my eyes had close 'ore All this was carefully husband; and indeed, had was wrong, he would hav set it right. What per sacrinee anything, eve for "peace" over tempered, determined hold her own in an iron gr. I was fed on the coar and cabbage, alternated who in the sacrine that a child of a could have nothing better that fat was requisite to feeble body. When, for was allowed to come dow that fat was requisite to feeble body. When, for a was allowed to come down on the return of papa to did. Took cake, when handed it. No doubt I did, be ever tasted, and that but papa believed that I evince all times; he was also give the silence that arose from ill-temper.

By slow degrees I began my father looked upon child as quite a different of merry, andacious girl which the silence that arose from the silence tha

I was about 10 when h built, Greysmead Nook. I the house was built was his A large roomy dwelling of was erected,—for my father also pienty of children, alb were all girls. On, what a Although a nursemaid was pair of harde weak deeper. were all girls. Oh, what a Although a nursemaid was pair of hands wash, dress, robe in order of seven girls, in arms? Accordingly the always fell to my share. M I think how I used to plod another with that heavy consolation while they were always loved me, and so I ity did I get that the sma "honey to my taste." As my stepsisture began cleyer daily governess di day, during my hour's caught the sounds from from that time the momen piane "Miss Marion" was I was deeply disappointed did I cry myself to sleep came upon some of the Whelped to dry my tears, an I devoted eagerly to the time followed, for I cott identity in dreaming of heroes in those fascinating. One evening, while atta window in the lingering disbly eager to finish a chair

window in the lingering ishly eager to finish a chail of Nigel,"—the book we from my hand, and Luck from my hand, and Luck sister, confronted me. It tion she asked how take a book from and boldly that I as she to read what belom of astonishment overspresumption was too go With a warning gesture a few seconds up came "I forget that storm! He and her hands opened a for I was fully roused, an peet I uttered a few plain It all euded in my apartment at the other dreary place enough at the welcomed the change; for and roam in a dense thick orchard, where, if I had orchard, where, who, when showed me the ness. The cook her hands many a sweet Having no other resour cessantly. But life we hands, and I began to to mig away, although I those of Margaret in There out of date. On brought my tea, she told ise of secrecy, that I was "Are you sure!" I satonishment in my brea "Well, Miss Marion, we about a little as to how with you, and master of good name might be sp' ing the master of a frie daughters go to school, a going to send you."

"And where is it to be "Marion! Why, in Franc France! It fairly took deniy I burst into tears. "Oh, burse," I exclain I can never eat frogs!" I twas a bright morph Boulogoe. Dez, dirty, sound of its name! My fully sea-sick, so I saw it for the purple was a very large been a convent, and was ing. The pupils were bo Many masters and mistrout her ruling powers a cannet remember of mistrout her ruling powers a cannet remember of mistrout her ruling powers a convent and was ing. The pupils were be doubt however; and I i marined the catalogue of booke in French, not one sheet tanget, of course to one tanget, of course to one and not to spend it. He I could reply, had shear and was good on and not to spend it. He I could reply had help and was good on th

means of a caustic, instance. After that has it with clean cother with diluted carrith a solution of threadcohoi and glycerine water seven to cights dage. If tarboile acid to bandage must be referred, sufficient. The banderately tight, and the jth at the hoof, as is carries. IN CATTLE.

our inquiry was anciks ago. Those can-be left alone, be ex-surgical knife, or be LEAD, Etc.

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simple regard to the euphony of the name. "We may wish to sell it some day," he said, "and an inviting name may add a percentage on the sale;" then adding, "Englishmen have

a weakness respecting 'nooks,' "
I had no weakness respecting "nooks"; they brought to my mind's eye the corner of the for any trifling fault that my stepmother's keen eyes never failed to detect.

My mother died of decline when I was

and the sold of th let her go her own length in the matter, and itbrought her to the grave. An altered diet was adopted after consumption had fatally dereloped, but of course it came too late. Miss Ellis, during the last six months of my mother's fliness, was her most devoted nurse and friend; and so well did she act her part that at his wife's death-bed my father acceded to the request that he would finally choose none but Miss Ellis to

hold so soon to be made desolate.

When I had been motherless ten months, my father married Miss Ellis. Some well-meaning folk called it "heartless," but my new mamma sighed plaintively, and said it was all done for pining for a mother's care.

The first illustration of motherly care the

"dear babe" remembers was my being seized and carried off to the nursery, my arms being violently slapped the whole way up-stairs, for having dared to pick up and examine the having dared to pick up and examine the silver-bells of my step-parent's first babygirl. If ever my father took me in his arms on his return from town, I was made to suffer for it for days,—such was his wife's jealous tyranny. One day, for refusing to be gorged with porridge,—her own child would not touch it,—I was sent into the snowy garden and told to play. Poor little mits! The snow and told to play. Poor little mite! The snow soon filled my thin shoes, and the cook, coming out to see after me an hour later, found me in the old summer-bouse at the end of the garden,

the old summer-house at the end of the garden, crouching down in a comatose state. I nearly died. Had it not been for the consequences, I am sure my stepmother would have been glad if my eyes had closed forever.

All this was carefully concealed from her husband; and indeed, had he known anything was wrong, he would have been powerless to set it right. What power has a man who will searcince anything, even principle itself.

set it right. What power has a man who will secritice anything, even principle itself, for "peace" over an 'impetuous, ill-tempered, determined woman who would hold her own in an iron grass?

I was fed on the converse of food, fat pork and cabbage, alternated with porridge, her plea being that a child of consumptive tendency could have nothing better than porridge, and that fat was requisite to give due heat to a feeble body. When, for appearances' sake, I was allowed to come down to the dining-room, on the return of papa to dinner, I was told that I took cake, when handed to me, far too greedily. No doubt I did, being the only dainty I ever tasted, and that but seldom. Of course papa believed that I evinced the same greed at all times; he was also given to understand that the silence that arose from timidity was sullen fill-temper.

By slow degrees 1 began to understand that my father looked upon the thin, pale, silent child, as outte a different peng from the olumn.

my father looked upon the thin, pale, silent child as oute a different being from the plump, merry, audacious girl who ran to meet him daily.

adally.

I was about 10 when he bought, or rather built, Greysmead Nook. The meadow on which the house was built was his own, hence the name. A large roomy dwelling of about twenty rooms was erected,—for my father had plenty of money, also plenty of children, albett to his regret they were all girls. Oh, what a fagging life I had! Although a nursemaid was kept, how could one pair of hands wash, dress, and keep the wardrobe in order of seven girls, the youngest being in arms? Accordingly the charge of the latter always fell to my share. My arms ache now as I think how I used to plod from one room to another with that heavy child; still I had one consolation while they were babies,—the children always loved me, and so little of that commodity did I get that the smallest crumbs were as "honey to my taste."

As my stepsfitters began to reach girlhood, a clever daily governess directed their studies. To save appearances, I was sometimes 'allowed to have lessons with them; and, being fond of music, and Miss North considering I had a "gift of music," she encouraged it to the utmost. I was beginning to reward her pains by my progress, whee, one day, during my hour's practice, jealous ears caught the sounds from the school-room, and I was about 10 when he bought, or rather

caught the sounds from the school-room, and from that time the moment that I touched the piane "Miss Marion" was invariably "wanted." I was deeply disappointed, and many a night did I cry myself to sleep. One day I suddenly came upon some of the Waverley Novels, which helped to dry my tears, and every spare moment I devoted eazerly to their perusal. A golden time followed. For I continually lost my own identity in dreaming of the grand scenes and heroes in those fascinating pages.

One evening, while straining my eves at the window in the lingering daylight.—I was feveriably eager to finish a chapter of "The Fortunes of Nigel,"—the book was suddenly snatched from my hand, and Lucfindi, my elest stepsister, confronted me. In a tone of indignation she asked how I had dared to take a book from the library. I said boldly that I had as much right as she to read what belonged to paps. A look of astonishment overspread her features,—my presumption was too great to be replied to. With a warning gesture she left the room. In a lew seconds up came "mamma." Never shall I forget that storm! Her eyes fairly glared, and her hands opened and shut convulsively; for I was fully roused, and in my trouble I expect I uttered a few plain truths.

It all ended in my being transferred to an snartment at the other side of the house,—a dreary place enough at the best of times. But I welcomed the change; for I could go out at will and roam in a dense thicket at the end of the orchard, where, if I had only had my belowed books, I should have been quite happy. My meals were brought to me regularly by the nurse, who, when unobserved, always showed me the greatest of kindness. The cook also sent by her hands many a sweet little cake or dainty, laving no other resource, I stitched away incessanty. But life was very heavy on my hands, and I began to form varue plans of running away, although I feared adventures like those of Margaret in "The Fortunes of Nigel" were out of date. "One evening when nurse brought my tea, she told me, under great

with her in a quiet tone for a little time. She asked in turn geveral questions, but, as they spoke in French, not one word of which I had been taught, of course the particulars of their conversation were unknown to me. The frequent glances bestowed upon me left me little doubt however; and I grew sick at heart as I magined the catalogue of sins that were being pinned to my character.

They were interrupted by the sounds of a fresh argival. My father took the opportunity of giving me a sovereign, telling me at the same time that I was to pat it away carefully, and not to spend it. He kissed me, and, before I could reply, had shaken hands with its mere, and was gone.

evidently well known, and shook hands with

evidently well known, and shook hands with her cordially.

"Now, midum," said he in plain English, "here's Rose. "Make her turn out as bonnie a woman as bails of her sisters have done under your clever peringement, and our thanks will be threefold. Bees the ceilld, how she cries!"

"I want meaning, Uncle George!"

"Of codits, you do, and so does this pale little thing sifting here. Come to me, you mite;" and he held out his hand to me.

I came forward hesitatingly; but a glance at his zenial face dispelled all fart, and I put my hand confidingly in his. La mere whispered a few words.

"Who said so?" he asked quickly. "What's his name! Grey, Grey—oh, I know—the adincing-Labe tellow! Madam, this child has a stepmother, and a father——Ab, well, never mind! Come here, little woman:" and he took off my old diack felt hat and laid it down beside his nlee's pretty headgear. "Are you sorry to leave your mamma?" he asked, looking me long and steadily in the face.

"No," I replied in a low tone, still looking at him fearlessly.

"Why not?" him fearlessly.
"Why not?"

"Because she says I am unhealthy, and she takes away my books, and will not let me go to

takes away my books, and will not let me go to the piano."

He made a long pause, during which Rose crept close to lier uncle and ceased crying, while is mere's eyes grew less stern as she listened. "And about papa?"—"I don" often see him," I said dublohaly.

"Well, then, sisters?"

"Lucinda calls me 'old big-eyes,' and the baby is so heavy."

Rose made her mouth quite round to form the "Oh!" that came out of it. Mr. Stapleton laughed till the tears ran down his cheeks.

"Old big-eyes,'" he repeated—"oh, dear me! And don't you like to be called 'big-eyes'!"

me! And don't you like to be called 'bigeyes'!"

"No," I said, my eyes filling with tears.

"Who, you little goose, if I had eyes like
yours, do you know what I'd do?"

"What?" I asked.

"I'd go to the Queen and ask her to marry
me!"

She'd never have you," I said decidedly. "She'd never have you," I said decidedly.
"No one likes big eyes."
"On, dear, dear me, done again!" And again he laughed heartily. "Rose," he said, "I have a day or two to spare; Mine. Morier says school does not reassemble till the end of the week. 'Now, what do you say to my taking you and this little girl to see the shops? Shall we go round—not Paris, but Boulogne? No, we'll go right on to Paris!"

1 was frightened to see the way in which Rose served her uncle. She climbed on to his knee

on to Paris!"

I was frightened to see the way in which Rose served her uncle. She climbed on to his knee, hugged and kissed him, told him he was the most beautiful uncle in the world, and, finally dragging me by the arm, told me to go and "give him a hug." I stood aghast.

"There," he said, in a tone of attempted gravity. "she doesn't even know what you mean!" He then kissed me, and, stroking my hair, said that he meant to stock me with bonbons for a month.

"Have I your permission, Mme. Morier," he asked, "to take out little Miss Grey!"

"Most assuredly," replied that lady. "Your encounter with her has been of much service to me. I can so easily see how I thould have begun with a grave misunderstanding."

Oh, the delights of that day, little prisoner as I had been! The glitter of Paris was fairyland to me, my first experience of the good genit opcurring before I left Boulogne. As Mr. Stapleton took up my hat to put it on, he turned it round and round.

"Which is the front and which is the back?" he asked; for it was plain all round. He handed it to madame, who eyed it criscally.

"Madam," he said, "that hat is a self-evident."

it to madame, who eyed it critically.

"Madam," he said, "that hat is a self-evident proposition; and it strikes me, before we go very far, it will be lost."

"Hadn't I better hold it on?" I asked anxious-

"Hadn't I better hold it on?" I asked anxiously.
"Fil see how the wind blows, little one."
However, as there was little or no wind I did
not think it necessary; but, as we turned a corner, suddenly my hat was whisked off—how I
could not divine—and, to my grief, I saw a carriage-wheel run right over it.
"All's well, my little maid," quickly said my
good genius; "here's a hat-snop." And before
I could utter a word I was inside the shot, and
soon the old felt was replaced by a pretty gay
one, with a long feather drooping over the side
of it.
I cannot remember where we went; all is a
confused impression of brilliant shops and
much glitter. We visited many places, and
Rose and I had each a large box of bonbons,
with many other prettinesses; also in a music-

earnestly:

"Now, little girls, I do hope you will try to make each other happy. I will ask 'a mere to allow you to be as much together as possible. If Rose thinks of Marion's pleasure first, and Marlon of Rose's in like manner, there's no reason why you should not be a great joy to each other. Unselfishness is the key to happiness."

reason why you should not be a great joy to each other. Unselfishness is the key to happiness."

Our few days' pleasure was rapidly closing. The evening we returned we took tea with la mere and Mile. Sophie, and an English governess, ali of whom impressed me with a feeling of awe that was relieved only by glancing at Uncle George and my little friend Rose. When the adleux were finally spoken, we were carried off to bed, and cried ourselves to sleep in each other's arms. A stray thought of papa now and then wandered in among others; but the last thought that lent color to my dreams was of Uncle George.

The next six months were months of hard work. La mere was reluctant to put me below Rose in my studies; but I was so terribly behind that, unless I resolved to rise two hours earlier in the day, and devote-half an hour more during the evening. I certainly could not be in the same classes with her. How I worked! every nerve was strained to the utmost to make up for lost time, and I was happy to find my efforts rewarded by success; so that by midsummer I was on equal terms with my goodnatured, idolized little friend.

The regime of the school was very strict in some points; but my severe discipline at Greysmead made it not seem so to me; to poor Rose, however, spoilt darling as she was, it was an incessant curb. One trouble was this: A near neighbor of Rose's uncle had two sous of about the same age as Rose, who were at school about a stope's-throw from our establishment. Now, when at home, they were very often at Pleasant Hill,—Rose's residence; and of course Rose expected to exchange a few words with them now and then. But, alas, whenever we were out for our daily constitutional and encountered a boys' school, one of the governesses—usually Mile. Sophiesiald in a loud, firm tone, "Eyes down, ladies;" and forthwith every girl, from the fashionable girls "finishing" to the young ones "beginning," was obliged to cast down her eyes demurely and contemplate the flagstones till the boys had passed!

For me time had win

ing to paint in addition to my other studies. I wondered now and then why such pains were taken with my education, and at length ventured to ask 'a mere if she had been informed of any future plans respecting me, when she quickly told me that I was to gain my own living as a convenient. I was much relieved. To go home

any future plans respecting me, when she quickly told me that I was to gain my own living as a governess. I was much relieved. To go home had been my dread. I had had one letter from home,—a brief epistle, informing me of the birth of a little brother.

When the summer bolidays again came round, I had been at school a year. Rose was thad with delight at the prospect of going home for the vacation, the only alloy being the thought of leaving me behind; but I rejoiced in the joy that I knew awaited her. I also had one pleasure. Uncle George came to fetch her. All through the year now passed his letters had been addressed to both of us; he left also pocket-money for me equal to that of Rose. The very idea of again seeing him made me brimful of delight.

He soon ascertained that my holidays were to be spent in France, and endeavored in vain to persuade la mere to allow me to go home with Rose for the summer vacation. Her orders, she explained, were to the effect that all holidays were to be passed with her. Uncle George, however, again took us to Paris; and he and Rose entered a shop together to buy me a gift of "consolation," as they smilingly explained.

"I hope, when I see my little Blossom again, that she will have dresses more becoming to 16 years than those short stuff affairs."

"But, Uncle George," I said, blushing, "la mere says the money sent for clothing will not do for long ones; and, as I am very little, why.—"Ah," he said, passing his hand over my

conversation were unknown to me. The frequent glances bestowed upon me left me little doubt however; and I grew sick at heart as I magined the catalogue of sins that were being buned to my character.

They were interrupted by the sounds of a real argival. My father took the opportunity of giving me a sovereign, telling me at the same time that I was to put at away carefully, and not to spend it. He kissed me, and, before I could reply, had shaken hands with to mere, and was gone.

My attention was immediately attracted by the entrance of a fine old gentleman, leading a girl of about 12, who was crying bitterly.

"Come, come, Rose," he said soothingly, "I certainly do not believe that either Kate or Annie were such shocking babies when they came,"

And he then turned to is mere, to whom he was

A week before school commenced again, Rose wrote to say that her mamms was coming to remain for a week in Paris; she would accompany her,—they would put up at an hotel; and a more had been written to for her consent to my joining them, which consent a mere, in a rather Jesuitical spirit, had given, saying that Paris was in France, and therefore she could not object.

was in France, and therefore she could not object.

I almost flew to the station at the time appointed. At the other end of my journey, Rose, with happy face, stood eagerly watching for me. By her side was a tall gentleman, so like Rose that I immediately concluded it was the brother Frank so frequently spoken of. He appeared to be about 23 years of age. Impetuous as ever, my friend came towards me iwith a "hop, skin, and jump," "quite forgetting long dresses and sixteen," said Frank, holding out his hand.

What a week that was. How insensibly the silence that Frank's presence caused wore away, and our merry laughter rang out, and flashes of wit brightened the atmosphere. Sometimes, though, we were very grave, and sat listening while Frank disensed his favorite subject, antiquarian research, till we all caught the enthusiasm and became deeply interested in all that interested him.

Mrs. Fernet was a ladylike, motherly woman. Her nosband had died when Rose was a year old size which time Mrs. Realeten beached.

Mrs. Fernet was a ladylike, motherly wonanther nusband had died when Rose was a year old, since which time Mr. Stapleton, a bachelor brother, had taken up his residence with them. I was so happy as to become an equal favorite with them all. Frank and the "two girls" saw all the "lions" in Paris, and at the end of a short week we felt as though we had known and other all our lives. each other all our lives.
"Bluebell," said Frank, "I expect by this time next year you will have cast me into ob-

I gave one swift glance at his face, which seemed to satisfy him, for he asked no more meetions questions.

The next day saw Rose and I at our studies.

Frank returned to Oxford, and Mrs. Fernet to

Frank returned to Othor, and sirs. Fernet to ber house at Pleasant Hill.

Before she went back to England she came to me one day when alone, and began talking to me of my proposed "going governessing."

"My dear," said the kind-hearted lady, me of my proposed "going governessing."

"My dear," said the kind-hearted lady, "although in one sense I do not feel justified in thrusting myself between you and your parent, I want you to understand that Rose's home is yours also; and, in fact, so much have you steadled the character of my somewhat too reckless daughter that I am under deep obligations to you. No, don't open those blue eyes so wonderingly, or I shall smile; besides, what would my own dear bird feel in the home-nest if deprived of her mate! So, after next year, if Mr. Grey still thinks of vour being a governess, would you like to come and live with us,—in fact, be one of us, sharing alike our joys and sorrows, as Rose's companien?"

The rush of color in my face was succeeded by great paleness. Twice I tried to speak, but found no words. I crept up to her, and, putting my arms around her neck, laid my face upon her shoulder with a great sigh of gladness.

"Now run and tell Rose and Frank," she said, after kissing me lovingly.

How I scampered down the stairs! As I got to the last flight I saw Mr. Fernet at the bottom. "Jump!" he cried. I waited till I reached the last dozen of steps and then sprang into his arms.

A brother and a sister! What an acquisition

his arms.

A brother and a sister! What an acquisition to one cast adrift as I had been, to say nothing of Mrs. Fernet and dear Uncle George! These thoughts kept back the tears when we said adien for another wear.

of Mrs. Fernet and dear Uncle George! These thoughts kept back the tears when we said adien for another year.

"A visitor for Miss Grey," said la mere formally. But when we got outside she said, "It is your father, ma cherie."

"Anything wrong! You have written to him?"

"I did write to tell him that I had obtained a very nice situation for you; and he said that he would come and see you and talk it over."

"Oh," I thought, "then he really has some consideration for my welfare!"

With no little trepidation did I enter with la mere the room where he was waiting me.

There he stood, his cold, restless, gray eyes glancing as furtively as ever, his pale face inexpressive, with a world of motive behind. For once he so far forgot his habitual caution as to appear much astonished on beholding me.

"Why, madam," he said, "you have worked a miracle."

"La mere has been exceedingly good to me, papa," I told him.

La mere appeared much gratified.

"I trust the mental improvement is as great as the physical," said my father, with emphasis. I had been treated with such love and respect for so long that I wondered what he meant by giving such emphasis.

"Miss Grey has been found not mean, not lying, not selfish. On the contrary, when she goes from this house, sir, it will be as a true lady, honorable, pure of heart, and simple in nature."

Lunderstood all now. I walked quietly no to

nature.".

Lunderstood all now. I walked quietly up to

Mr. Grey.

"Papa," I said, "if I be one-half so worthy as the kind heart of Mme. Morier believes me to be, I owe it entirely to her and the love that has surrounded me since the first day I set foot has surrounded me since the first day 1 set 100t in this house."
"Ah!" he said dryly. "Do your pupils ever "Oh, yes, now and then!" answered la mere coolly. "Did you intend, sir, to remain, I should ask you to be persont at a piece about to be performed when the school closes; it is called 'The Heart of an Englishmap."

called 'The Heart of an Englishmay.

My father turned to me.

"Mme. Morier has been kind enough to obtain a situation for you, but I have other plans. Your little brother is not a strong child,—in fact, the poor little fellow was early discovered to have spinal disease. Now we want an educated refined mind to guide his—and who so fitting as

refined mind to guide his—and who so fitting as yourself?"

An icy coldness overspread me,—the sudden crushing of my hopes was too much for me. It was like snatching one from a sunny garden of June roses and placing one in a sunless region of ice. La mere was most indignant.
"Monsieur, surely you will not do such an injustice?" she exclaimed. "A nursery governess of meagre quality can undertake to do what you sak Marion, while she is litted for higher duties. A sick child! Oh, come to the piano. Marion! Surely Mr. trey will then charge his ideas;" and she rapidity opened the piano.

But I saw from his thin set lips that his purpose was fixed.
"I am supprised, Mme. Morier, to find one of your supposed good sense turning a daughter

your supposed good sense turning a daughter from her positive duties, when you see the strong reluctance her very countenance betrays. Yours ought to be the voice to counsel and reprove. Marion, in a fortnight the school closes; you will then come on immediately to Greysmead.

Without a word of adieu, he marched out, Without a word of adieu, he marched out, leaving me in despair. La mere sat down and actually wept. I could not shed a tear. I took her hand and sighed heavily. Suddenly the door opened and my father again appeared.

"I have returned to say that, should you not choose to return home, you will voluntarily cut yourself entirely from your family forever."

I went slowly to my room, la mere having begged me to lie down. She laid the coveriet over me, patted me affectionately, and then drew down the blind to keep the light from my aghing eves. Presently Rose came in; she had been crying violently.

been crying violently.

"Bluebeil," she said tremulously, coming to the beaside, "are you asleep!"

"No, my darting," I answered. She came close up to me, and, putting her arms round me, laid her face on the pillow, kissng me repeatedly.
"I have written to Uncle George to come im

"I have written to Uncle George to come immediately; so in a day or two we shall see him. We will not discuss the horrid nightmare till he comes;" and she began to cry alresh. Uncle George came in a day or two, in a terrible fright as to why he had been summoned. La

ble fright as to why he had been summoned. La mere told him all.

"It's as plain as a pikestaff!" he exclaimed.

"Your father asks, Will you be restored to your family or be cut acrift! Why, cut adrift, of course! You will then belong to me."

Rose clapped her hands and danced with glee.

"I told you he would manage it!"

"Why are you silent!" asked Uncle George gravely.

"Do you not agree with me, Blos-

gravely. I shook my head. I could not trust myself to I shook my head. I could not trust myself to utter the bitter truth.

"Well," he said good-naturedly, "the worst of you original folk is that you have such awful crotchets in your brains; so we'll wait; till to-morrow. Mrs. Fernet and Frank are too anxious to remain behind. I am to take rooms at an hotel. Go back to your studies. And, madam, you will be so kind as to let shoe and Marion come to us to-morrow afternoon?" ome to us to-morrow afternoon?"
"Ah, but the prize theme! I can on no ac-

come to us to-morrow afternoon?"

"Ah, but the prize theme! I can on no account give that up."

"I promise you, madam, that they shall come hack on the day after the essay; but you see there must be a family conclave."

"True; and my strong advice is for Marion to decide to go with you, Mr. Stapleton."

I did not sleep an hour that night; I was in deep trouble. Long and earnest were my prayers that Heaven would give me wisdom to act as conscience pointed out. Rose was all impatience to be gone, but I strangely lingered. Slowly I mounted the steps, and with sad aspect entered the room where the travelers had been waiting for us for more than an hour. Rose sprang to her mother's arms. Mrs. Fernet beckoned smilingly to me, and, when I went to her, neld me to her bosom with Rose.

"My two flowers," she said; "is it not so?" I shook my head.

"There," said Uncle George, almost angrily, "abe acts like an oracle!"

"Nav." observed Frank, taking my hand, "she will give us her decision like a wise little woman."

I glanced up at him—bow good and kind be looked—and a sudden pahr wrung my heart. as

Ifeit that to lose Frank's esteem would be more to me than I had hitherto imagined.

I roused my sinking courage and said simply:

"You know how I love you all, and what a deep sense of gratitude I feel towards each of you. It is painful for me to return to the loveless life of my chilhood; but so strongly does duty point out that I ought not to dream of self or ease, but obey my father, even though he be my father only in the letter, and not the spirit—that I must go."

"Child," returned Unele George, "conscience is one thing and morbid conscientiousness another. Can you decide which is which in your case!"

ness another. Can you decide which is which n your case?"

"Yes: because I am in perfect health, and, until now, have been happy; consequently there is nothing to give a morbid tone to my ideas."

"But, Marion," said Frank, "do you not think that people older than ourselves are able, from their past experience of life, to aid us by their judgment when our own might fail us?"

"But, Frank, this is so simple a question,—shall I please myself and become a happy inmate of Pleasant Hill, or shall I deay self for conscience sake? Remember, if I fail my father now, he will set down all the past charges laid against me by my stepmother as entirely.

against me by my stepmother as entirely true."
"Marion," said Mrs. Fernet, taking my hand

"Marion," said Mrs. Fernet, taking my hand in an affectionate manner. "it will rob von of health and strength, while the talents Heaven has given you will be rendered useless. You are making a grave mistake."

Again I sighed, but made no reply. Rose clung round my beck.

"Oh, my dear Bluebell, what will become of me if I do not have you! I want your influence—your love—your help! Oh, my darling, don't go from me!" And she burst into a passion of tears. f took her arms from my neck,—I was getting

I took her arms from my neck,—I was getting desperate.

"Listen," said I in an excited manner; "there is not one of you in this room for whom I would not die! You have given life to me, as it were, by your love. Do not now turn from me—and pray do not urge me to tread on dangerous ground. You forget in your love that, although I would give up my body to torbare to show my grattude, I am responsible to Heaven for a clear conscience, and shall have to give an account if I willfully stain it! Oh, do not think that I am unloving and coid!"

"I do not," said Frank, coming forward and taking my hand in his. "I have only been waiting to see what decision one of the truest girls on earth would give. My dear noble Bluebell, I was sure you would come out of the ordeal

on earth would give. My dear noble Bluebell, I was sure you would come out of the ordeal true to yourself!"

His face flushed, his eyes glowed as he took my hands, and I read sucerity in every expression of his manly face. Suddenly, remembering that I might betray the secret I had discovered in a corner of my heart, I hastily withdrew my hands from his clasp and left the

withdrew my hands from his clasp and left the room.

I ran down the flight of stone steps into the garden, and walked rapidly until I came to the end of it. It was a long garden, with many sylvan nooks. At the bottom of the garden a gate led to a long country lane with a hedge on one side; on the other side were fleids, with gates opening into them. I paused a moment before going out of the garden. I had walked rapidly, and was just beginning to feel very exhausted with my conflict. A sound of footsteps roused me, and although I had not turned round, I crimsoned, for I felt that it was the very person I least wished to see.

"Bluebell, how could you be so naughty as to come into the garden without either hat or wrapper, and the cool evening coming on?"

I took my hat without a word, and he put on my wrap. Then, drawing my hand through his arm, we sauntered out.

ny wrap. Then, drawing my hand through his arm, we sauntered out.

Almost at the first gate, however, he stopped and looked into my face.

"Tired and disheartened," was his comment. He looked about for a seat, but only a log was near. A hay-rick stood inside the rate; almost all the rick on one side had been carted away.

"Just the thing!" sald Frank; and, swinging open the gate, he led me in.

After a few moments' silence, during which the expression on his face puzzled me greatly, he said suddenly:

"Marion, has Rose told you anything of my future plans?"

"Why, you told me them yourself in your letters! You have left Oxford, and are going to Rome with an exploring party; you will principally sketch the articles discovered."

"Yes—but my other project?"—"What other project?"

"That of getting married."

I shall never forget the shock that the words gave me. No affort of will could

"That of getting married."

I shall never forget the shock that his words gave me. No effort of will could prevent the blood from receding from my face till it became white to the lips. He did not look up for a moment, but when he did, he was evidently much alarmed. With an exclamation, he up this arm round me.

"How dare you?" I exclaimed, removing his arm.

arm.

He looked quite as disconcerted as myself.

Again he was silent. Presently he looked up at

"Marion, are you sure that Rose or my mother have told you nothing of whom I love?"
"Why should they tell your secrets?" I said promptly.
"I see—they have left it for me," he returned

"I see—they have left it for me," he returned smilingly.

"And I refuse to hear," I said getting up from my seat and walking to the gate, over which I leaved.

After a few moments! thought I returned to where he sat, plucking the dry clover-blossoms from the hay and looking very unhappy.

"Frank," I said gestly, "I am sorry I behaved in so rude and unkind a manner. I will hear all you wish to say."

He looked up at me wistfully, and then remarked quietly: marked quietly:
"I do not think I have anything to say now.
When we came out I hoped we should return
with both our hearts lighter; mine will be

heavier."

He spoke so sadly that I was greatly troubled.

"Oh, Frank," I said hurriedly, putting my hand in his, "why will you not confide in me? I will try to love her whom you have chosen."
But somehow my voice faltered exceedingly.

He looked searchingly into my face and then remited:

replied;
"I thought your misunderstanding of my words just now was intended to prevent my speaking farther; but I see it is real. On, Marion,"—and he took my hands again as his continuous my manuto no look as my hut one lo face grew anxious,—"give me but one look as you did when you ran out of the room, and then I cannot be mistaken."
"Why, what do you mean?" I asked, fright-

"Why, what do you mean?" I asked, fight-ened.

Not a word did he reply,—he only gazed long into my eyes, till I was fain to look at the grass at our feet. Presently he spoke:

"When, years ago, I came to Paris, and saw a lovely girl just blooming into womanhood, with eyes that had something almost uncanny in them, they were so strangely beautiful, and a wistfulness in the face that almost asked you to love her, I became deeply interested to know something of her soul,—to see if it was that that was shining out of her eyes. Her innovent heart made me a brother; and, when rose sent letters, she also sent hers,—nalve, winning, beautiful letters. My interest, by the next time I saw her, had deepened into strong, abiding love. The events of the last few days have olaced my love so high above me that I can hardly look for a single thought beyond the quiet sisterly love hitherto given. The one eloquiet sisterly love hitherto given. The one eloquent giance given me not an hour since raised the wildest hopes in my heart. But your words—Marion, do not turn away. My darling, you need not speak; a look will give me my answer. Will you be my second self,—the crown of my life?"

of my life?" I turned on his pale and excited face a look of agitated surprise.

"Oh, Frank, you cannot know enough of me to love me; and, indeed, mere affection would never satisfy me. You will by-and-by find some noble woman to whom your nighest nature will bow, and then you will vainly wish——"

He interrupted me by clasping me in his

arms. ... My wife, my bonnie wife! My bonnie Blue-"My wife, my bonnie wife! My bonnie Bluebell!"

Then for a long time neither spoke; it was the silence of exceeding love. After a while a loud voice shouting, "Frank!" startled us both.

"Good Heavens," said Brank, "'tis Uncle George!" And then be laughed merrily. "Why, I do declare 'tis getting quite dark! Now, my own, we will hurry to meet him."

It was too dark lor Mr. Stapleton to see the face of either of us. Alter a sharp remonstrance at giving them a fright, he said nothing until we arrived at the door of the hotel. Then he turned round, took my face in his hands, and said, "Well?"

Frank released me from the almost painful

Frank released me from the almost painful

ing his absence. No matter what you see or hear, trust nothing but your own knowledge of Frank and all of us,—and this time next year will come your deliverance. Frank is on fire to go at once to your father and announce your engagement,—that would be useless, seeing that you are under age. Now, you voung lovers, do trust an old bachelor for once!"

"Marion, my little wife." said Frank earnestly. "will you never let any morbid fears, induced by loneliness, cause you to doubt me?"

Torgot Uncle George, and actually threw my arms around Frank's neck as I answered, "Never!"

Time had swift wings that afternoon, and about 6 in the evening I was at Greysmead. Mrs. Fernet accompanied me, and I said goodby to Frank in the carriage for a whole year. Who could foretell whether or no we should ever see each other again! He kissed me again and again, and I am sure I felt his tears on my cheek.

I found the same good-natured cook still at Greysmead, at which I rejoiced. The handsomely-dressed, stately lady accompanying me quite awed her, and she expressed much delight at seeing the pale, timid girl transformed into such a pretty young lady.

I took Mrs. Fernet to my old domain; but a wonderful change had taken place. The walls were brightly papered and coxily furnished, the

a pretty young lady.

I took Mrs. Fernet to my old domain; but a wonderful change had taken place. The walls were brightly papered and cozily furnished, the old drawing-room piano standing in a corner; a bedroom opened out on one side, and at the other was the same old doorway through which I had gone so often into the garden years before. The bolts were rusty, but I said amilingly that I should apply oil on the morrow.

I found cook and Mrs. Fernet taiking in a low tone quite confidentially. I laurhed to myself as I imagined what orders against cold pork and cabbage were being given. I turned again to my rusty bolts, and suddenly they gave way, and a rush of cold air came up the steps and into the rooms. I called to Mrs. Fernet to come and see. By this time cook, very flushed and pleased, was curtseving and putting something into her pocket. A few minutes later the carriage was driven away. I could not help laying my head upon the table and crying intterly. Cook soon brought me some warm spiced wine and some cold chicken.

"Now, Miss Marion dear, when you have eaten this and looked at that, I am coming up to see you safe in bed;" and she left the room.

Eaten this! Looked at that, I looked up, and saw a jewel-case. On opening it, I found inside a gold locket and fine chalb, almost like a thread. It was Frank's miniature painted on ivory.

I kissed the dear face; then, unfastening the

I kissed the dear face; then, unfastening the

I kissed the dear face; then, unfastening the high dress I had on, I put the chain on, and the treasure was safely hidden away.

The next day my father and his family came home. I was greatly amused at the broad stares with which I was greated.

"Humph!" said Lucinda. "I suppose one dare not call you 'big-eyes' now?"

"How Parisiennes study the figure in their dressmaking!" commented Mrs. Grey.

But my attention was fixed on puor little Neville, a thin, shrunken, childish figure, with an old, worn look. His eyes looked pleadingly into mine. A strong nurse-girl carried him up, a man bore his swinging couch. I had him undressed; and then, after he had had bread and milk, I sat and told him stories in a low tone until he sank to sleep.

milk, I sat and told him stories in a low tone until he sank to sleep.

And thus my days began. Sometimes I played airs that Neville liked to hear, sometimes I read or told stories. Occasionally we went into the orchard, he in his littly carriage, and once daily out for a walk, when I found that every one imagined I was the nursery-governess; but I held my peace. At times the child suffered great pain, and cried and moaned incessantly. Poor little Neville! I could hardly restrain my tears as he turned his large eloquent eves to me for relief; he occupied every moment of my leisure; and I should have had a dreary time of it but for my weekly letters, which I found regularly under my pill-w every Saturday. Cook used to look very knowing every week when she saw me reading by beloved episties. Of course I was sure that she had put them under my pillow,—indeed, I asked her once if she had, and she replied:

"Them that asks no questions, Miss, will hear no fibs."

hear no fibs."
When I had been with my dear, suffering little

through me; it was Uncle George speaking.

"Mr. Stapleton!" said Lucinda, and away she hurried.

As she disappeared, cook entered, and, to my surprise, crossed the room to the door leading to the garden. She unbolted the door, and then went out of the room into the small entry, where she rather noisily began moving some few articles. hat-stand, etc. I stood for a moment lost in wonder, and then quietly took out my locket; and, standing by the fire, with it open in my hand, I had just kissed it when suddenly some one kissed me. With a beating heart I turned round, and there, with arms outstretched toward me, stood Frank. With a joyous cry I nestled close to him.

"Only a few minutes, my Bluebell, or rather my Lily, for you are pale enough now, and then I must go. I am expected down-stairs."

"Do they know—"

"Nothing," he replied. "Oh, my little darling, how can I leave your side? Uncle George says I shall have you all for my own in such a little time if I only wait and trust him. I know nothing of his plans; he adroitly manages to pair me off with your massive stepsister, if possible. I tried to find out items respecting you, but in vain; however, our letters have made us seem to meet just where we left off. Do your relatives ever introduce you to their friends! You spend all your time here! My dear treasure!"

His caresses were checked by cook suddenly having a violent fit of coughing outside. With a hasty kiss Frank disappeared by the garden door. She came up to me hurriedly.

"Oh, Marion, just lend me your ring! Mr. Fernet will be here in a few minutes, and he is raving mad on antiquities. Come, make haste!"

"I am very sorry." I said, "but I cunnot lend it; a dear friend gave it to me."

"A loud knock made me start.

"I'll tell you another time—bot now."

A loud knock made me start.

it now?"

"I'll tell you another time—not now."

A loud knock made me start.

"Ah." she said gloomily, "you're a mean creature! However, this will do;" and she took up a brooch that Mr. Stapleton had given me, and coolly fastened it in her dress. "It looks old and ugly."

I laughed softly as I pictured Mr. Stapleton's face when he should view it that evening.

For many evenings after this Uncle George and Frank were welcome visitors. But I had not seen either of them since the interview with Frank; we had agreed that it should be so. One afternoon Mrs. Grey informed me that, if I chose, I might come down into the drawingroom that evening.

"Why on this evening more than any other?"
I asked.

"Because Mr. Stapleton bas asked to see Mr. Grey very particularly, and we all feel sure that it is to propose on bebalf of his nephew for the hand of Lucinda."

"Has Mr. Fernet shown striking attentions?"

"He has shown quite as much attention as a young gentleman could until he has obtained the father's permission. My danghter would not allow a single word or look other than ordinary until such should have been secured."

"But why am I to come down?"

"Oh, dear, you need not if you like! I proposed it to emble you to see the two genilemen; you may never have another chance. I imagined you might be curious on the point."

Why did she not say that she wanted poor little insignificant me to witness her daughter's triumph! However I answered quietly:

"I admit the curiosity, Mrs. Grey, and will come." "I'll tell you another time—not now."

She bowed her head graciously.

"The chair just behind the piano is quite out of sight; with a book or work, no one will notice you."

"Will they not?" I thought.

That night I went to my box and took out

some of my hidden treasures,—a peari-gray silk dress, with rich pale-blue ribbons, a golden clasp at the waist, with brooch to match. Blue ribbons confined my thick brown curls, and my ring glittered on my finger, the tiny gold chain gleaming here and there on the folds of my dress. Just as I heard Mr. Stapleton go with my father into the library I glided into the drawing-room, the occupants of which were all struck dumb at my appearance.

"Good Heavens," murmured Mrs. Grey, "where on earth did you get that dress from i Go there!" And almost roughly I was pushed into an obscure corner.

Scarcely had this occurred when my father and Mr. Stapleton entered. My father was rubbing his hands slowly one over the other, a habit with him that always denoted the completion of a satisfactory bargain. I dared not look up. I trembled violently.

"I have much pleasure," said Mr. Grey, "in telling you that Mr. Stapleton has just asked and obtained my consent to the marriage of his nephew and my daughter."

"Your eldest daughter," corrected the clear voice of Mr. Stapleton.

Lucinda blushed rosy red, and simpered a few words to her mother, who looked triumphant.

"Certainly," said my father, looking at him with a slightly hesitating expression. "Come, Lucinda, my love; what have you to say!" And he took her hand and led her towards Uncle George.

"Sir," said the latter, "your eldest daugh-

George.

"Sir," said the latter, "your eldest daughter."

"What,—by my first marriage?"

"Miss Marion Grey," answered Mr. Stapleton. "Remember, you've given you'r consent, and retterated it."

There was astonished consternation on my

"Miss Marion Grey," answered Mr. Stapleton. "Remember, you've given you'r consent, and reiterated it."

There was astonished consternation on my relatives' faces.

"Why," said my father, "you must be dreaming! You have never seen her!"

"Have I not! Blossom—my Blossom!"
And, turning to me, he held out his arms, and I ran into my city of refuge!

Lucinda went into hysterics, while Mrs. Grey hurled epithets at my head, and finally cailed upon my father to retract his promise.

"That I cannot do," said he, white with rage at being outwitted, caught in his own trap.

"But she leaves the house this hour with the friends she has identified herself with!"

"You were quite willing one daughter should identify herself with these very same friends, Mr. Grey, and why not another! But all shall be done well. I have you safe, Blossom," he whispered to me,—"don't tremble so."

He touched the bell, and, on the appearance of the brougham at the door to enter. A moment later and Mrs. Fernet, Rose, and my dear Frank came crowding in, the latter immediately planting himself on one side of me, while Rose and Mrs. Fernet kissed me. If my relatives were astonished before, their condition was worse now, as they witnessed the loving attentions that were showered upon me. My father began to look as uncomfortable as possible.

"I nate mysteries," said Frank. "Allow me, Mr. Grey, to explain all this. On the day thy uncle took my sister Rose to school you also left a forlorn child at Mme. Morier's. The kind heart of Mr. Stapleton discovered how wretched had been her lite; he took a strong interest in her, and found—well, that her father took none. My sister grew fond of her; they were inseparable companions. My mother and uncle mentally adopted her, and she would have returned with us if you had not wished her to come to Greysmead. I have loved her ever since I have known her; every one who knows her loves her. I consider myself a man to be envied. I have won a priceless wife. We have been engaged a year. Had you asked, you would have bee

George.

He again rang. This time cook came, grinning with delight, for Lucinda had just left the room, supported by her mother.

"Pack up Miss Grey's things," said he. "I

"Pack up Miss Grey's things," said ite. "I will send for them in an hour. Child, go to your mother"; and Mrs. Fernet, putting on my head a hat and round my shoulders a cloak of Rose's which she had brought in case of emergency, took me away.

Frank, however, would not relinquish his post; and, with a sense of trembling joy and coming rest, I left Greysmead Nook.

A week later the following announcement appeared in the Times:

"At the parish church, Pleasant Hill, Frank Fernet, Esq., to Marion, eldest daughter of W. Grey, Esq., of Greysmead Nook, Oldsbire."—London Family Hera'd.

"Them that asks no questions. Miss, will bear no fibs."

When I had been with my dear, suffering little charge about nine months, be became rapidly worse. For three nights none in the house went to dear the control of the charge about nine months, is became rapidly worse. For three nights none in the house went to dear the control of the charge about nine months one in the house went to dear his death, having nothing to detain me up-stairs, I descended and formed the family extended to reach the family extended and annoyance that I resolved to do so no more and annoyance that I resolved to do so no more than this tome I was to was coming home. I missed his loving of the liatter, for he accorded to the family extended an another than the had some news of an exultant kind which she wished to communicate. She had been out with two of her sisted to me and the communicate. She had been out with two of her sisted to me and the communicate of the communi The application of the Ready Relief to the part of parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps. Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache. Diarraca, Dysentery, Coile, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Pain.

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deems independence. He has, in the first place, the support of the nlemas, or priests, and when we bear in mind their numbers and their influence over other classes of the community their adherence is readily seen to be of the greatest importance. In Egypt, as in Constantinople, their hatred of European intrusion is intense and unfeigned. The predominance of Islam seems necessary to their very existence, and they abhor any approach to Christian rule. This is inevitable; but it is, perhaps, still more significant that that interesting body, the Chamber of Delegates, is also on the Khedive's side in the question. This institution is rather more than twelve years old, the first meeting of Parliament in Egypt having been held on the 25th of November, 1898. There is only one Chamber, and the number of delegates is fixed at seventy-five, and every male inhabitant over 25 years of age who is not legally interdicted has a right to vote. Cairon names three members, Alexandria two, and Diametta one, and the rest of the country is divided into electoral districts, each returning one member. It is very probable many of the members thus elected are the creatures of the Khedive. But, however a body of delegates may be elected, they are apt to acquire some independence when they act to gether, and the Egyptian Assembly seems to have been no exception to the rule. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, we are told, went the other day to close the session, which had come to an end by mere lapse of time. But an Egyptian Mirabeau, Abdul Salem Mouchil, declared, on behalf of the Assembly, that they could accept no such dismissal. The Chamber, he said, had as yet done nothing; they had still much to do in the supervision of the Ministry, and they declined to separate. His colleagues supported him, and the Egyptian Assembly seems now to be sitting permanently, claiming that all Ministers, whether foreign or native, should be dependent on its will and responsible to it for their conduct of affairs. Such a proceediar may not or worth much a

A Lively Tiger.

Not long ago, in Calcutta. two tigers escaped from their cage in a menagerie. One of them was instantly killed, but the others wam the river, sprang into the Botanic Garden, and killed one of the guards, upon which the spectators were panic stricken and fied. The tiger roamed around all day, lord of the garden, and, as he grew hungry, killed first one ox, then another. An armed native who tried to approach the wild beast was at once torn to pieces. At last several riflemen were employed to destroy the destroyer. They tied an ox to a tree at the garden gate, and took their station on the roof of an adjacent house. The tiger rushed upon the ox, and a volley from the riflemen ended his career.

Although many are predisposed to lung trombles from birth, yet even such may escape consumption or other pulmonary or bronchial diseases, if due care and watchfalness be observed, and all exciting causes are promptly treated as they arise. It is in these cases Dr. Jayre's kaypectorant exercises its most beneficial effects, and has produced the largest proportion of its cares. Besides promptly removing coughs and coils, which, when left to themselves, are the immediate causes of tuber-culous development, tais standard remedy aliays any inflammation which may exist, and by promoting easy expectoration, cleanass the lungs of the suostances which clog them up, and which rapidly destroy when suffered to remain.

Strong Testimony from Hon. George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Relief in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

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Dz. Rapway: With me your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatics, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and at times in both lower limbs.

During the times lower limbs.

During the time I have been thus afflicted, I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to he failure. men and fools, heping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

Thave tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, thave tried various kinds of baths, manipulations of the most of unincrous to mention, and it is not seen to the most of the

RHEUMATISM. NEURALGIA. DIPHTHERIA. INFLUENZA. Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing RELIEVED IN FEW MINUTES, BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys; pains around the liver, pleurisy, awellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn, and pains of alkinds, chilolains and frustbites. Radways Ready Relief will afford immediate case, and its continued use for a few days effects permanent cure. Price, 50 cts. R.R.R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS In from One to Twenty Minutes.

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That instantly stops the most exeruciating pains, all lays inflammation and cures Congestions whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs by one application, In from One to Twenty Minutes.

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Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza,

Headache, Toothache,
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Cold Chills, Ague Chills,
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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. FOR THE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE.
SCROFULA OR SYPHILITIC. HEREDITARY OR
CONTAGIOUS,
BE IT SEATED IN THE
Lungs of Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh of
CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS.
Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling,
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Complaints, Biceding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water
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Diseasea, Headache, Constitution, Contivence gestion, Dyspegaia, Billiousness, Fever, Inflan of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of ternal Vingera. Warracted to effect a hossif Purely virgitable, containing no mercury mideleterous drugs. Bollowing symptoms resulting the control of the Dispeasive Organis. Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Indeed, Actidity of the stomach, Nausea, ite biggues of Food, Fullness or weight in, the Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Futterings in the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurr Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, or Suffocating Separations when in a lying Deta or Webs before the Sight, Fever and duling Head of the Stin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chess, Lin andden Pinness of Heat, Burning in the Fiesit. A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the form all of the above-named disorders. Premise ar box. Sold by Druggists.

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"The Universal Babe" Considered from All Points of View.

Patrick Henry's Sudden Rise from Obscurity to Renown.

Bob Ingersoll's Scalp Sought by an Irate St. Louis Lady.

Ice-Oream and Jealousy-Miscellaneous Contributions from All Points.

MEMORIES.

I sit in the dusky twilight And con my memories o'et— Memories linked so close with thee In the hallowed times of yore.

I think of the April violets, And the rose-wreathed summer-time, And the solemn haze of the sulumn days That found our hearts in rhyme.

I think of a tiny cottage, And wonder if there doth come Unto your heart a tender thought

I think of the low east window Where we sat in the afternoon.

How sweet was that beautiful rose-time! They were scattered on the wall; They were strewn upon the carpet,

But they brightest bloomed within our hearts.
And brightest garlands wove
The silent mystic fingers,
in that June-time of our love.
LENA CLOUD.

NOTES TO CONTRIBUTORS. Mrs. G .- The exchange column has bee

RIBER-Address the Doctor, at the Palmer House, this city. Charles Reade lives in Lon

don, near Regent's Park. A letter addressed care of the Athenseum Club will reach him.

MAUD, Morgan Park—A letter addressed to Alfred Tennyson, Esq. Poet, care of her Gra-ious Majesty Queen Victoria, will reach the

THE LETTER-BOX.

There are letters, papers, and postal cards at his office for the persons whose names appearable. Those living out of the city should send address and a three-cent stamp, upon recelpt of which their mail will be forward dents of Chicago can obtain their mail b ng at Room 36 TRIBUNE Building: dies M. Laneden,

THE HOME CLUB.

SECRETARY'S LETTER. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May i.—Although this was "moving-day," we had a busy meeting, and the usual amount of work was accomplished. Some very pretty articles were returned finished.

Next week will occur our regular busines meeting, and we hope to see a large number in attendance. Orcelia and Earnest Heart, we

Will a friend please accept thanks for her

For the benefit of new contributors and new readers, I would like to say that there is a dis-tinction between The Home of THE TRIBUNE and THE TRIBUNE Home Club. Any one who pleases may write for The Home; whether the article appears in print or not remains with the Conductor. THE TRIBUNE Home Club was Conductor. THE TRIBUNE Home Club was formed several years ago by some of the contributors to The Home, and at the present time has many members who have never been correspondents. Again, many of the contributors to the paper are not members of our Club.

The regular monthly meeting of The Tribuse Home Club will be beld at the Tremont House Thursday, May 8, at 1:30 p. m.

Kivile, Secretary.

MICHIGAN PHILOSOPHY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 26.—Here follows a full answer to every question ever debated in The Home, and a plain guide for correctly predicting the general social acceptance or rejection of anything whatsoever. Grant the assumption that every conscious

The corollary that society, which is an aggregation of conscious existences, rejects annihilation and desires perpetuation, is obvious.

Again, that which does not desire perpetua-

tion soon disappears; constant effort is needed for the continuance of individual existence; whatever does not exert itself to that end soon acks means of existence and consequently per-

An unvarying experience, dating from the first death to the present time, proves the certainty of the death of the individual; hence the desire for continued individual existence, balked by the certainty of death, is metamorhesed in the certainty of death. phosed into two similars—the desire for a spiritual existence of the individual after physics death, and the desire for the perpetuation of kind by and through direct descendants.

The first similar gives rise to religion, which is founded in faith, conviction, and revelation, and hence is wholly outside the domain of reason, and consequently not to be touched here.

The second similar, however, has an actual realization to which every infant bears intanging witness.

realization to which every the ble witness. Hence, clearly, the universal and dominant desire of the whole human race, that of continued existence, fieds its only certain and tangible gratification in reproduction.

Condensing and transposing gives The Descendant as the chief desire of the human

Descendant as the chief desire of the human race.

For the sake of an arbitrary significance, let us say the Universal Babe.

What manner of man shall the child be?

The child must be such as is best calculated to sustain itself, and hence reproduce itself. The human race is supported by agriculture. That which dies before maturity cannot reproduce itself. These give immediately the following: Only such individuals as can live by farming, or through the wants of the farmer, can exist. The brevity of this article forbids amplification; results must follow reasoning without illustration. We have, then, for the first inevitable mental trait of the Universal Babe, a desire and a capacity for useful labor.

In the production of the Babe very old laws are followed. Society is, hence, first of all, conservative. Genius creates new things. Conservation opposes new things. Hence the second inevitable mental characteristic of the Universal Babe, an ordinary and commonplace mind, as opposed to a mind extraordinary in some direction, which gives the unusual development known as genius.

Genius does not favor reproduction; the direct line of genius expires at farthest in three generations, and these generations are not geniuses.

We liste therefore as the absolutely certain

generations, and these generations are not geniuses.

We have therefore as the absolutely certain characteristics of the Universal Babe a disposition to industry, average mental powers not increasing in successive generations, and a general inclination to follow lawful pursuits.

The social characteristics of the Universal Babe will be, for the male, admiration for the remale, a disposition to attach bimself to a single one of the opposite sex, and a concealed insidelity to that one if the attachment be mide perpetual by social decree.

Since like bezets like, it follows that the male will have an admiration for the whole female race, freepective of individuals; but it this admiration be not coupled with a precisely opposed disposition to attach himself to one

female exclusively, his offspring lack care and support, and hence do not reach maturity and reproducing, and hence the type of man which does bot embody this contradiction in his social character does not perpetuate itself, and cannot predominate. If the disposition to attach himself to one female exclusively is ascendant, the man forms his permanent attachment too early and with too little disorfmination, and hence gives rise to a weak progeny, which does not endure.

Hence there is an absolute certainty that the Universal Babe will marry, and will be untrue to his wife, and will endeavor to conceal his infidelities; and, since peace is conducive to the welfare of the family, the more skillful the husband is in concealing his infidelities, the more likely he is to found a line of direct descendants having his distinguishing traits.

Three inferential conclusions may be drawn here: that the male is more likely to be unfaithful to his earlier attachments; that, conversely, he is more likely to be true to his later attachments; and hence, in the third place, second marriages are more likely to be happy than first marriages.

It point of fact, in American society, it is perfectly safe to assume that there are no absolutely faithful husbands of first wives. This as-

In point of fact, in American society, it is perfectly safe to assume that there are no absolutely faithful husbands of first wives. This assumption is unjust to some, but the percentage of error is too small to be regarded in a general statement. As an inevitable result of this contradiction in the social nature of the husband, we have domestic infelicities, which are, however, of minor importance to the Babe, since husbands usually provide to the best of their ability for their legitimate families. These troubles are clearly unavoidable, and their gradual disappearance, through increased powers of concealment on the part of the husband, seems probable.

It follows, sgain, from the above, that the woman who has ceased to attract her husband must bear his neglect as best she may. This is one very sad and pitiful condition, inseparable from monogamy. The only available remedy is to transfer the affections of the non-attractive mother from the husband to her children. The true remedy would seem to lie in polygamy, under which system displaced wives are at least not disappointed or humilated; but this remedy is not available, since it is detrimental to the Universal Babe, and hence cannot be perpetuated.

Recause of this universal male traft of in-

Because of this universal male trait of in Because of this universal male trait of in-constancy comes a persistent aversion on the part of the husband to the male friends of the wife. It is only in the higher and more perfect forms of marriage that the husband trusts the wife implicitly; the trust of the husband is wife implicitly; the trust of the husband is usually in direct proportion to his own trustworthiness; hence very few husbands view without apprehension any intimacy on the part of the wife with another man. Some husbands have sufficient knowledge of women, gained by have sufficient knowledge of women, gained by exhaustive social experience, to trust their wives implicitly in spite of their own faithlessness, and such trusted wives make the truest and most charming friends imaginable, and exert a very deep influence for good over the men whom they honor with their favor. In general, husbands will not permit their wives to have a close friendship with memselves because of their own needful concealments, or with other men because of jealousy.

If Evadue will reflect a moment, she will see at once that the woman who feels that some portion of her nature is starving from a husband's neglect will not be likely to regard the man who supplies her needs merely as a friend

man who supplies her needs merely as a triend for any length of time. Unless a neglected wife means divorce, she had rather not seek from other men what she cannot obtain from her husband.

Except heredity and support, the influence of the contract the Universal Saba is incidental.

man over the Universal Babe is incidental.
Upon woman, and the sentiment of the woman, depends the existence of the race. In the mother, the useful and practical must wholly subjugate the sentimental, and the instinct of preservation of the family must dominate her

nature.

Of all created beings woman has the most exalted gifts, the noblest attributes, and the most complex organization; and, since to her has most been given, of her shall most be required. The despotic ruler of society, autocrat of the destinies of her race, throned on the highest pinnacle of possibilities, and doomed from the day of Eve to buy the joys of existence at the price of her heart's blood shed in tears over the wrongs and indignities which must be hers while the race endures, woman occupies at once the most exalted and the most pathetic position in the universe. the most exalted and the most pathetic posi-tion in the universe.

The mother of the human race must be ruled by an instinct for the preservation of the family

The mother of the human race must be ruled by an instinct for the preservation of the family as strong as that which governs the brief perfection of some of the Lepidoptera,—long existence in dark unattractiveness,—one brief hour floating on shining wings in perfumed airs warmed with the fervid rays of the life-giving sun—then maternity and oblivion!

It is inevitable that the most devoted mother shall most perpetuate herself. Once again, then, since like begets like, it follows that the woman whose name is on the tongues of many men, whether she reach the world from the stage, or the rostrum, or the steller, with the pen, or the brush, or the sculptor's chisel, or with the divine sweetness of her voice, or the deep enchantments of her own mysterious presence in moods of tenderness or passion, the woman who is the idol of the public must be always the accidental individual, never the prevailing type.

individual, never the prevailing type.

It is inevitable that the most attractive women shall not be the mothers of the race, and hence as the mothers of the race make society, present and to come, so shall society in defense of the home, which is the cradle of the Universal Babe, home, which is the cradle of the Universal Babe, forever make war upon the most attractive women. The most attractive woman is the woman who is free and full of joys of herself and of others; such attractions endanger the support of the family, and hence must fall under the ban of society, which is the mothers, who defend the home with their whole lives, their whole souls, and every effort of their hands, so weak in strength, so strong in love and pity!

hands, so weak in strength, so strong in love and pity!

King fleaven, could these angelic mothers of our race but receive the blessed rewards of love, and faith, and tender care to which their deeds entitle them! But this is not pure reason, and, hard as it is for him who sees the truth of this world, and of the existence of that accident of this world, and of the existence of that accident of this world, the human being, to write calmly and coldly of the divine sex, for once reason alone must guide my pen.

The attractive woman, then, is a disgusting object to all women who are not free, or in a state of perfect marriage. Hence to the writing and talking women, nine-tenths of whom are or have been unhappily married, a free, joyous creature like France is a deadly enemy. To young, free, and joyous women, France (if France, of Milwaukee, will kindly permit me to use ber name to indicate the whole charming race of free and joyous young women) is delightful. So is she to all men. To mature women, who are indifferent to the family, France is simply one to be cautioned in a friendly way against possible social unhappiness.

Hence, Camille, as a type of women who satisfy the sentimental and social nature of man without advancing the interests of the family, must be an accident, must be under the displeasure of society, but need not by any means be unhappy or die a miserable death, although she generally does. The reason why Camille in her more ethical and grosser forms dies like Jane Shore in a ditch, is because she is outside of the useful world, improvident, wasteful, reckless, and childless. It is true that in some cases the Jukes family appears through several generations, but the slow, inexorable grinding of the most family destroys the offending branches, and leaves only the unoffending first-born to bear the branded name.

Because of the conventional concealments which are absolutely essential to the well-being

ing branches, and leaves only the unonending first-born to bear the branded name.

Because of the conventional concealments which are absolutely essential to the well-being of the Universal Babe, all of the old writers in The Home drop off. The Home is the most exact reflection of American society ever printed. The old writers have written themselves down to a point where they must begin to tell the truth or draw upon their imaginations for themes of interest. Wild horses could not tear the truth from the breasts of women; imagination fails, and silence follows perforce.

And because Puritanism is unfavorable to the physical welfare of the Universal Babe, Puritanism must go. Repression of the body was—Puritanism in perfection must be spoken of as past—was, I say, the dominant characteristic of Puritanism. Whatever was pleasant was wrong. Physical repression is unfavorable to the Universal Babe, hence Puritanism must cease to exist.

And lastly, how much, shell a men district.

revisical repression is unfavorable to the Universal Babe, hence Puritanism must cease to exist.

And lastly, how much shall a man drink? When the race of drinkers injures its line of direct descent, the limit is obviously reached. It is not to the point that the children of drunkards are usually abstainers, because the curious tendency of hereditary traits to appear and disappear in alternate generations keeps the penalty in full force, only it is the teeth of the grandebildren instead of the children which are set on edge.

In taking leave of the whole subject,—the strange story of man in his strange journey from the unknown to the unknown,—I am tempted once more to leave the appear of absolute reason is which alone dwells absolute peace, and to implore my fellows to be gentle and considerate with the wives and the children who look to them, to be tenderly pittint to the mothers and the babes whose are all the burdens and all the woes of this sad and heavily-laden life!

PATRICK HENRY.

PATRICK HENRY.

HIS FIRST GREAT REPORT.
To the Editor of The Tribuna.
DECATUR, Ill., April 30.—I want to talk to the boys and girls to-day about Patrick Henry, a man whose name is familiar to us all, and whose star rose bright and high just as English tyranny

nger and in their hearts smoldered the fli indignation and resistance which only need of indignation and resistance which only needed the pen of a Thomas Jefferson and the elequence and fearlessness of a Patrick Henry to fan into the mighty conflagration of revolution. You all know of his fame, patriotism, and success, but perhaps some are not so familiar with his early life and the way in which he first appeared before the public—and to such I write.

Patrick Henry was born the 29th of May. 1735, at the family seat of Studley in the colony of Virginia, of poor but respectable parents. The first ten years of his life passed with him as with other children. He attended school in the neighborhood, learning to read, write, and something of arithmetic. He was then taken home and placed in the grammar-school, which his

thing of arithmetic. Howard and placed in the grammar-school, which his father had opened, where he gained a slight knowledge of Latin, and made some progress in mathematics, the only study, except geography, for which he ever evinced any liking, it is in mathematics, the only study, except geography, for which he ever evinced any liking, it is said. But, like a good many other boys, he did not like to go to school, while he was passionately fond of hunting and fishing, and so it came to pass that, instead of being at school every day and only occasionally out in the forest, he was very seldom to be found in the school-room, and speat his time in the woods and fields, sitting by the brook-side idly holding his rod or sauntering lazily along with his gun on his shoulder. Sitting in the shade or lying in the sunshine, he seemed to love idleness for its own sake; no ambition seemed to stir him, no desire to rise above the yeomanry, the class to which he belonged, and no wish for other companions save his own thoughts. At the age of 16, after a year of training in a neighbor's store, his father set him and his brother William up in business. William being more indolent if possible than his brother, the care and management devolved upon Patrick, but was not a very heavy burden, as, for the most part, he let the business take care of itself. His old love of the chase was stronger than his desire to help himself, and so the store was often closed while the proprietor went fishing. Combined with his indolence and recklessness was his utter inability to refuse anybody credit. Is it surprising then that at the end of a year the store was closed, while Patrick went back to his old habits of idleness with a careless indifference that must have been a bitter disappointment to his friends! Although of a cheerful, store was closed, while Patrick went back to his old habits of ideness with a careless indifference that must have been a bitter disappoint ment to his friends? Although of a cheerful social disposition, in company he was usually demure and quiet, seldom taiking, but listening intently to all that was passing. The only thing that distinguished him from his companions was his study of human character. It is said when the store was filled with customers, instead of attending to their wants his would panions was his study of human character. It is said when the store was filled with customers, instead of attending to their wants he would tell stories and take great delight in the emotions and exclamations he called forth. At the age of 18 we find him a married man, he having chosen a Miss Shelton, the daughter of a poor farmer. By the combined efforts of his father and father-in-law the young couple were settled on a farm. But he was like the young man in the song "who would not hoe his eorn," and at the end of two years, having made but a scanty subsistence, he sold off his possessions and embarked in a second mercantile venture, hoping perhaps to profit by his past experience, but the old habits neld him in their iron grip, and it ended more disastrously than before. His condition now was indeed pitful. He had tried all means of support of which be seemed capable, and each had failed him. Behind him lay an unsuccessful past, and before an aimost hopeless future, while he was doomed to look upon the sufferings of his wife and children. In this dark hour he must have felt the mughty genius stirring that afterwards burst from his lips in waves of eloquence that bore his name high on the shores of Fame and left it there side by side with those of the proudest orators of ancient or modern times. But if he had a half-awakening sense of the powers he possessed it found no utterance and shed no ray of sunshine on his path. At last he decided to study law. Every one liked him, every one sympathized with him, but no one dreamed he would succeed, and he himself only hoped to make a bare living. At the age of 24 and after six weeks' study he was admitted to the bar, but not without opposition. Having to contend against competent and learned lawyers, for three long, dreary years he remained in obscurity and want; the practice of his profession could not supply his family with even the necessaries of life, and their sufferings when Mr. Shelton went away. At the age of 27 he was retained in what seemed a desperate strug instead of attending to their wants he would tell stories and take great delight in the emo

was declared void. Suits were instituted by the clergy in different counties to recover the amount they had lost by the "two-penny act." The County of Hanover was selected as the theatre of the struggle, the decision in one case being regarded as a fair test of the question. The Court on demurrer very properly decided in favor of the plaintiff, Mr. John Maury, and the case new stood upon a common wit of inin favor of the plaintiff, Mr. John Maury, and the case now stood upon a common writ of inquiry for damages. The contest was considered at an end, and Patrick Henry seemed to have been employed by the defetdants merely as a matter of torm. A great crowd gathered to witness the trial. The court-room, the doors, windows, and even yard were filled with an interested assembly. "The case was calmly and jucidly stated by Mr. Peter Lvons, a distinguished counselor of the times"; and in the hush of expectation, before the people who expected absolutely nothing from him, Patrick Henry rose to reply. Dressed in buckskin breeches and homespun coat, old and greasy with long wear and rough usage, awkward, uncouth, homely, untaught, untrained, and unthough, is it any wonder that the richly-clad planters, the learned clergy, used to success and sure of a speedy triumph, and the brilliant, skillful lawyers, yawned openly in an-

the richly-clad planters, the learned clergy, used to success and sure of a speedy triumph, and the brilliant, skillful lawyers, yawned openly in anticipation of the weariness they must endure while listening to his effort, or smiled with derision or contempt upon the county lawyer who stood stammering and confused before them? Is it any wonder that his friends and father, who occupied the chair of the presiding magistrate, were ashamed for him and overcome with mortification? Who would have believed that this idle, fiddling, good-for-nothing fellow was destined to "scare the slumbers" of the Kingrouse the people to break the bonds of tyranny and oppression, and lead the way to "liberty or death"?

leath "!

But as he stood stammering before that vast But as he stood stammering before that vast audience, not knowing how to go on or him. Stoop, a sudden change came over him. His shoulders were thrown back, his dropping head proudly lifted, his eyes flashed, his face glowed, his gestures became graceful, striking, and intelligent, and he changed into a brilliant orator before their enraptured eyes. The words fell from his lips in an avalanche of sweetness and pathos, or a storm of sarcasm and invective, and the mighty genius so long hidden in his soul revealed itself in royal splendor. oyal splendor.

He sent the blood leaping to their faces or

reflied it in their veins; he was master of their every passion and emotion; master of their pity, indignation, and anger; master of their smites, their tears, and their leaghter; yet, even of their heart throbs, that beat fast or slow as his words reshed their ears.

their heart throbs, that beat fast or slow as his words reached their cars.

When he had finished his great speech every man was his slave, bound with the golden chords of his eloquence, and the "jury retired for an instant and then brought in a verdict of one penny damages."

And now, boys and girls, if you feel interested enough, I would advise you to read the "Life of Patrick Henry, by William Wirt," one of the most fascinating books I ever perused.

"F," I regret to say I never read the book of which you speak so entertainingly. Char. which you speak so entertainingly.

BOB INGERSOLL. A LADY AFTER HIS SCALP. To the Editor of The Tribune. St. Louis, Mo., April 27.—I think it is time

The Home had something to say about Mr. In-As an old contributor, allow me to make a few suggestions. Prof. Swing and others who have ably criticised his addresses have called upon us to admire the "genial gentleman," the good citizen, the kind father, and true friend,

days, and the "I-am-holler-than-thou" production of clivities which had hedged her in all her life; a a New-England girl, descended from one of the oldest of the Puritan families, but swayed by that large charity which Christ's lessons inculcate, and convinced that many are different or recklessness or despair by the condemnation of those who very possibly in the sight of God are greater sinners, in a man who knows himself to be capable of correcting not only the mistakes of Moses but the mistakes of mankind, yet be does not exalt himself; he uses "slang," he goes about in the street-cars, strikes an attitude to have his boots blacked, and there would be nothing incongruous in the idea of his buying a dime's worth of peanuts or even taking a free lunch now and then. He appears like a common mon showman, when he desires to make an unusually remnnerative effort to enlighten the masses, by illustrating the cally papers and placarding the city with "Skulls," in order that the class usually attracted by a sensational subject may not miss the great opportunity. It is not sufficient to say of this

wise man that "wisdom shall die with him," for wisdom was not, until he came. She was rocked in his cradic, and crowed from his mother's arms. Our ancestor (if he was our ancestor), the original chimpanzee, died and made no sign, but ever since man has possessed a mind clear enough to design a hand cunning enough to execute—he has left a record of his belief in the "Immortal Gods." The wild Indian, child of Nature, companion of mighty forests and great rivers, sees in their calm loveliness the smile, and in their storm-awept majesty the wrath of "Gitchie Manitou, the mighty." The ancient philosophers, with laborious research and keen analysis, sought for truth throughout the physical and spiritual Universe, and they have taught us from the lips of Socrates and Plato that God is good, and the soul of man immortal.

tal.

But before this new teacher the wisdom of the ages is as nothing; he knows more than all who have gone before him.

He has not sought wisdom as did the Alcnemist for the elixir of life; he has not had a revelation. Where, then, from the heavens above, or the earth beneath, should a revelation come from to the soul of this great man, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, apostic of freedom to the nineteenth century?

For more than a century the Christian religious For more than a century the Christian relig

For more than a century the Christian religion has been the inspiration of the best and noblest of the race. Art in painting, in sculpture and in architecture has given its best service to the Church, and feit itself exalted by that service. Much has been done and taught in its name that was not of its spirit, but the pure goodness, the simple grandeur, of the life and teachings of Christ, have commanded the homage of the civilized world, and that high ideal of life and character has done more to elevate the moral tone of society than all other influences combined. Men and women of every grade of intellect and culture have found in loving obedience to Him the highest good in this life and a sure faith in the life everlasting. Mothers solving the great problems of existence by the aid of a divine philosophy, whose depths even so wise a man as Mr. Ingersoll may faithom with joy, have taught their little ones to say, "Our Father who art in Heaven"; and when those little ones have vanished from their homes have still rejoiced, believing that they have but entered interesting that they have but entered intered the histories and in the latest the histories which it the King. still rejoiced, believing that they have but en-tered into their birthright—which is the King

tered into their birthright—which is the Kingdom of Heaven.
Charles Dickens, whose genius has created a race of beings and endowed them with an earthly immortality, so that evermore they shall go about our streets and sit by our firesides, found in all the wide range of literature nothing so worthy, and left to his children, in his own words, "The gentle and compassionate history of our blessed Savior," counseling them to live by its precepts and die in its hope of resurrection.

Now, in exchange for all this, Mr. Ingersoll, the new prophet of the history of humanity, offers to "men, women, and children" liberty, freedom to live without responsibility and with men long ago who spent years trying to settle the question of how many angels could stand upon the point of a needle. Surely he is him-self the best proof of his creed,—the kind father, who has bent over the cradle; the true friend, who has stood beside the grave; the keen, acute lawyer, who sees in the perfection of created things, and their marvelous adaptation to their uses and to each other, no evidence, and who says, "Show me a God and I will bow down and worship,"—would almost make us believe in the possibility of a man without a con! without a soul.

without a soul.

Perhaps it was for such a time as this that the purial-place of Moses was hid from mortals. However, Mr. Ingersoll needs not to resurrect him; he is himself his own best argument, and no "Skull?" can possibly be so available for his purpose as the one covered and protected by his own scalplock, upon which, it is becoming evident, that one woman would like to try a tomanawk.

JEALOUSY AND ICE-CREAM. SOME REPLECTIONS ON BOTH.

To the Editor of The Tribune. MACOMB, Ill., April 29.-Evadne, Eve was reated to keep Adam from dying of ennui; not from any desire on the part of God to create her for herself. Matrimony, then, being the object, it is considered right and proper single ladies to accept the attentions of gentlemen (unmarried) and drive as many distracted as possible. But, after marriage, people can see no good in a lady practicing the same arts she did before. As you well know, Evadne, it is impossible, or nearly so, for a woman to be in the company of men without trying to appear as bewitching as possible. Looking at it in that light, society thinks a woman that accepts at-

testion from a man, atter she has caught one, ambitions,—she wants two!

Jealousy is at the bottom of what you complain of, as you well know. While they may not be conscious of it, husband and wife are both jealous. It is the nature of man to be jealous, just as much as it is to be ambitious. If there is no cause, he will not show it as plainly, neither will his ambition show stagel, under some cir-

will his ambition show itself, under some circumstances.

While all men are jealous, they show it in different ways. The Turk is a Fatalist: "as God wills," whether his daughters marry or not, but his wife and daughters are guarded all the same. The American is a min of business; he knows that the quicker his daughters marry the less expense. So he sends them out for that purpose, while he takes care that other men have as little to say to his wife as convenient,—and he does as he pleases. He knows himself well enough to judge others unerringly.

In France, the men and women know each other thoroughly, so they shake hands and drop the green-eved monster.

Just think of this! In Germany it is thought improper for a young lady to receive gentlemen

other thoroughly, so they shake hands and drop the green-eved monster.

Just think of this! In Germany it is thought improper for a young lady to receive gentlemen callers except in the company of her parents, or some elderly person. That is an outrage. How could a fellow give them (the girls) "taffy" in the presence of a sober and dignified aunt?

But I guess, after all, it is about right. Girls are so ungrateful. Just last week, as I was coming out of our city Delmonico's, where, like an honest man, I had just paid 65 cents on \$4.70 that I owed on last summer's ice-cream bill, and turned up my coat-collar and glided around the corner to get out of the way of a tailor who was evelug me rather too affectionately, who should a meet but She. There she was, walking along, cooing in the long bar of a great chuckle-headed lout that hasn't sense enough to go in out of the rain, and whose brains ere in his pocketbook. He, having the money, and I only good looks and good sense, has the advantage, as money will buy more fee-cream, etc., than good looks—in a man. I expect he will come out ahead, though; I could never buy more than six creams at one sitting; he can buy as many as he wants to.

I killed myself, though, by being too generous. It happened in this wise: I had come to the conclusion that I would have to know my fate in short order, or—go into bankruntey. So I borrowed \$1 (under protest), so that with what I had I could feed her eight or ten dishes, and thereby warm her heart up to the right temperature. But, alsa! as we were on the way home she complained of being unwell; she was very chilly, and could not understand it. Then up spoke that little imp of a brother of hers (he always happened around about in time for me to feed him, and walk home with us), and said, "I knows the matter, sis, judgen from the cream you got away with; you'r solifien, solifien into a chunk of it."

That was a new idea to me, and so I bit her, inst a little on the cheek just to see if she

That was a new idea to me, and so I bit her tust a little, on the check, just to see if she tasted anything like, you know. She warmed up enough to ear that my "check was as long as my ears," and that "Willie will accompany me home." You see, instead of warming her heart, I froze her, -and she isn't thawed yet!

COUSIN HERBERT. HEAVEN. AUNT HELEN'S IDEA OF IT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. WILMINGTON, Ill., April 28.-If the lists are open to all, can I say a few words about the works of Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps? She seems almost a personal friend to me, since some of her intimate friends are also mine, and s her "Hedged In," I believe, made me a bct ter and more charitable woman.

When she wrote that book she accomplished a

ost remarkable victory over old-time prejudices, Puritanical teachings, scarlet-letter lays, and the "I-am-holier-than-thou" pro ivities which had hedged ber in all her life; ;

Gate.

I heard a little girl, who was passionately fond of music, ask her mother if she could have a piano in Heaven. "Certainly," was the response, "if you should desire one." And I think the mother was right.

My own conception of Heaven would be to lie with folded hands on the green edge of some soft-flowing river, to be dimly conscious of the cooing of birds, of the rippling of waters, of the sighing of cool zephyrs; and to be actively conscious that this rest called for no interruption, no morning duties demanding imperative attention, no burden awaiting to adjust itself to drooping shoulders, no tedious business details to puzzle the wasting brain,—just quiet and rest.

AUNT HELEM.

FLORICULTURE. LANTANA.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., April 23.-The lantana should not be forgotten in seeking bedding-plants for the garden. By many it is considered a rival of the verbena. It grows readily from seed, and forms small shrubs, which can be trained in any lesired shape. Its small flowers are in heads or desired shape. Its small flowers are in heads or clusters of pink, yellow, orange, or white, and are continually changing their color.

They grow best in a loamy soil. They can be increased by cuttings, which strike easily into sand with heat, and are not only fine ornaments for the garden, but desirable for winter blooming. During the summer slips can be taken from the plant, which will blossom continuously in the house. Les furnish several varieties of in the house. I can furnish several varieties o lantana, also zonale geraniums, in a few weeks Have agoratum seed, blue and white, that I can send to applicants on receipt of postage.

STARTING SPEDS. To the Edstor of The Tribune. RANTOUL, Ill., April 27.—I would like to say to Home friends that my verbena seeds are all one. I have divided with thirty persons in the last forty-eight hours. I sent in the order they came, and those who did not receive seeds may expect plants in a few weeks. As quite a num ber desired me to state my way of starting the seeds, I will do so:

I usually start some in small boxes in the house, and give bottom heat by placing the boxes on hot bricks. It is best to pour boiling water on them the day before planting, and let them get thoroughly soaked, for if planted dry it will take them several weeks to germinate. After they have thrown out several leaves transplant into rich soil, and, by all means, give them plenty of the blessed sunlight. I always pour strong soapsuds over mine. Rennie, you could have stated all this in a much better manner than I have. I wonder you did not do so when you spoke of the seedlings.

P. P. P., I am sorry you met with such poor success in exchanging plants. I have exchanged with a large number of persons, and am happy to say that I have only found one penurious one.

CORDELIA. I usually start some in small boxes in the

A CHAT WITH FROWER LOVERS. HINSDALE, Ill., April 30. Flowers are the brightest things which earth On her broad bosom loves to cherish. Among all the hardy plants cultivated none

an surpass in beauty the Yucca, or "Adam" Needle" as it is sometimes called. There are several varieties, but the one known as Filanentosa is the hardlest of all, enduring our most rigorous winters with impunity. It is an ever-green, with sharp-pointed leaves, and from the sides are thrown off thread-like filaments. About midsummer it sends up a stout flowe stem about five or six feet high, bearing an im mense cluster of bell-shaped flowers of a creamy-

mense cluster of bell-shaped flowers of a creamy-white color.

The Yucca may be used with fine effect as the centre of a flower bed, and materially aids in relieving the monotony of the soft-wooded plants, such as Colens.

Yuccas delight in a deep, rich soil, and may easily be increased by dividing the thick, fleshy root. They may be also grown from seed, but require several years cultivating before they are strong enough to bloom.

Nettie B. (no address) asks how to send slips of plants by mail. I have tried several methods, but the following gives best satisfaction: Take damp cotton, or, better still, damp mosa, and envelop the end of the slip or cutting in it. When the whole are so prepared, roll them in a

Take damp cotton, or, better still, unamp moss, and envelop the end of the slip or cutting in it. When the whole are so prepared, roll them in a piece of offed paper, put them in a pasteboard box, and they will safely undergo a journey by mail across the continent. Do not put any writing in the package more than a letter or number to each slip, and refer to it by letter or postal-card. On the outside you can write your name and address and the word "from." The the package so that the postal officials can examine it should they so desire. Such packages go for one cent each ounce, but if closed against faspection full letter rates—six cents per ounce—

one cent each ounce, but if closed against inspection full letter rates—six cents per ounce—are charged.

Loizella, the seeds were sent to the address given, and returned by Dead-Letter Office, marked "not tound." I have sent them to your nom-de-plume at Highland Park. Please inquire at Post-Office there.

Occasionally a complaint is received that money has been sent and nothing received in return. In such cases I will always make good the loss. Many packages are lost in the mails. A great many letters said to have been sent have never reached me. It is utterly impossible for me to spend days of valuable time in attending to the wants of my Home friends, and receive in return not even what one day's service would entitle me to. The remarks of P. P. P. in last week's Home were very much to the point. Several have sent for greenhouse seeds with but one stamp, and these ask for the seeds and instructions how to plant them. Greenhouse seeds are very costly, and stationery cannot be had without money. Please do not ask these things unless you can make some return adequate to the trouble and expense. Were it but sending a few seeds to one or two the expenditure would be put triffing, but when some forty or fifty send for seeds and expect to get them for a three cent stamp (and some do not even send one cent), I must submit, without

them for a three cent stamp (and some do not even send one cent), I must submit, without a particle of mercenary motive, that such peo-ple are human parasites. RENNIE, Box 101.

FRANCE'S LETTER. SENSIBLE AND WITTI.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MILWAUKEB, April 30.—Now I know, to my satisfaction, how a man feels when he is running for office. I knew it was necessary to go back to the deluge; to trot out the bones of all one's ancestors; to revile, and throw stones, and sneer, but I never supposed (not being a Susan B. Anthony) that I should run the exhilarating gauntlet my own self. But I am much afraid if the ordeal were no more wearing upon the mighty frames of our Presidents and Senators han on my flippant organization they would ripen to a good old age, instead of being cut down prematurely, as so many of them have I felt half inclined to follow F.'s advice, and

retract; but I have been thinking it over

seriously, and I find that I cannot retreat with onor; and though in my dazed moments, which have been many since this aftercation becan, and which have been brought on mostly by gan, and which have been brought on mostly by
the (shall I say it?) asinine conjectures of persons who cannot conceive of a young lady having any knowledge of Emerson, or Montenebi,
or Confucius outside of newspaper extracts. I
have wondered if it was not ten out of nine instead of nine out of ten that I accused. I still
hold my position unfinchingly.

Like the old lady that fell asleep on the King's
highway, I have marveled if "1 be I." I have
said, "Is there such a person as France, or am highway, I have marveled if "I be I." I have said, "Is there such a person as France, or am I a wild chimera of some De Quincey-ian brain?" "Isn't The Home a graveyard, deserted and ghostly, and France a restless, unhallowed will-o'-like-wisp flickering above it?" And then I have come back to the mournful reality, and a realizing sense of my condition, and the blindness of other people who will not let me convince them; and I have murmured, insthe words of Schefer (which I must bare found in a newspaper, of course, for where else could a nineteeuth-century girl get wisdom!), "Blessed are they who see and yet believe not! Yea, blessed are they who see and yet believe not! Yea, blessed are they who see proud tyrants ruling, and yet believe not in the strength of cyl!."

To those superior beings who have said cruel To those superior beings who have said cruel things and wrong concerning my culture, my position in society, and other things that cannot in any manner possibly concern them, I would whisper one little word of Emerson: "It is an old legend of just men, Nobessa oblige; or, superior advantages bing you to larger generosity."

And there is a short Pinaforie stanza that it would be well to remember:

Bad language or shows I never, naveruse, Whatever the omergency;
Though, 'bother it' I may Occasionally say, I never use a big, big D,
For I think some of the writers to The Home

For I think some of the writers to The Home I should be sorry to think them of The Home) have said things much worse than big, big D's.

And now, don't you all think this subject is getting ratner worn out, as it were! There are lots of other topics just as charming as tem-

perance, and you will have just as good chances to be abusive and litbred.

"A mother" (what a sacriered, might tell us "what she knows about ten-cen, chromos." She appears to understand the sablect thoroughly, and we may all gain some valuable information. And perhaps too, she might be induced to give a short lecture on the heauties of pure English. I have no doubt hat what Richard Grant White would had a diminished head immediately. I have already devoted much time to such words as "tinple," "chaff," "stuff," and "flop,"—they are really, ornate when one comes to study into them.

Let us talk of the Sphynx. To quase a girl: "The Story of Avis' is sufficient to give one a new impetus in one's researches regarding that never-to-be solved problem." Let us tilk "of the eternal secret of the lost arts hiddes in the shriveled bosoms of Egypt's sucient munimics." Let us talk of the Old Woman's war in Lisope, of Atheistic Communism, of the theory of cammon sense, of the Premier, of Greyy. Was it Shakspeare or Bacon? Who was Junius? On anything, snything, but let us have peace. Let us even have recipes for gingerbread; but tryand couch them in caim and unruffied language.

I have read the letters of Forty Years with deep pleasure, and the respect I always give intellect and culture. He is a gentleman on whom I could build an "absolute trust."

Sweet Edith, I lean to you across the space, and kiss the pure white hand that can write such gentle words.

Chat, in the words of Gretchen, war can "love me as much as you like," Barkis is, perfectly willin', and you can love fearlessly, pecause I still walk in "maiden meditation."

To the others who have said friendly words to me, if thank them, Oh! moet earnestly; to those others, still, whom I cannot call friends, i

To the others who have said friendly words to me, I thank them, Oh! most earnestly; to those others, still, whom I cannot call friends, I would ask, do you remember a sentence that Dickens some where utters? "May I tell you why it seems to me a good thing for us to remember wrong that has been done us? That we may forgive it."

And to all I would repeat the grand words of Conjuctus, which you have doubtless often heard, "Our greatest glory is not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall."

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

MISCELLANEOUS. ICE-WOOL TIES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

NEW BERLIN, Ill.; April 24.—Will One the Trio please give directions for crocheting ties of ice-wool, and also state where we can get the wool? FANCY WORK.

TO COOK BEANS. To the Easter of The Tribune. OAK PARK, Ill., April 22 .- Yers desires to know how she can have baked beans without pork and still have them as good to the taste. I give my recipe, which is excellent: Soak a quart of beans over night. In the morning turn away the water from them, and

put them into clean, cold water to botl. When boiled quite tender, skim them out into your baking-dish stir into them butter the size of an egg, a little salt, and a tablespoonful of molasses. Then turn over them a teacupful of rich milk, or enough to just cover the beans. Done in this way, the top beans when done are nicely prowned, and at the same time remain soft and are very nice.

WHAT SHE ADMIRES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., April 29.—Following up the

suggestions of Ethel, I will try to give a few houghts on one of my favorite authors, Sir Walter Scott. In beauty and purity of expression I think he is unrivaled. In his "Lady of the Lake"—my favorite poem—he seems to carry the reader along with him through all the adventures of Fitz-James and Roderick Dhu, and they share in the reckless interest which Fitz-James feels in the chase; they sympathize in his sorrow at the loss of the gallant gray; feel the same enthusiasm at the romantic scenery of Loch Kathrine, where

Boon Nature scattered free and wild, Each plant and flower, the mountain's child, And they tremble with fear when fitz-James and Roderick Dhu engage in the combat which ended so fatally for the chieftain.

and Robertes Ditt engage in the combat which ended so fatally for the chieftain.

The naturalness of his heroes and heroines also make his poems very entertaining; the wilfulness of Don Roderick in his determination to enter the mysterious cavern is an example such as we witness almost every day. The spirit of vengeance exhibited by Gwendolen, in his "Bridai of Triermain," and the gentleness and love of Edith and Isabel, are also very natural. Of his short poems, I think perhaps none are so rich in ease and grace of expression as "Young Lochinvar" and "Wandering Willie." The bold determination of the former to possess the lady of his love fills the reader with admiration and wonder, while the simple, innocent joy betrayed by Jennie as she welcomed her Willie, From sweeping o'er sea and through channel,

From sweeping o'er sea and through channel, Hardship and danger despising for fame, Furnishing story for glory's bright annal, Welcome, my wandrer, to Jeanie and hame, But now I suppose you are heartly tired of reading this uninteresting letter and saying "Them's my sentiments, too," or "Them ain't my sentiments, too," as the case may be. But I am not going to take any more room in your precious columns; I will step out to give room

o some one else. GRACE GREENLEAF. * UNDER ANOTHER NAME. To the Editor of The Tribune.

BUCKLEY, Ill., May 1 .- Since it seems the manner of some to eulogize THE TRIBUNE (s wily means, I apprehend, of trying to avoid that bete poir, the waste-basket), I will say that it has been an honored and daily visitor at our house for the last ten years. We have come to consider it an oracle in all that pertains to the current news and literature of the day, far surpassing many of its ambitious rivals. To me the Monday and Saturday edition are the most welcome, for in the former we have a rich nental treat from the pens of eminent Chicago divines, and in the latter our incomparable Home columns, which deal out censure and praise without respect to persons, and treat of various topies in an instructing and entertainvarious topics in an instructing and entertaining manner. I think many of The Home contributors are too fond of striking a beligerent attitude, and flourishing the tomahawk the moment another member unwittingly naopens to express a thought which does not exactly coincide with their own. Sincerity is a virtue, but it should be "the pruning-knife of friend-ship, and not the monster scythe of an unfeeling rudeness, which for one weed that it eradiates mows down a dozen tender flowers."

A few weeks since I sout an article to The Heme over the signature of Elegabalus. It was not intended to raise a dust, impose on any one's credulity, or open the bottles of wrath; but simply as a burlesque on Patriarch's infamous production of last week,—a sort of penpicture of his style of home government carried into practical life. Jerundacut, smooth your ruffled plumage, and know that Elegabalus has departed. "Tread softly, bow the head, in revarent silence bow; no passing bell doth toll,—yet Catherine hath peace." I would like to add a tew lines on that pitiable subject, the hempecked husband, but I forbear, knowing we are all surfeited with the matrimonial question. If mutual forbearance was practical, in every household we might steer clear of many of those rocks of strife and discord on which so many bright hones are wrecked. Then indeed Home is man's ark when troubles spring.

When gathering tempests shade his morrow; ng manner. I think many of The Home con

Home is man's ark when troubles spring.
When gathering temposts shade his morrow;
And woman's love—the bird that brings
His peach branch o'er a flood of sorrow. Evadue should ask her mother-in-law, if she has one, about the counubial question; I think she would soon be convinced and thoroughly converted without the aid of Phe Home.

THAT BABY DOING WELL. To the Editor of The Tribune.
FOUNTAIN GROVE, O., April 28.—My appea in The Home a few weeks ago brought out so many expressions of sympathy and advice, both in the columns of The Home and by letter, that I would be ungrateful indeed if I failed to express my appreciation of the kind motives which prompted so many to write me, as I feel that by this means my little one has been given a new lease of life. To him is sacrificed my daily strength and every spars more and an every spars and every

sooner to the letter so full of cheer and encouragement.

To those that recommended milk and cream, I will say that milk in any form did not derect with the baby. We then resorted to arrow-root and catmeal gruel, but neither secured to be the proper nouristiment. And, as a laily in Jacksonville gave me such an interesting account of her own experience with patent food, we resolved to try it, and now, atter using it nearly five weeks, I take pleasure in acknowledging its excellence; the result has been so satisfactory, the directive organs—naturally wenk—have been satisfulated to a healthier action, and we are very sancuine that we will have no further trouble. Of course, what will work wonders in one case will often make mischief in another.

daily strength and every spare moment, and that is the reason why I have falled to respond sooner to the letter so full of cheer and encour-

Lily C., many thanks for your pleasant letter: Lift C., thank the house-cleaning is over I will write you.

Will Rennie or some one else inform me through The Home want to do with our rose

which are infested every an work of destruction is so swift and cor to cause a luxuriant bush to appear time to have had an attack of sma have thoroughly sprinkled the leave morning, and upon examining them in ing behold! they were almost as thick! as before. In fact, from the way the one would suppose that a good bath they needed to promote their health. Mrs. C. B. T. requests a recipe for corn. As I always have good success I her mine: Cut the corn from the con-water enough to cook it, and no me solve one ounce and a quarter of tartar

water enough to cook it, and no more. Dissoive one ounce and a quarter of tartaric acid in half a pint of water. When the corn is done, add two tablespoonfuls of the acid solution to each quart of corn. Can it hot, using class cans, and keep in a cool place. When wanted for use stir a teaspoonful of soda in a little water, and atir thoroughly through the corn. Let it stand two hours or more, and then drain off the water, and cook the corn a half-hour slowly. Season nicely, and the corn is as fresh as when cooked in summer.

A TIRED MOTHER

THINKS HE IS WRONG. To the Editor of The Tribune.
RACINE, Wis., April 28.—In the letter containing the tirade against the Pilgrims, and in which his advocacy of the use of intoxicating liquors is excused, or at least preluded by the ertion that men always did drink alco always will, Forty Years betrays a most lament able warping of his moral sense and judgment.

I have reached but little more than balf of forty years, but I have learned to distrust a

forty years, but I have learned to distrust a man or woman who takes advantage of every opportunity to make an underhanded thrust or low instinuation against any class of persons who are conscientiously striving to live up to a high standard of morality, and especially so if they be a little peculiar in their manner. In a former letter F. Y. gave us to undersand that he had lost about all the faith in human nature that he ever had; and a mas with no faith in God or man is indeed in a plight, and on that score can be forgiven for the glaring ideas which he has given expression to lately.

I believe that ministers, as a class, are the best men in the world. The noblest and best men in the world. The noblest and best men and women are those who work for the good of others at a sacrifice of their own comfort and convenience. Where is a class of men more devoted to the welfare of others, here and hereafter, than Christian ministers? What is the underlying principle that sends them out into the world? What the motive actuating them in their work for others? Nothing but love towards God and their fellow men; a desire to do God's will, and to see the salvation of men. Because a minister's whole time and talents are devoted thus to the most unsalds.

love towards God and their fellow men; a desire to do God's will, and to see the salvation of men. Because a minister's whole time and talents are devoted thus to the most unselfish interests is sufficient reason why the better qualities of their natures should be more fully developed in them than in others.

Now, don't anybody point out a minister with a ten thousand dollar salary and remark, "How self-sacrificing; how devoted to others' interests." If you must criticise religious principles, by all means take in hand a man who is a faithful exponent of those principles, who, when hammered by what the world calls affliction, has the true ring. If you must talk about a man who has been unfaithful, in the name of common sense discuss him, and not the class to which he belongs. As well might we call all City and State Treasurers theyes and defaulters because once in a while one proves himself such. And, again, a man who isknown to be not particularly conscientious can do certain things, and no one will think it queer, which, if a minister should be guilty of, would be heralded by such men as F. Y. all over the country, and the only reason is that the one has fallen from a high plane of morality, while the other is already is the slough of immorality, and can't fall.

However, F. Y. has at last disproved the theory of total depravity which we believed his guilty of, by exhibiting in his last communication one good trait in his own character, viz. Sympathy for helpless sufferers from the inhumanity of others; but, so far as the treatmen of children by their mothers is concerned, he is unduly exercised, for mothers love their children, and the fact that they punish them does not disprove their love. Love torments no one, and, when F. Y. draws pictures of tormented babes, he draws from his own imagination largely, and it may be from isolated cases.

Badder.

ly, and it may be from isolated cases.

GROCERIES. READ! READ! READ

ANOTHER REDUCTION!

FLOUR.

Sew Mapie Sugar, per 10

Best Creamery Builer, per lb.

Standard Granulated Sugar, per lb.

Standard A Sugar, per lb.

Raisins, Layer, new, per lb.

Coulenage Hilk, per dozene

Coulenage Hilk, per dozene

Coulenage Hilk, per dozene

Chouse Hilk, per lb.

French Peas, per can.

Clow Chow, Crosse & Blackwell's, per bottle.

German Mottled Soap REDUCED TO \$2.75 per Box. Canned Goods.

Canned Apples, gallon.
Peaches
Pic
Finest table
Strawberries
Damsons
Green Gages
Rug Plums
Blackberries
Quinces
Pineapples
Gooseberries
Whortleberries
Cherries, red, extra quality.
Kaspberries. omatoes, Standard orn, McMurray's....

Dried Fruits.

NO FANCY PROFITS ON TEAS.

Japan, 28, 38, 48, 58. Very Best 486
Oolong, 28, 38, 48, 58. Very Best 486
Young Myson

Gunpowder

English Breakfast, 50, 60. Very Best 506
Tea Dust, 11, 15
Sample Toa. Per pound

We sell in five-pound packages at 50 per pound har than the above figures.

We guarantee our Very Best grades to be as fine at anything that is soid. Hon't pay large profits but give our Teas a trial and cave from 30 to 40 per cent.

All Goods Standard Quality. Our expenses are light, and facilities are such as to camble us to other you drecytee lower than any house in the city.

We sell up Liquers of any kind.

HYDE PARK.

We deliver goods in Hyde Parkt, our wagons leave

We deliver goods in Hyde Park; our wagons loste uesdays and Fridays at 1 p. m. ENGLEWOOD. Wagons leave Wednesday at noon.

LAKE VIEW & NORTH CHICAGO

Delivery wagons leave at a p. m. DALLY.
Goods delivered in all parts of the city daily.
Farties in the country ordering by mail can remit by
ank draft or Post-Office order, and have their soacked and delivered at the depois free of charge.
Send for complete Price List. Hickson's Cash Grocery House

113 East Madison-st., Between Clark and Dearborn-ats.

HAMMOCKS! HAMMOCKS! COTTON NET HAM MOUKS, wholesale and rotall. A
SEINES AND OTHER NETTINGS.
Manufactured by AM. NET & TWINE CO., Besses, Ma

GOSSIP FOR

TIME TURNS T Ten years ago, when she way I used to tesse and scold halliked her, and she loved m A boy some five years o I liked her: she would fetch Bring lunch to stream or Would oil my gun, or bait to And field for hours at cris

She'd mend my on, or fin Ah! but boys' hearts are in liked her rather less than And far less than my pon She loved me then, though Small wonder had she has For scores of dolls she's ha Whom I decapitated.

I tore her frocks, I pulled h Called "red" the sheen i Out fishing I would even da 'Catch tadpoles in her bon Well, now I expiate my cri
The Nemests of fables
Came after years; to-day of
On me has turned the tab

I'm twenty-five; she's twer Dark-eyed, pink-cheeked The curls are golden round She smiles and calls me Of yore I used her Christian But now, through fate or When she is by, my lips can Five letters to make "Al I, who could joke with her Stand silent now before h Dumb through the very wis A speechless, shy adorer.

Or. The turns to me to spe The Marked by her graces The Molood rushes to my I be see commouplaces. She's ki... and cool—sh! He I wish she blushed and fa She likes me, and I love he Dear, dear! how things h

REFUSING A DOUBT.

New YorkMiss Zerlina Jacobson is ing plaintiff in a breach-ofin the Marine Court, in which the defendant. Miss Jacob and lives at 85 Essex stre a eigarmaker, and has just dent of Ludlow-street Jail. the owner of a clgar-fact cumstances have reduced Jacobson at a social gath ago an engagement to mar last year. On the app backed out, saying that h niary condition to support son waited until the pres-brought suit. Mr. Schulin committed to Ludlow-stre \$2,000 hall. On Wednesday Mr. He on wednesday Mr. He man's attorney, applied to order that the prisoner be on the ground that he an agreed to compromise the ing. The order was grante noon a Deputy Sheriff esciuto court, and Miss Jacob the company of numerous

the company of numerous couple stood up before structed them that there upon either to marry the free and uncontrolled com-essary, it was noticed that essary, it was noticed the tated.

"Suppose, Judge," she and in a trembling voice, "away after we are married!
"I cannot answer for hi riage," said Judge Goepp. you must take the risk preventing his running awa compelled to support you." The fair plaintiff hung he cluded not to enter the m so said to the Judge.

The defendant's attorne that his client be discharg the ground that the plain marry the defendant was and that his offer to marry answer to the action. Judg grant the motion absolute plaintiff further time for defendant told the Judge that it was true that he m the plaintiff, but that be to provide for her. On tupned, the plaintiff called by her brother, and 'inquitended to fuifil his proumade the same answer as his circumstances would Therenoon she went out.

his circumstances would Thereupon she went out ward a Deputy Sneriff him, thus showing that the been issued and was in when he was asked to con Judge. Goepn adhered charge the prisoner imme he would reduce his bail. A friend of the defendat bondsman for that amount attorney set about pre Meantime the plaintiff, all excitement, had gone out and stood in the corrido by expostulating and in urged her to withdraw her too late. Their argument ant assent from her, and Court-room.

The defendant's attorne the bail bond, the argume suspended, the defendant store the bull adwers and spectators supposed that now the knoot further delay; but wyou take this man to be y hundred?" was nut to the purchase if you have this man to be y hundred?"

you take this man to be y husband?" was put to the being fastened to an unf spouse had again master turned a decided, "No, Amid the laughter that ant's attorney insisted th more nonsense, and that now be accepted and his bond was averaged.

bond was executed, and fendant, and their friend A LONG-KEE A wealthy couple here perfect peace for forty-on in the parlor one evening band surprised his wife to tell you a secret you fore." There was a brie

a near relative who chanced the disclosure, and the 'Yes, you will be surp another wife before I mand aghast, the wife clapense, and asked, "Am wife?" "You are, my lo 'was the prompt reply; four years before I can met you." Then he relathis first-wife, and been sto find her dead in thi West and settled in Dubromanes of his life came he received a letter from bursed his first wife. Sho upon her deathbed, and had confessed her share wife had died, but the through a large bribe proman's father, the ourse', and the husband told with its mother. This was weathy, but her thim without an this means of suppidenied. With her last formed her employer the truth to the geotieman mediately upon her dwent West and offered a refused, but the secret wa millionairs in the Criwas anxious to see him thus told the truth for the cop East and pay the When the story was told low topes: "Since yo long, I would rather you The excitement' caused fatal. In two days the interest the control of the control of the last of the control of the control of the critical of

LONDON LAI London ladies' maids Loudon halles' maids ages, and not to be of That was no fancy portre the murderess of Mr. doubtless an extreme Lady Zetland had the n maid, Miss Fray, and for the country of the country became almost as well as poor Mits Pite. "T was formerly lady's ma Countess of Zetland,"

very summer with oring not only the and bods? Their tand complete as a papear in a short of small-pox. I the leaves in the even as thickly covered way they thrive bod bath was what bealth. recipe for canning recipe for canning fancess I will send at the cob, and add in no more. Disact of tartarie acid in the corn is done, he acid solution to hot, using class ce. When wanted I soda in a little to the corn is done, and then drain ore, and then drain ore, and then drain ore, and then drain ore, and then drain the corn is as fresh

TIRED MOTREE. RONG.

Well, now I expiate my crime;
The Nemesis of fables
Came after years; to-day old Time
On me has turned the tables.

Of yore I used her Christian name; But now, through fate or malice, When she is by, my lips can't frame Five letters to make "Alice."

I, who could joke with her and tease,

Stand stient now before her-Dumb through the very wish to please— A speechless, shy adorer.

Or. Went turns to me to speak,

Fin drazled by her graces—

The brolood rushes to my cheek—

The brolood rushes to my cheek—

She's ki... and cool—sh' Heaven knows how I wish she blushed and faltered. She likes me, and I love her now: Dear, dear! how things have altered.

REFUSING A DOUBTFUL HUSBAND.

New York Sun.

Miss Zerlina Jacobson is the pretty and pleas

ing plaintiff in a breach-of-promise suit pending

in the Marine Court, in which Issac Schiffman is the defendant. Miss Jacobson is a dressmaker, and lives at 85 Essex street. Mr. Schiffman is

a cigarmaker, and has just ceased to be a resident of Ludlow-street Jail. Formerly he was

the owner of a cigar-factory, but adverse cir-

cumstances have reduced blim. He met Miss

Jacobson at a social gathering, and about a year

ago an engagement to marry resulted, the wed

ding to take place on the 30th of September of

last year. On the appointed day Schiffman backed out, saying that he was not in a pecu-

backed out, saying that he was not in a pecuniary condition to support a wife. Miss Jacobson waited until the present month, and then brought suit. Mr. Schiffman was arrested, and committed to Ludlow-street Jail for want of \$2,000 hail.

On Wednesday Mr. Herman Stiefel, Schiffman's attorney, applied to Judge Gooop for an order that the prisoner be brought into court on the ground that he and the plaintiff had agreed to compromise the littigation by marrying. The order was granted, and in the afternoon a Deputy Sheriff escorted Mr. Schiffman into court, and Miss Jacobson also appeared in the company of numerous friends. When the couple stood up before the Judge, and he instructed them that there was no compusion upon either to marry the other, and that the free and uncontrolled consent of both was necessary, it was noticed that the plaintiff hesitated.

"Suppose Index" the sake with heritation

ant assent from her, and she returned to the Court-room.

The defendant's attorney ceased his work on the ball bond, the argument of the motion was suspended, the defendant and the fair plaintiff again stood before the Judge, and the interested lawyers and spectators must filled the groom supposed that now the knot would be tied without further delay; but when the query, "Do you take this man to be your lawfully wedded husband?" was put to the plaintiff, the dread of being fastened to an unfaithful and unloving spouse had again mastered her, and she returned a decided, "No, I think I had better not."

Amid the laughter that followed, the defend

amid the laughter that followed, the defend-ant's stories insisted that there should be no more nonsense, and that the reduced bail should now be accepted and his client discharged. The bond was executed, and the plaintiff, the de-lendant, and their friends took their departure.

A LONG-KEPT SECRET.

A wealthy couple here had lived together in

perfect peace for forty-one years. While sitting

in the parlor one evening, not long ago, the hus-band surprised his wife by saying, "I am going

fore." There was a brief pause, as the lady and

a near relative who chanced to be present await-

ed the disclosure, and the husband continued:

"Yes, you will be surprised to hear that I had another wife before I married you." Startled

and aghast, the wife clasped her hands in sus-pense, and asked, "Am I then not your lawful wife?" "You are, my loved and lawful wife,"

was the prompt reply; "my first wife died

LONDON LADIES' MAIDS.

London ladies' maids are tremendous person

to tell you a secret you have never heard be

I'm twenty-five; she's twenty now, Dark-eyed, pink-cheeked, and bonny— The curls are golden round her brow: She smiles and calls me "Johnny."

in the letter con-ae Pilgrims, and in ase of intoxicating the letter conpreluded by the drink alcohol and ys a most lamentmse and judgment. more than half of arned to distrust a ntage of every handed thrust or ass of persons who blive up to a high scially so if they be ner. In a former arsand that he had non part have the second that he had non part has the second that he had been part as the second that the second that he had been part as the second that the second t nan nature that he no faith in God or deas which he has

as a class, are the e noblest and best who work for the of their own comercia class of men of others, bere and athlesses What is motive actuating ears? Nothing but fellow men; a defellow men; a de-see the salvation of whole time and the most unselfish on why the better be more fully

out a minister with and remark, "How d to others' inter-with ministers genwith ministers genreligious principles,
man who is a faithneiples, who, when
rid calls affliction,
must talk about a
ful, in the name of
and not the class to
might we call all
deves and defaulters
proves himself such,
cnown to be not paro certain things, and
which, if a minister
he heralded by such
intry, and the only be heralded by such antry, and the only allen from a high own character, viz.;
afferers from the infar as the treatment
there is concerned,
mothers love their they purish them Love torments no tures of tormented imagination large-

EDUCTION!

ed cases

BADGER.

UR.

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ttled Soap r Box.

Goods. Cans each. Per dos.

3-lb 25 82.69

3-lb 10 125

1.55

2-lb 15 1.75

2-lb 15 1.65

2-lb 16 1.65

Fruits.

PROFITS

AS. 68..... Very Best 78

est grades to be as fine as 't pay large profits but give om 30 to 40 per cent. ity. Our expenses are light, enable us to offer you Gro-PARK. rde Park; our wagons leave WOOD.

NORTH CHICAGO

14 p. m. DAILY,
ris of the city daily,
dering by mail can remit by
order, and have their goods
e depois free of charge.

Grocery House Madison-st.,

and Dearborn-sts.

ages, and not to be offended with impunity. That was no fancy portrait that Dickens drew of the murderess of Mr. Tulkinghorn, although doubtless an extreme case. Some years ago Lady Zetland had the misfortune to offend her maid, Miss Fray, and for several years the latter became at most as well brown a change littless. became almost as well known a chronic litigant as poor Miss Plite. "The plaintiff in this case MOCKS. HAMMOOKS! was formerly lady's maid in the service of the Countess of Zetland," and "Fray against the KS, wholesale and retail. Also THER NETTINGS. TATWINE CO., Boston, Mass

Countess of Lethind " were stereotyped sentences in the London newspaper offices. Lately the Duches of Westminster comes into court "all along of" be former Abigail Jones, on an action brought against her Grace—for whom a verdict was rendered—for joel. This is not the first "ladt" finid" in the Duchess' family who has conje brominently before the public. Thirty year "go all England rang with the dreadth graced of the O'Connor by Manning, a railroad ghard, and Maria, his wife. The latter, who was undoubtedly the originator and instigator of the Duchess of Sutherland, mother of the Duchess of Westminster. O'Connor had come to the Duchess of Westminster. O'Connor had come to the money, and the Mannings invited brin to their house to diac, murdered him, and burdet bim with quick-lime, under the flags in their folick kitchen. They were not discovered for some time, but were at length tracked and taket his Jersey, one of the Channel Islands. Both were executed. Mrs. Manning appeared on the schiloid in a dress of the richest black satin, which it is more than probable had in bygone days figured in the solendid saloons of Stafford House on dural shoulders. This incident actually rang the knell of black satin for upward of twenty years. Now it is once more in fashlon. GOSSIP FOR LADIES. TIME TURNS THE TABLE. Ten years ago, when she was ten, I used to tease and scold her; liked her, and she loved me then; A boy some five years old. I liked her: she would fetch my book, Bring lunch to stream or thicket; Would oil my gun, or bait my hook, And field for bours at cricket. She'd mend my cap, or find my whip-Ah! but boys' hearts are stony! I liked her rather less than "Gyp," "And far less than my pony. She loved me then, though Heaven knows why Small wonder had she hated, For scores of dolls she's had to cry, Whom I decapitated. I tore her frocks, I pulled her hair, Called "'red" the sheen upon it; Out fishing I would even dare Catch tadpoles in her bonnet.

ULSTER AND WIFE. He was young and handsome (says an exchange), and his name was Adam Feldser. On the 3d of January last he attended a ball in New York. There a ravishing viston dawned upon him in the strape of Miss Elise Klein, with whom he fell violently in love at first sight. He wood her that eight like a tropical storm, and he had not known her three hours before he had proposed and been rejected. But her refusal did not cool his passion. He pressed his suit so ardently, so irresistibly, that, when he parted from her in the wee sma' hours, he had gained her shyly whispered "Yes." Just one month later they were married, and Adam was as happy as Adam I. in Eden, until the other night, on going home, he found that Elise's cousin, Joseph Platz, had folded his (Adam's) ulster around him and silently stolen her away. He followed and found them, but Mrs. Adam declined to forsake her cousin; whereupon Adam threatened to prosecute that gentleman for stealing his ulster. Negotiations were then commenced, which ended in Adam's releasing all right, title, and interest in and to his ulster and wife, in consideration of \$250 in hand paid by said Joseph Platz. Elise, when asked if she intends to get a divorce and marry Platz, replies that she is Mrs. Platz aiready; why spend any more money!—she has her paper from Adam. Whereupon she produces a document couched in these words:

Joseph Platz aaid me \$250 for my ulster which he get in St. Louis with mine Elise. posed and been rejected. But her refusa

Joseph Platz anid me \$250 for my ulster which he got in St. Louis with mine Elise.

ADAM FELDERS. HER STOCKINGS. Tokio (Japan) Times.

The prettiest and daintiest of Japanese belles now in Europe was recently discovered in partial deshabille by some lady visitors, who were cap tivated by the effect of the neat and closely fit ting tabl upon her tiny feet, and pronounced them, after leaving, just too awfully nice for anything, while the contrast between the snowy whiteness of the linen sandals and the peculiar, whiteness of the linen sandals and the peculiar, delicate tint of the stocking beneath was perfectly splen-did! They easily procured the tabi, but they searched the city in vain for matches to the lovely bose. The new color was evidently a rare Oriental dve, which had not reached the marts of Europe. In their disappointment sore they went to the Japanese lady and explained to her that they had set their hearts on producing in their morning negligees the same combination they had noticed off her feet and ankles. Would she be so kind as to lend them one of her stockings to enable inanufacturers, to at-Would she be so kind as to lend them one of her stockings to enable manufacturers to attempt imitation? And then the little lady smiled, and gracefully whipped aside her "uwagi, nakagi, and skitari." disclosing that the admired stockings were not the mysterious products of some jealously-guarded Eastern loom, but the dusky, unadorned tegument with which nature had provided her.

ree and accontinued consent of both was necessary, it was noticed that the plaintiff hesitated.

"Suppose, Judge," she asks with hesitation and in a trembling voice, "suppose that he runs away after we are married! Can he do that?"

"I cannot answer for his behavior after marriage," said Judge Goepp. "If vou marry him you must take the risk. There is no means of preventing his running away, though he may be compelled to support you."

The fair plaintiff hung her head, but soon concluded wot to enter the matrimonial bond, and so said to the Judge.

The defendant's attorney thereupon moved that his client be discharged from custody, on the ground that the plaintiff's willingness to marry the defendant was essential to her suit, and that his offer to marry her was a sufficient answer to the action. Judge Goepp declined to grant the motion absolutely without giving the plaintiff further time for reflection. Then the defendant told the Judge his story. He said that it was true that he had promised to marry the plaintiff, but that he was not in a condition to provide for her. On the 14th inst., he continued, the plaintiff called on him, accompanied by her brother, and inquired whether he intended to fulful his promise of marriage. He made the same answer as before, namely, that his circumstances would not permit of it. Thereupon she went out, and a mounent afterwant a. Deputy Sheriff entered and arrested Rochester (Minn.) Record.

Once there was a young man who married a young woman, and sne was rich and he was poor, and it made him sad to think of it. One poor, and it made him sad to think of it. One day she told him damaging stories about some of their neighbors that she had heard at a teafight, and he listened and thought, and very soon he saw a way out of his poverty, for his wife believed the tale she had heard at the teafight. After she had finished the stories, he said: "I will go you five to twenty that there is not one word of truth in that you have just told me,"—for he did not know how sure his game was, so he wanted odds. And she, pitying his folly, said, "It's a whack," and they investigated the stories and found them false, so he won. And they continued in this sinful practice of betting on the truth or falsity of town gossip, in the same order in which they started out, and four years had not turned the corner ere he had all her wealth, and she some valuable experience. some valuable experience.

his circumstances would not permit of it. Thereupon she went out, and a moment afterward a Deputy Sheriff entered and arrested him, thus showing that the order of arrest had been issued and was in readiness at the time when he was asked to comply with his promise. Judge Goepp adhered to his refusal to discharge the prisoner immediately, but said that he would reduce his ball from \$2,000 to \$100. A friend of the defendant offered to become bondsman for that amount, and the defendant's attorney set about preparing a ball-bond. Meantime the phintiff, all tremor, emotion, and exciement, had yone out of the Court-room, and stood in the corridor outside, surrounded by expostulating and imploring friends, who used her to withdraw her refusal before it was too late. Their argument finally drew a rejuctant assent from her, and she returned to the Court-room. SNUFF-TAKING GIRLS. We are acquainted with daughters whose snuff-bottles are concealed in their rooms, where they use the contents constantly, without the knowledge of their parents. We have seen at boarding schools, girls go into hysterics when deprived for a day or two of their snuff, and borrow tobacco from the servants as a substi-tute, until they could obtain their usual stimu-lant of Scotch or Macaboy; and we are well acquainted with three sisters—beautiful young girls, were it not for the sallow bue tarnishing their complexion—who are at present under medical treatment for derangement of the nervous system and digestive organs, arising from the constant use of snuff.

BOYS AS "BRIDESMAIDS." Fashion in France now prescribes two tiny pages to serve instead of bridesmaids at the wedding ceremony. These are chosen from the prettiest of the boy relatives of the bride or prettiest of the boy relatives of the bride or bridegroom. They are dressed in veivet of the bride's favorite color. At a a recent wedding the tiny court-dress worn was of sapphire velvet, with white slik stockings, and velvet shoes with diamond buckles. A bouquet, composed of a rosebud, an orange-blossom, and a branch of myrtle, was attached to the left side. These pages perform the usual role of the bridesmaids, carry the bride's bouquet and gloves, and also meet her and assist her from and to the carriage-step.

FEMININE NOTES. The puzzle which careful mothers try to solve is how to train the girls, and how to restrain the

Brown says that a married man sometime finds himself to be an April fool soon after the wedding March.

Japanese ladies paint their cheeks with green substance, which, on exposure to the air, soon becomes of a delicate pink. A pretty girl won a musket at a French lot

tery. When they gave it to her, she asked, "Don't they give a soldier with it?" wife?" "You are, my loved and lawful wife," was the prompt reply; "my first wife died four years before I came to Dubuque and met you." Then he related how he had married his first wife, and been summoned to his home to find her dead in childbirth. Then he went West and settled in Dubuque, where the second romance of his life came about. Six years ago he received a letter from the woman who had nursed his first wife. She wrote that she was upon her deathbed, and could not rest until she had confessed her share in a base crime. The wife had died, but the son had survived, and, through a large bribe proffered by the dead woman's father, the nurse's lips had been sealed and the husband told that the child had died with its mother. This man, he father-in-law, was wealthy, but his daughter's death left him without an heir, and he took this means of supplying what fate had denied. With her last breath the nurse informed her employer that she had divulged the truth to the greatleman in Duouque, and immediately upon her death the father-in-law went West and offered a large bribe. This was refused, but the secret was kept. The son was a millionaire in the City of P., and his father was anxious to see him. The second wife was thus told the truth for the first time, and asked to go East and pay the first time, and asked to go East and pay the first time, and asked to go East and pay the first time, and saked to go East and pay the first time, and saked to go East and pay the first time, and saked to go East and pay the first time, and saked to go East and pay the first time, and saked to go East and pay the first time, and saked to go East and pay the first time, and saked to go East and pay the first time, and saked to go East and pay the first time, and saked to go East and pay the first time, and saked to go East and pay the first time, and saked to go East and pay the first time, and saked to go East and pay the first time, and saked to go East and pay the first time, and saked to go East and pay the first time, and s A lady in Fair Haven got her foot stuck in a soft spot in a concrete walk. "Sing hey the merry maiden and the tar."—Yale News.

An exchange contains the marriage notice of Mr. and Miss Carr, and the Boston Transcript a Mr. and Miss Carr, and the Boston Transcript notices it "as an instance of Carr-coupling by a clergyman, which is something unusual."

Mr. Abell, of Wabash, was successively divorced from three wives. Then he married the first again, and now, upon her death, he has reunited with the second. The third has reason to home.

to hope. A Choice of Eyils.—Mamma—New, Arthur, be a good boy, and take your medicine, or mamma will be very angry. Arthur (after mature deliberation)—"I would rather mamma was very angry."—Punch.

A Minnesota man found a beautiful voung squaw almost frozen to death. He took her to his camp-fire and tried to thaw her out. When she had melted a little he proposed marriage and was accepted. They are now 1.

A Fairbaven lass, with visions of a bridal trousseau before her eyes, has recently given the gentleman who is paying his addresses to her a gentle hint, by presenting to him a neatly worked card, upon which is inscribed, "I need thee eyery hour."—Boston Herald.

Scene, a South-End horse-car. Enter an elaborately-dressed lady, dismond solitaires, eight-button kids, etc. Car crowded. At first no one moves. Soon a gentleman offers his seat. "Thank you; you are the only rentleman here. The rest is hogs." Fact.—Boston Transcript. Transcript.

A pretty pirl "out West" told her bean that she was a mind-reader. "You don't say so!" he exclatmed. "Can you read what's in my mind?" "Yes," said she; "you have it in mind to ask" me to be your wife, but you are just a little scared at the idea." Their wedding cards are out.

Two Kentucky lovers baye centered their affections upon a damsel who would be happy with either were it other dear charmer away. A walking match has been proposed, and the suc-

cessful competitor will get the girl. She might add to the interest of the affair by running away with some one else. The rich young lady who recently married a horse-car driver had taken to heart Sir Joseph Porter's pronunciamento, that "love is a front platform on which all ranks meet."

"It may be," saps Heffelspin, "it may be that a man and his wise are one; but I notice that, when I come to pay the weekly board-bill, the landlord does not think so."—Kome Sentine". A Whitehall woman offered her little son his choice between a stick of store gum or a lumo of spruce. He was undecided which to take, and remarked: "How happy could I be with either were the other dear chaw, ma, away."

Lady—"You have not been out to service yet; therefore you have no character?" Applicant—
"No, mum; but I've got three School Board certificuts." Lady—"Ah, well, that is something. Are they for honesty, cleapliness, or—"Applicant—"No, please, mum, for literatoor, jograffy and free-'and drorin."—Punch.

THE AUTHORS' CARNIVAL.

Expressions of Approval of "The Tribune's" Criticisms.

CHICAGO, May 1 .- i wish to express my great pleasure at your comments upon the Carnival in to-day's TRIBUNE; and also about the sinks of iniquity. Yours, M. T. P.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, May 2.—1 was much surprised to see in the Inter-Ocean of this morning some letters from people who take umbrage at the excellent article in THE TRIBUNE of yesterlay. Every word in your article was in accord with my feelings. Many other ladies who were interested in the Carnival were prone to admit its truth, yet felt as though it were best unsaid. I have never felt this way, believing that it is better to tell the truth, even if we lose a few dollars thereby. But, regarding THE TRIBUNE article, I am compelled to say it is public opinion, pretty generally felt, too. My husband prohibited our daughter from attending the Carnival after she had been present the first night. We were not in favor of it in the first place, but the lady managers made such strong exertions to have our daughter attend, and told such a pretty tale how select it was to be, and who else were to be in character, that we finally consented, and our daughter procured a costume, which, though she looked beautiful in, nevertheless we hesitated about allowing the public to gaze upon her robed thus. We accompanied her to the Exposition Building the opening evening and left her at the stage door and proceeded to the main entrance. On entering we beheld the usual mixed assemblage, and my husband remarked that he was sorry he had allowed—to come here in that costume. We went to the stall where our daughter was to be, and found her and some twenty other young ladies in there, all dressed about alike, yet some of them were dressed far more decollette than our daughter. She came to me and remarked, "Mother, dear, I have had enough of this already, and I shan't come here again in this dress." I was glad to hear this, and so was my husband. During the short time we remained there we met several of our friends who had daughters there, and all told us they would not allow their daughters to come there again to be looked at in such dresses. They had been misled, as we had. We retired early, but not till we had seen enough to satisfy us that it was no place for a young lady to be in such a dress. Many of those misses promenaded the floor with the most blaze shamelesshess, and I am glad to say our daughter kept in her place and far back as she could, afraid that some one else would see her. She never went again, nor did we. The commutation ticket my husband had purchased he gave away to the servants of the house, and they attended. Many of our friends did the same with their tickets. We were satisfied the Carnival was in excessive bad taste.

To the Editor of The Tribune

Chicago, May 2.—Of all the humbugs that first night. We were not in favor of it in the first place, but the lady managers made such

pose I drove nother—no, that would look late a cowardly concession to the notary's fears. Besides, I am not sorry at the prospect of showing myself to my acquaintances in my new role of a bloated capitalist."

So saying, Sigisbert Lancinet approached a shop-window and took an admiring glance at the image reflected in the great mirror.

"Heavens!" he exclaimed, starting back in consternation, "can that ambulatory rag-bag be Sigisbert Laucinet! Lazarus in all his glory was not arrayed like unto this. What a shocking bad hat!—a perfectepic of decrepitude. Let me not lose an instant in shooting this tile, which makes me redden as much as it reddens itself."

He went to the natter's and bought him a hat, and when he came out he respired more joyously and said to himself: "Now that is more like the thing—I do not quite so closely resemble a—but hold on! On letting my gaze run to my other extreme I am horrified to observe that the soles of my boots are not waterproof, and that the uppers are a libel upon shoemanity. Let me not he sitate one second—"

He entered the bootmaker's.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, May 2.—Of all the humbugs that have taken our city by storm, the Authors' Carnival, just closed, was, I think, the greatest; yet I went there expecting to see a thorough representation of characters from leading authors, but what was my disgust when I found only about a dozen characters well taken. It showed plainly on the face of it that it was a catch-penny affair, and I am glad The Tribune came out in its bold way and showed up the fizzle, for such it proved to be. From all I hear it turned out just about the way affairs gotten up by ladles generally do. They made no contracts, excepting one, parally, a rather strong one with a man by the name of Pease, and they are being surprised every day by the enormous bills that come in. My wife is interested in one of the charities, and the says that there will be a rumpus over the settlement. In the first place, that man Pease has got them tied down to a contract awarding him 25 per cent of the gross receipts. This, he claims, that there will be a rumpus over the settlement. In the first place, that man Pease has got them tied down to a contract awarding him 25 per cent of the gross receipts. This, he claims, means just what it says: gross,—all,—and she says that they only got 10 per cent on some of the things they sold, and thereby they lose 15 per cent clear. This is a clear case of woman's figuring, and no mistake. Then in the secon's place, some of the charities took some very expensive booths, and some took cheap ones. Now the "cheap" managers want the gross receipts divided first, and then let each charity pay its expenses for its own booths. Under such an arrangement the charity which my wife is connected with would be left; and she says she never will submit to such an arrangement—never! And I would tell the rest of the ladies that she is a plucky little woman and can hold her own. Then she says also that they understood that Pease was to furnish some fittings for the booths, and they had to buy trees and other stuff to them up, and now he refuses to pay for it. She thinks that Pease is too sharp, though he has been ever so nice to them all the time; and she says that his scenery and truck cost him more than he will make by far. Now, I pondered over this talk, and came to the conclusion that it was a regular woman's row; but, when I saw the papers taking it up, I investigated it for iny wife; and I learn from Messrs. Malmshea and Rogers, offMcVicker's Theatre, two well-known and reliable gentlemen on such matters, that they would duplicate all that stuff for \$250, and then they would put \$100 worth of properties on the stage, and give a better show than the Buffalo man effer could do. This is a settler, and no mistake. Then I investigated the contract, and found that there was no contract, and the company that was doing the work had laid to on rather too thick for comfort. I found that they were in trouble because they had done this same thing before to one of our institutions, and were involved in a lawsuit for it even now.

money sorely, but this is not the way to secure it by overcharging a lot of enthusiastic women. I had some conversation with several of those who were prominent at the Carnival, and I learned that there were numberless dead-heads each night, and that a large crowd was no criterion by which to judge of the success of the venture. But why need I tell these well-known facts? They'are matters of common talk. I trust the row may be anicably settled, and I am sure the ladies are well punished for their hard work, even though the cause was charity. "URNSOR."

Nay, do not kiss me. Marco! Go and seek Some newer love. I am so tired of thee— Tired of thy caress on lip and eneck— Of all thy rhapsodies and praise of me.

Thou art too constant, Marco! Is it strange That hearts should drop the old love for the new, Now when all Nature revels in a change, And skies do turn from gray to azure-blue?

It is the Springtime. Marco! Everything
Doth speak of change—the earth, the trees, the
skies,
The garb of man and beast, the wild birds! wing—
And, Marco, young Amelius halh blue eyes!

Thine eyes are dark and sombre. like the grown
I were through all the Winter-time; but see
This new robe of pale-azure! Do not frown—
A moment since you praised its hue to me.

What-curses, Marco? Now, when Spring come? I thought all hearts welled full of glad delight When in the woods was heard the partridge-dru Even as Amelius said to me last night.

And art thou going, Marco? Well, adien!
Thou'lt find a fairer love, I trust, some day,
But not a heart more constant or more true
Than mine, that loved from Autumn until M
ELLA WEEK. Underground Galleries. The longest subterranean construction in the world is in the mines of Freyburg, in Saxony. A seres of galleries, which were begun in the twelfth century, reached in 1835 a length of 158 miles, and had yielded an immense quantity of silver. In 1833 a new gallery was commenced, which was finished a year ago, and is eight miles

CURRENT GOSSIP.

ONLY A DANCING GIRL. From Gubert's "Bab" Bollads.
Only a dancing girl,
With an unromantic style,
With borrowed color and curl,
With a fixed, mechanical smile,
With many a hackneyed wile, With ungrammatical lips, And corns that mar her tips.

Hung from the flies in air, She acts a palpable lie; She's as little a fairy there As unpoetical I! I hear you asking why, why in the world I sing This tawary, tinseled thing?

No niry fairy she, As she hangs in arsenic green From a highly impossible tree In highly impossible scene (Herself not over clean); For fays don't suffer, I'm told, From bunions, coughs, or cold.

And stately dames, that bring Their danghters there to see,
Pronounced the "dancing thing"
No better than she should be,
With her skirt at her sbameful knoe,
And her painted, tainted phiz;
An, matrons! which of us is?

(And in sooth it oft occurs
That, while these matrons sigh,
Their dresses are lower than heis,
And sometimes haif as high;
And their hair is hair they buy;
And they use their glasses, too,
In a way she'd blush to do.) But change her gold and green
For a coarse merino gown,
And see her upon the scene
Of her home, when coaring down
Her dranken father's frown,
In his squalid cheeriess den:
She's a fairy truly, then!

SIGISBERT LANCINET'S LUCK.

New York World Translation My friend," said the notary to Sigisber "My friend," said the notary to Sigisbert Lancinet, "here are the 6,500 francs willed and bequeathed to you by your uncle. The legacy-duty, stamps, and fees have been deducted. Put the money carefully away in your pocket, be careful not to let any sharp-looking stranger brush up against you, and get home as soon as

"Worthy sir, your excellent advice shall be followed," said Sigisbert Lancinet, squeezing the good notary's hand and leaving the office with the dignity of a man who does not have 6,500 france in his pocket every day of the week.
For Sigisbert Lancinet. Bohemian both by disposition and profession, had never hitherto been the owner of ten francs of his own.

II.
When he was in the street Sigisbert Lancinet oliloquized half aloud:

"What an old ass that notary was! To fancy that I-1 of all people—would be silly enough to let any one get away with my wealth. Suppose I drove home-no, that would look like a cowardly concession to the notary's fears. Be-

He entered the bootmaker's.

"By Jove!" he said, on regaining the street, "that job's off my hands; but, oh! the frightful discordance. The immaculate varnish of my boots makes my cantaloons look ten years older by contrast, while beside my dazzling hat my coat loses the few prefensions to respectability which it formerlypossessed. To appear in such guise would be ridiculous—"

"He crossed the street—and entered a ready—made clothing establishment, whence issuing robed and crowned, he—for he had fasted since getting-up time, and had got uo unusually early so as to be at the notary's office betimes—felt the inner man assert itself. He found himself at that moment at the Palais Royal.

"And to think," soliloquized the nouveau riche, "that not once in my brief life have I set foot within the plate-glass doors of these coulent restaurants in the windows whereof are heaped fascinating trophles of game and fruits of Tantalus! Yet I had always hoped—and, indeed, why should I not gratify myself just for once. One doesn't get a legacy every day. What stunning truffies!"

Just as he had placed his hand upon the andle of the door some one tapped him upon

Just as he had placed his hand upon the shoulder.

"Hi, Sigisbert!"

"Hullo, Adolphe!"

"Going in to breakfast—don't you see!"

"You! going in to breakfast there!"

"Certainly. And what if I am?"

"Oh, nothing, only it would be a graceful act on your part to invite me to join you, seeing that you are flush and that my pockets are as empty as my stomach."

"By all means; come along."

They breakfasted. They began with Burgundy and continued with claret, and the waiter waxed so eloquent in praise of a peculiarly fine and dry champagne for which the house was noted that they had a bottle of that. Then they had coffee and liquors.

At the third glass of Chartreuse Siglsbert Lancinet was the friend of the whole human race without exception.

Lancinet was the friend of the whole human race without exception.

Adolphe with the pilot's wary eye marked his friend's growing good humor, and whispered to him gently, "Sigisbert, old fel', I've always said that if there was a good-hearted chap in Paris, Sigisbert Lancinetwas the man. For you are a good-hearted chap, as you know."

"I should hope, old boy, that I wouldn't go back on a friend, if he will allow me to call him so."

"Of course you wouldn't. I know you will stake an old friend of yours who only wants 300 miserable petty francs till next Tuesday to—"
"Never mind what you want them for; that is none of my business. Here are your 300 francs. So long as Sigisbert Lancinet has a shot in the locker he will not steel his ear against the appeals of friendship. Take my arm and let us go for a walk."

V.

In the Colorie d'Orleans, some, one accepted.

In the Galerie d'Orleans some one accosted igisbert:
"M. Lancinet, I am glad to see you looking
"M. Lancinet, I am glad to see you prom

"M. Lancinet, I am giad to see you not not not so well. About eighteen months ago you promised to pay me a bill—"
"A bill—for how much?"
"Five hundred francs."
"Five hundred francs,—whom do I owe 500

"Five hundred francs,—whom do I owe 500 francs to?"

"To me. I keep the restaurant at——"

"Here's your money. Call ou Sigisbert Lancinet at any hour of the day or night for money, and, if he owes it, it shall be paid instantly."

A little further on he met Cydalisa, a piquante little brunette for whom Sigisbert Lancinet's heart used to beat like one—like forty.

In her society he visited the milliner's shop, the jeweler's, the Bois de Boulogne, the Opera-Comique, and the Maison d'Or.

VI.

VI. It was 2:30 a. m. when Sigisbert Lancinet

To whom the angry janitor:

"You're a sweet duck, staying out guzzling and muzzling till all hours. You can bet your new boots I'll let the boss know what sort of a tenant he has in you. There's your bed-room candle and a letter that came for you."

"Here—I'll make that all right—this'll pay you for getting up." said Sigisbert Lancinet, opening his pocket-book.

It was empty!

It was empty!

Mechanically he opened the letter which the anitor had handed him. It read as follows: janitor had handed him. It read as follows:
Sin: I made an error this morning in giving you
6,500 france as the net amount of yourlate uncle's
legacy. That was the gross amount, from which
should have been deducted duty, stamps, fee, etc.,
amounting, as per account inclosed, to 70Sf. 45c.
Be so good as to remit me that sum by bearer.
Yours very respectfully.

X. Y. Z.

GETTING MORE THAN THEY PRAY-

ED FOR.

Rosen Transcript.

In a certain county town there had been a long-continued drought; the fields were perched and burnt, the foliage had withered under the sun's burning rays, the wells were dry, and it was only by going to the river, three or four miles distant, that water for the animals and household use could be obtained. Under these curcumstances it was resolved in the "store"

and sak him to pray for rain. He was interviewed, and promised accordingly. The next morning the sun came out hotter than ever, and morning the sun came out hotter than ever, and the congregation came to church white with dust which hung like a cloud over the roads. At the close of the "long prayer"—and it was unusually long—the preacher said, "And now, O Lord, we approach a subject that lies near, very near, to our bearts. Thou knowest that our fields are parched and our wells dry; Thou knowest that we choke with dust, and that our cattle are in bearts. Thou knowest that our fields are parched and our wells dry; Thou knowest that we choke with dust, and that our cattle are in sore need; and so, O Lord, we pray that Thou willst open the almighty hottle of the universe, and pour out its contents on this, our bedroughted country." On the evening of that day the sky looked hazy. On Monday there were genuine clouds, and "signs of rain." Tuesday brought two or three refreshing showers; the "women folk," as New Englanders of the rural sort call the fair sex, caught enough for their week's washing, and were happy, and the withered vegetation becam to revive. On Wednesday and Thursday the rain fell steadily, on Friday it came in torrents, and ere Saturday evening things began to look serious. But there was no let up, and when Sunday morning came the devout ones who ventured out had to go to "meeting " in boats. Just as the dripping minister was about to climb the stairs that led to the high pulpit, a bedraggled deacon took him by the arm and had a few words with him apart. The pastor looked puzzled, but finally assented with a nod, took his place in the pulpft, and opened the service. Again there was a long prayer,—and it closed as follows: "Again, O Lord, we approach with fear and trembling the subject of which we made mention last week. We told Thee that our fields were parched, our wells dry, and our cattle were in sore need, and we asked that Thou wouldst open the great almighty bottle of the universe and pour out its contents on our bedroughted country; but, O Lord, when we made that, our prayer, we'd no idea that Thought loss the stopple!"

HE HEARD TOO MUCH. Lewis Gaylord Clark, the editor of the Knickerbocker Magazine, used to tell the following

story with great delight: Some two miles up the river from St. John bury, Vt., is a primitive sort of a little village called "The Centre." Here, not long since, called "The Centre." Here, not long since, the rustic youth of the vicinity congregated for a dance, "and dance they did," said our informant, "with an unction unknown to your city belies and beaux." One interesting man, having imbibed too freely, became "fatigned" in the course of the evening, and wisely concluded to retire for a short rest.

in the course of the evening, and wisely concluded to retire for a short rest.

A door ajar near the dancing-hall revealed invitingly a glimpse of a comfortable bed, of which he took possession with the prospect of an undisturbed "snooze."

It happened, howbelt, that this was the "ladies' withdrawing room," and no sooner had he closed his eyes than a pair of blooming damsels came in and began adjusting their disordered ringlets, the dim light of the taillow candle not disclosing the tenant of the bed. The girls had tongues (like the rest of their "seck"), which ran in this wise:

"What a nice dance we're having! Have you heard anybody say anything about me, Jane?"

"Law, yes, Sally. Jim Brown says he never saw you look so handsome as you do to night. Have you heard anybody say anything about me?"

Have you heard anybody say anything about me?"

"About you! Why, sartin. I heard Joe Flint tell Sam Jones that you was the prettiest-dressed girl in the room."

Whereupon the dear things chuckled, and "fixed up" a little more, and made off toward the ball-room. They had hardly reached the door when our half-conscious friend raised himself on his elbow, and quite intelligibly, though slowly, luguired: slowly, inquired:
"Have you heard aryborry say anythin' bout me, gals?"
"Phancy their pheelinks" at this juncture.

HYPOCRISY REBUKED.

Virginia City Chronicle.

Last evening a man came into Charley Legate's restaurant and called for a rum omelet. Legate walked back into the kitchen with the solemnity of a circus elephant, and presently a waiter came out with a beefsteak. The custome looked at the steak a moment and remarked:

waiter came out with a beefsteak. The customer looked at the steak a moment and remarked:

"Look-a-here, I ordered a rum omelet."

"I know you did. my boy, but you can't have it," said Legate, coming up. "You know last New Year's you swore off, and tied a bine ribbon to your vest. It's there yet. Now, you contemptible hypocrite, do you s'pose you are goin' round this town flaunting the ensign of sobriety in the face of the public and imagine you can come here, stuff yourself with rum omelets, and make me particeps crimints to the deception! Haven't you got any more self-respect than to observe the letter of the law and bust the stuffin' out of it. That sort of a lay don't go down here, my friend. It may do at some second-class hash-houses, where they take neither the digestion nor the morals of a man into copsideration. I'm lookin' after both. I won't have speakin' hypocrisy in my house. I despise the crawlin' wretch who—"

"Oh! Legate, speak no more. Thou turnest mine eyes into my very soul," velled the distracted patron, and he called for some more eggs, and the irrepressible caterer went back into the kitchen with the air of a man who had served his country well, as he remarked:

"I had to bluff him or acknowledge I was just out of rum."

HE WOULDN'T HAVE IT.

Some men can't appreciate true friendship, and they seem to rejoice in holding at arm'sength those who wish to think kindly of them. Such a man has an office on Griswold street. A number of his acquaintances were the other day canvassing his many good qualities, and it was decided to make him a present and deliver a speech. A shake-purse of 40 cents was made up, the cash invested in a large sponge, and the six or eight friends proceeded in a body to the "consignee's" office. He was in. One of the gentlemen held up the sponge, and began

in. One of the gentlemen held up the sponge, and began:

"When men desire to show their friendship for a fellow-man, they present him with some token of esteem,—something typical or emblematical of his daily life. Now, we—"

The speech ended right there. The sponge was left behind, but the crowd took a coal-scuttle, four or five clubs, and two empty boxes down-stairs with them, and there was considerable haste to see who would get into the street first.

QUIPS. Excuse haste and a bad pun. The combing man-the hairdresser. If a man waits too long for something to turn

ip, ft will be his toes. Queen Victoria is like a machinery-wheel, beause she travels in cog. Wonder if the cattle of a thousand 'ills bad

the epizootic or the hoof disease? "There's music in the heir," moaned the oung husband, as he reached for the paregori

The diminutive hen-fruit seen in market is another evidence that the eggs size law is not en Prince Louis Napoleon's pastime is matching pennies. He says: "Heads I win, Beatrice; ails, Zulus."

The born of Roderick Dhu was Scotch whisky.

—Graphic, Yes, it was mountain Dhu.—Pittsburg Telegraph.

Why is it that at the hotel the man who goes is called the waiter, and the man who really does all the waiting is called the guest? Journalism is a noble calling.—Cleveland Hera'd. In which respect it muchly resembleth the Marquis of Lorne yelling for his lord-inwaiting.—Boston Traver.

A Grave Rebuke.—Individual fresh from his Club: "My good sir (hic), can you tell me where this w-(hic)-way leads to?" Sedate Party.—"To the churchyard."—Fun.

Making the best of it is a good rule for everybody. "What is the matter?" asked a lawyer of his coachman. "The borses are running sway, sir." "Can you not pull them up?" "I am afraid not." "Thea," said the the lawyer, after judicial delay, "run into something cheap."

E. C. Stedman sings, in Seribner, "Why should I fear to sip the sweets of each red lip?" Why! Because, Mr. Stedman, you have a conviction that the gloomy-looking old gentleman in the background, with blood in his eye and a cane like the angel of death in his hand, will make a poultice of you if you do any such sampling while he is in reach.—Burdette.

Connecticut Judges take their female relatives to court during interesting trials, and give them sents on the bench. "Chatty conversations," says the New Haven Register, referring to a recent instance, "have been conducted between the Court and its family representatives while important testimony has been taken, and there has been danger that the Judges might from these frequent distractions lose connections which are considered vital on one side or the other."

THE PUZZLERS' CORNER. [Original contributions will be published in this department. Correspondents will please send their real names with their soms de plume addressed to "Puzzlers' Corner." Answers will be published

the following week.] ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES. DELIAC BRUNDA LUPFER ADELIA CARMAN No. 751. FALCON ADORN LOGY No. 754. Papper. No. 755. Capelin. No. 756. Cabalistic. No. 757. No. 758. PERSPECTIVE CUBE-NO. 749. without disease.

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mental of the month of the state of the stat

E. F. K. STAR-NO. 759. 1

From 1 to 3. a masculine name; 1 to 5, relating to the heart; 6 to 4, gaudy; 4 to 2, haits; 6 to 2, a race of people; 5 to 3, those who employ one of the professions.

CHICAGO.

R. EDNEY.

DIAMOND NO. 760.

In Sphinx; a girl's name; to efface; a celebrated Knight Tempiar; pale; a period of time; in Jingle. The same words are read downward. Cuicago.

E. P. K. RHOMBOID-NO. 781.

Across—A fish; a horse; a Greek dialect; a machine for cleaning wool; a goddess. Down—In Jack; a giant; to sift; plenty; relating to the end; a hat; three-fiths of a word meaning bright; a pronoun; in Cassino.

CATRO, Ill.

QUIRK. SQUARE WORD-NO. 762. A measurement; a texture of flags; a tumor.
LITTLE CASSING.

SQUARE WORD—NO. 763. A Burman place for rest; winged; a plant; to agree; opinion.

Burlington, Wis.

Coochin.

CHARADE-NO. 784. My first is a little word, 'tis true, Yet a most essential part of you; If you give it to me 'twill still remain In your possession just the same. My second's in the forest found, On rocky cliff, and on the ground; It is zometimes large and sometimes small, And should have respect from one and all. The whole will always give great token
Of good results, when rightly spoken,
Lav hold, with it, and you will find
The little word that's in my mind.
URBANA, Ill.
PUT

CHARADE-NO. 765. Right jolie is ye puzzler, He bath a heart that's merrie; Ye while he delves for hidden lure In Webster's Dictionary.

He scanneth closlic everic words, To find its mysteries; Of hidden realms he's king and lord, And holdeth all ye keys. He wears ye queerest kinds of bat Without my one, two, three; He hath an absent looke, in that Ye neighbors all agree.

He taketh out ye third and first And turneth them around; Bebold! one of ye alphabet Is nowhere to be found.

A ladye gay, as I am told, Both younge and faire, I ween. With graceful step and partect whole, She danceth on ye greene. She hears ye second in ye streete, Breaks in her haste a bowl; Her mother says it is not mee; That work she should ye whole

Now, puzzlers all, both boy and mayde, Ye whole if you should do, Ye key that opens this charade Will slip your fingers through. NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO, 768.

am composed of twenty-nine letters, and an notation.

Mg 12, 17, 15, 27, is a city in Italy.

Mg 18, 26, 2, 29, 7, is a banquet.

Mg 10, 2, 21, 23, 6, is a city in France.

Mg 10, 3, 14, is an animal of Australia.

Mg 22, 12, 24, 8, 20, 28, 7, 21, 2, is part of My 25, 4, 9, 28, is an exploit.
My 25, 4, 9, 28, is an exploit.
My 1. 5, 13, 11, is a musical instrument.
My 22, 19, is an exclamation.
Das Moines, Iowa.
HAWS

NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 787. I am composed of seven letters, and am an article of food about which many people are suspicious as to its ingredients. My 4, 5, 6, 7, is good to put in it, and my 1, 2, 3, 4, spells, phonetically, what is good to eat with it.

PAXTON, Ill.

GARTH.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 768.

I am composed of ten letters, and am the mont I am composed of ten fetter of arriver.

My 7, 10, 9, 3, is a plant,
My 9, 5, 3, is a difficulty.
My 4, 1, 2, is a poem.
My 6, 8, 9, is a mean man.
Lagrange, III.

Fritz. city, pens a few answers to show still in the ring. He had time only to master 751, 752, 754, 755, and 758. Happy Thought, Freeport, Ill., sends the result of Saturday evening's study, which includes all but Sphinx's square word, and of course the cube, although an attempt is made to solve the latter. The lady's letters are too few and far between. Tyro, city, said it was "Cu-be or not cu-be, and it was principally the latter. Fearing an at tack of "emotional insanify" he quit on The Corner after solving five,—the rhomboid. Sphinx'square, Towhead's charade, and "Philanthropy, proving upknown quantities to Tyro.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Towhead Fulton, Ill., rises to express sympathy with Brother Ike for his failure on the "Carpenter" business. Towhead did not expect to sait Ike's summer bacon so early in the season. Mr. T., however, says nothing anent that curious rhomboid constructed by Brother Ike. Happy Jack, city, says he worked at the cubifor several quarter-hours in rapid succession, and finally gave it up. He might have worked on it for 2,700 quarter-hours, and the result would have been the same, for it was ill-starred, and couldn't be did. Jack has them all in line but the rhom bold, the two squares, and the Ogie County "Tipper."

"Tipper."

Sphinx, city, thinks the puzzles were exceedingly hard this week, but by some good honest work he succeeds in answering all but Towhead's little fish. He thinks that rhomsoid of the South Bender was a corker, and it is much to his credit that he "drank" it all in from the "stand," and did not let it "spoil" during his "essay" with the "physy."

the "physy."

Henida, Champaign, Ill., stops short at nothing this week after the cube, having a firm grip on the entire nine, from "Drank" to "Philanthropy." Henida would be pleased to hear from some of the contributors to The Corner, and letters addressed Henida, Champaign, Ill., will reach him. The G. M. will say that the gentleman is an excellent correspondent.

respondent.

Punch Urbana, Ill., has a suspicion that the cube is made up of hard words, and it was, indeed; so hard, in fact, that the author couldn't answer his own puzzle. Mr. K. would like to "Star" it less hereafter. Mr. Punch has the nine others answered, and the microscope and

electric light would full to distinguish between Mr. Panch's answers and those at the top of the column; if anything, the former are the more cor

Coochis, Burlington, Wis., sends answers to a few of the easy ones,—those necessitating a small library being in the Insex Expurgatorius for the present. The little lady has Nos. 751, 755 (that was intended by Towhead for Miss Coochie's special benesit), 756, 757, and 758. The character will appear in The Corner's "Temple of Immortals."

tals." Thanks.

E. F. K., city, follows up his success of last week by sending in a list of eight answers Saturday evening, having all but Brother Ike's rhomboid. The cube of Mr. K. last week had too many soin. The cuos of Mr. K. last week had bo many stars in it to be solved successfully, so it is republished in its correct snape. If it bothered some of the guessers, on the Helmanni's broad shoulders the blame must be laid. On Tuesday Mr. K. sent the rhomboid complete, after having telephoned to several librarians to help him out. He thinks Brother Ike deserves to be assegnited by the Zulus for getting up such a hard rhomb.

Snug, city, was evidently much troubled when be penned the following lines: Dear Puzzier, I've important information— Sing, bey, the trusty Puzzier that you are: About a certain lack of education To send a single answer to the Char.

Dear Puzzler, these conundrums are too trying Sing, hey, the worthy chieftain that you are? To answer them correctly I am dying—Sing, hey, "they are so near and yet so far." Dear Captain, I beseech you to go lighter— Sing, hey, the joily fat man that you are; Or you will saily miss your old-time writer— Sing, hey, good Corner-Man, ta-tar.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF "JOHNNY."

"Good morning, Tom! I have just read."

"Yes, Johnny's dead; and, biame my skin!

Ef they don't let that there boy in
When his soul stops at heaven's door,
Thea 'tain' i no kind of use no more
Fer any one to try to be
Just straight and all that thing—fer he
In every way was on the square.
When I'd git mighty mad, and sweat
And cass around till all was blue.
That boy—as sure as I tell you—
Would brack right up in front of me.
And say. 'Ole man, I guess that we
Have nad could for this here truck,
And 'tainf no use to try your luck
'Gin the Aimighty; ef you do.
You'i duat thet He's too bug fer yon,
And somehow thet boy's word was law
Enuff to make me shut my jaw.
He'd meet you fifty times, and pass
Right by witaout a word of sass.
I never knew the little kid
To steal a copper; ef he did,
He kept it mignty still, and I
Would never know it. And a lie
I know he hated like the deuce.
And that un't all—But what's the nee'
The little felle's gone up now!
When I remember, sometimes, how
On stormy days, when 'twas too wet
To work out doors, he'd go and get
A Testament (that some old seed
Hed give to him to learn to read),
And set for hours and read away
At some long Gospel-yarn—I say,
When I remember how he'd took
Walle he was porin' at thet book—
Just like them chan he'd tell sbot
As safled with big wings in an' out
Enforce some kind of Throne, where sat
The One I always swear by—Chat
Would make me kinder shaky, and
His face would look. somehow, so grand,
And his wide—open eyes would shins
So bright and wishfully, that mine.
Before I know'd, would be so dim
That I could hardly look at him.
When I remember this, I know.
Ef there's a Heaven, there he'll go!
You needn't try to preach to me—
Jest 'cause he wa'n't baptized—that he
wou'd stand no chance fer to be aswed,
And that the floor of Hell is paved
With little souls a span in length,
I alin't got learnin'; but my strength
Is mightly good, and I will thrash
The man that tries to palm that trash
On me fer truth. It's so tall grace
That shiled poor John. They needn't He
And say, "God willed that John should die.

Countess of Paris, and the other a son, Prince Antoine-Louis-Philippe, aged 13. But he has two grandchildren, a son and a daughter of the Counts of Paris. They were both born in Twickenham, England, where the Orieans fam-Twickenham, England, where the Orieans family reside.

The Duke of Montpensier married the Princess Marte Louise, sister of ex-Queen Isabella, in 1846, and has during the whole of his life been intrigating to secure the throne of Spain either for himself or at least for one of his children. He succeeded in arranging the marriage of Mercedes and Alfonso, but the early death of the Queen put a stop to his influence upon Government matters in Spain. It was rumored that the Princess Maria Christina was to become the second wife of the King of Spain, but the disparity of age alone would have been an obstacle to such a match, the Princess having been five years older than the King. Her death will preclude all possibility of Alfonso XII. marrying into the Orieans family.

The Princess' remains will be placed near those of her sister, the late Queen Mercedes, in the Escuriat. The Court will go into three mouths' mourning.

Why Garibaldi Is in Roma.

London Truta, April 17.

The true motive of the journey is perfectly known to the friends of the General, and is of the most private description possible. It has reference solely to the disposal of his property among his children. The circumstances of the case are curious enough, and they are too much of a matter of history not to be stated plainly. Garibaldi, as it is generally known, had three children by Anita, the faithful companion of his Italian campaigna—to vit: A daughter, Ieresita, now Signora Canzio, and two sons, Menotti and Ricciotti. By another woman, Francesca, be has two more living children, Cleina and Manilo. On the other hand, he was murried to a Signora Raimondi, who, after the wedding, made a confession in consequence of which he left her at once and forever. Now it results from the above circumstances, under the Italian law, that the only lawful heir to any property left by Garibaldi is child which is not his own, but Sknora Raimondi's. The said property, by the way, is composed of the 50,000 lire a year voted by the Italian Parliament in perpetuity to Garibaldi and his descendants in the direct line. The journey of the General, therefore, to Rome is for no other reason than the advisability of contriving some legal or extra legal agrangement by which his family should profit by the reversion of the amounty to the exclusion of the strange child. An act of Parliament giving the annuity is trust to the executors of Garibaldi will most probably be resorted to.

An Indignant Judge.

Judge Blake, walking to church last Sunday morning at Celina, O, met his brother-in-law, Mr. Franklin. On the previous evening Mr. Franklin. On the previous evening Mr. Franklin had whipped his wife, and she had fied to the house of her brother, the Judge, for refuge. Therefore his honor was full of wrath at sight of the offender. He drew a revolver, but quickly changed his mind, and used his fists and the bust of the weapon.

SULPHIDE OF ARSENCOUM.

SOMETHING NEW AND MOST INTERESTING TO LADIES IN PARTICULAR. DR. DOHME'S SULPHIDE of ARSENICE

THE SUPREME AND WONDERFUL SKIN REMEDY AND NEW BLOOD PURIFIE

BELL MANN & CO., 163 Wabash-av., the Agents for the West and South. Sent in letter form, postage paid, on reco

Lighter Demand for Discounts-Stocks Weak and Dull.

The Produce Markets Irregular, but Generally Stronger-Provisions Quiet -Grain Active.

The Trading Influenced by Continued Bry Weather --- Various Points of Interest.

FINANCIAL.

There was only a moderate demand for Government bonds. Prices were no higher, but the market hardened to the quotations of the day before. Western National banks that have to replace their 10-40s as security for their circulation have hardly as yet begun to act. Their position have hardly as yet begun to act. Their position is well represented by that of an Iowa banker, who, after staying in Chicago three days, watching the market in vain for a drop, went home with the determination to do nothing till after July I. A good many persons interested in the market are figuring on the likelihood of a decline after July I, and some of the banks are so advising their correspondents. The circulars of the New York houses how marketing the per cents have stated that the price of 4 per cents went as high as 106 in 1877. They omit the fact that this was in currency, and was not more than par in gold. The 4 per cents any never till now been higher than par in gold. The 4 per cents any never till now been higher than par in gold. The 4 per cents any never till now been higher than par in gold. The 4 per cents any never till now been higher than par in gold. The 4 per cents any never till now been higher than par in gold. The 4 per cents any never till now been higher than par in gold. The 4 per cents any never till now been higher than par in gold. The 4 per cents any never till now been higher than par in gold. The 4 per cents any never till now been higher than par in gold. The 4 per cents any never till now been higher than par in gold. The 4 per cents further against them, and they all try to cover at once, they will carry the price one or two cents further against themselves, The expectation that there will be a decline in the per cents is shared by the San Francisco Bulliant, and the stay of the per cents are always the price one or two cents further against themselves, The expectation that there will be a decline in the per cents is shared by the San Francisco Bulliant (111/2). The per cents is shared by the San Franci There was only a moderate demand for Govwere likely to fall to par within a few weeks We are not alone in this impression, some even predicting a discount in the near future." foreign demand will prove a factor of some im portance in the future course of bond quota-tions. The London Times of April 19 says the only bonds in which business showed marked activity were United States 4 per cents. There was quite a keen demand for them, and the siness would, it is said, be still larger were there any supply of small bonds to be had These, however, were very scarce, and the want now to pay a premium compared with his richer neighbor in order to get what he wants. Most of the 10-40 series now called in for redemption are held in England, and their payment will re-lease a large amount of money for seinvestment

in these 4 per cents.

Business in the Chicago foreign exchange market was light. Rates were steady. In Chieago sterling grain bills were. 484 for 60-day bills and 485% for sight, and French were strong at 520 for 60-day bilis and 5211/4 for sight. The actual Chicago rates for sterling were 488% and 487%. In New York the actual rates were 486% and 487%. The posted rates for sterling were 487 and 4881. French bankers' bills were 5171/2 Consols opened at 98 6-16, and advanced to

98 9-16. Silver was a trifle weaker at 50 pence per ounce in London. The very peculiar condi tion of the London money market is strongly sketched by the Times of April 19, which says in its financial column:

its financial column:

Money becomes more unlendable every day, and
it is again difficult to quote rates for bills. Three
months bank paper is still discounted nominally at
la per cent, but borrowers frequently hold out for
and obtain lower terms, and loans from day to
day are made at I per cent. Even at that price
considerable sums cannot be employed at all. The
paralysis is now, in short, as thorough as it has been
any time during the last five years. There is consecuently a wood deal of temptation effected to repanalysis is now, in short, as thorough as it mas deen any time during the last five years. There is consequently a good deal of temptation offered to renew speculations in stocks, but as yet few people have had the courage to engage in ventures of that kind. The only stocks that really benefit by the excessive cheapness of money are those which in public esteem are considered sound, such as Coipmial bonds. United States bonds, railway debentures, and preference, stocks, with one or two foreign stocks of the interest-bearing class. Consols are also being steadily raised to extremely high prices by the same action, and by the larger amounts placed in them by credit institutions unable to find outlet for their money. A good deal of that kind of business may be, and no doubt is, of a sound investment class, but the prices to which it has forced up a large number of securities indicate that great distrust and stagnation prevail outside the limited field they present. Business is thus in a manner unwholesome where it is apparently soundest, and the excessive gint of title capital threatens to do harm in quarters where no harm ought in ordinary circumstances to come.

On the 18th ult., in describing the "unwholesome case of the money market," its financial

some ease of the money market," its financial editor declares that "Money is, in short, gathering more and more into a stagnant mass in the London market, and exists now in such amounts schemes and speculations would be almost cer-tain to spring into being."

Chicago bankers report that the demand for

loaus has fallen off, as usual after settlement day. The clearings were very large, \$9,100,000, against \$8,700,000 on the preceding day. Rates of discount are 6@7 per cent on call loans, and 76,3 per cent on time, with some transactions at 8,010 per cent. There is little currency coming

so going. The supply of New York exchange is smaller, with a demand still strong.

Mr. Fred S. Eames, well and favorably known in business and banking circles in Chicago as the Assistant Cashier of the Commercial Nather Resistant Cashier to the Commercial Nather Resistant Cashier of the Cashier of the Commercial Nather Resistant Cashier of the Cashier of th the Assistant Cashier of the Commercial Na-tional Bank, has resigned that post to accept the place of Cashier of the National City Bank, of Octawa, Ill. Mr. Eames will be succeeded by Mr. John A. Meyer, who has been promoted to be Assistant Cashier of the Commercial Na-tional tional.

There is some demand for local securities

There is some demand for local securities, especially long city and county bonds. There was a small sale of Cook County 5 per cents at \$1.01 and interest. City scrip was sold at 99.

A quarterly dividend of \$2.00 per share from net carnings has been declared by the Pullman Palace-Car Company, payable on and after May 15 to stockholders of record at the close of business May 1.

Stocks were duller. Speculation was much less active than it has been. Renewed reports

less active than it has been. Renewed reports that the fiat dividend on Western Union was to be made in a few days arrested the decline and caused an improvement of %, to 104%. At-lantic & Pacific, having no melon for nutriment, declined from 34 to 33%. Wabash was firm under the reports of its new connections. It opened at 33 and closed at 34. The latest Wabash card is its new line to Detroit, to be built in 90 days, by the side of two lines that have never been made to pay. Those who be-lieve this Detroit connection will be made must have forgotten the masterly failure of the Wabash to obtain the Chicago connection of which it boasted months ago. A good deal of which it boasted months ago. A good deal of Wabash stock was then marketed at high prices on the strength of a Chicago connection. One of the questions of the day is, Do Wabash connections connect! Erie was firmer under the influence of free purchases and a good deal of bullish talk. The price improved %, to 27%; C. C.; C. & I. rose from 45% to 46%, and 8th doe from 18 to 18½ for the common, and from 40% to 41 for the preferred. C., C. & I. C. was better, at 7%; and 8t. Louis & San Francisco preferred % better, at 11%. The rest of the list declined. The Granger stocks were depressed by the impending drought, not withstanding the confident belief in Vanderbile's Northwestern purchase. Northwestern common declined from 50% to 55%, the preferred from 90% to 90%, St. Paul common from 41% to 40%, and the preferred was unchanged, at 81%. With regard to the crop prospects, the Chicago correspondents of the New York Daly Commercial Bulletin, who is one of the best authorities in the West, declares that "the crop situation, so far as spring wheat is con-

cerned, is still one of great solicitude; weather still very dry; the rains that have fallen are mostly local. Farmers are in many localities talking of resowing. Minnesota complains more than any other State, and we hear of a general dissatisfaction with regard to seed.

Nebraska has in some counties been refreshed with warm rains, which has given the
wheat a good start. But there is no radical change in any of the conditions which have existed since the 1st of March. We do not see how it is possible under these circumstances to look for an average crop this season of spring wheat, unless we have rain this present treek extending over the entire Northwest."
This was written in the last week of April, and

the rain has not yet come.

The other changes were a decline in Lake Shore 1/4, to 721/4; Burlington & Quincy 1/4, to 1131/4; Union Pacific 1/4, to 721/4; Ohio & Mississippi ¼, to 15; Delaware & Hudson ¼, to 46; Lackawanna %, to 52%; Jersey Central %, to 44%; Ransas & Texas %, to 15%; Kansas City & Northern 16, 1516; the preferred 2, to 4216;

\$68,789 00 Land sales third week in April, 1879.. \$15,000 00 Corresponding week last year...... 42.255 00

Decrease.... ... \$27,255 00 Gross earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway Company: Week ending April 21, 1879. \$23,442 85 Same week last year. 24,525 94

á	leading stocks:			
9	Stocks. Opening.			Closing.
8	Michigan Central. 80	8014	79%	80
u	Lake Shore 72%	721/2	72%	72%
8	C. & N. Western. 59%	59%	58%	581/2
66	Do preferred 90%	90%	90%	90%
1	M. & St. Paul 41%	415	40%	40%
H	Do preferred 81%			81%
	C., R. I. & P130%			130%
å	Ill. Central 85%		****	85%
ā	Chi., Bur. & Q1134	1	****	1131/4
	Union Pacific 7314			72%
8	Erie 27%	2714	2714	27%
3	Wabash Railway, 33		****	34
	Ohio & Miss 1514		****	15
6	C., C., C. & Ind, 45%		***	46%
51	H. & St. Jo 18	19	18	1814
3	Do preferred 40%	41%	40%	41
8.7	Del. & Hudson 46%			46
G	D., Lack. & West, 52%	53	52	52%
51	N. J. Centrar 44%	4456	44	441/4
X.9	Canada Southern, 60	****	****	60
6	Mo., Kas. & Tex. 1614	1614	15%	15%
7	Kas. City & N 16%	17%	1514	15%
9	Do preferred 44%	45	42%	42%
y	W. Union Tel 10314	104%	103%	104%
9	C., C. & I. C 7%			7%
	Kansas Pacific 59	59	56	58
3	St. Louis & San F. 10	1016	10	10
-				

GOVERNMENT BONDS. FOREIGN EXCHANGE. Sixtu days. Sight.

LOCAL SECURITIES. *111% *111% *100% *107 *104 *104% *104% *101% *100%

Following are Chicago quotations for coins: Mexican (full weight).
Sovereigns.
Napoleons.
Twenty marks.
Austrian florins (paper).
Pre francs.
Prussian thalers.
Holland guelders.
Kronors (Swedish.
Mexican and S. American doubloons.
Spanish doubloons.

EDWARD L. BREWSTER. 104 Washington-st., DEALER IN NOTES, BONDS, STOCKS, AND ALL LOCAL SECURITIES,

LOANS NEGOTIATED. CHARLES HENROTIN,

CHARLES HENROTIN,
106 Washington-st.,
Dealer in INVESTMENT SECURITIES of all kinds.
Has now on hand for sale,
Chicago 7 per cent and 6 per cent Bonds.
Cook Co. 7 per cent and Cook Co. new 5 per cent Bonds.
Chicago & Alton Railroad 6 per cent Gold Bonds.
Milwaukee & St. Paul 7 per cent Sinking Fund Bonds.
And other first-class Securities. FIRST NATIONAL BANK

In the Basement Office of the Fire-Proof Building, COR. STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS, A. O. SLAUGHTER,

BANKER AND BROKER, N. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sts., Chicago. Stocks, Bonds, Local Securities, and Land Warrants Member of New York Stock Exchange. 1RA HOLMES,

GENERAL BROKER HAS REMOVED TO 86 WASHINGTON-ST. LAZARUS SILVERMAN Is buying and selling FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOVERNMENT BONDS. CHICAGO CITY AND COOK COUNTY BONDS.

LOANS OF ALL KINDS NEGOTIATED. LOCAL STOCKS AND MERCANTILE PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD. No. 98 WASHINGTON-ST. BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK, May 2.—Governments were particularly the Erie Issues, which advanced sharply under purchases of round amounts. These bonds were all buoyant and higher at London to-day. The fact that the traffic of the Company is large and steadily increasing, and that the net earnings of the road are in excess of the bonded interest, is the basis on which the securities have advanced, and have been taken freely for investment. Cleveland, Columbus & Indiana Central, Kansas & Texas, and Denver & Rio Grande were also conspicuous in the advance. Wabashiconvertibles, ex-coupon, de-State bonds were dull. Louisiana consols fell

The stock market was active, but, outside of the low-priced shares, fluctuations were comparatively slight. All low-priced stocks comparatively slight. All low-priced stocks were more or less strong throughout the day, and advanced 1@2\(\frac{1}{2}\), the latter Louisville & Nashville. Toward the close St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern broke 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)@2. In late dealings there was a strong purchasing movement in coal shares, on wan announcement that the Delaware & Hudson Company had issued a circular of prices for May which shows an advance of 2@22\(\frac{1}{2}\)&c per ton, as compared with prices at Eric at the last monthly sale. Wabash & Iron Mountain also showed considerable strength in late transactions, the latter advancing 1\(\frac{1}{2}\). The general market closed strong. Transactions were 192,000 shares; 39,000 Eric, 5,600 Lake Shore, 14.000 Wabash, 6,000 Northwestern common, 3,000 preferred, 3,500 St. Pauls, 23,000 Lackawanna, 5,600 Michigan Central, 6,500 St. Joe, 6,000 Ohio, 4,500 Western Union, 2,200 Kansas Pacific, 4,300 Kansas & Texas, 28,000 St. Louis & Iron Mountain, 3,000 St. Louis & San Francisco, 4,500 Louisville & Northern, 9,000 St. Louis & Iron Mountain, 3,000 St. Louis & San Francisco, 4,500 Louisville & Nashville, and 3,400 Alton & Terre Haute.

Money market easy at 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)@3. Prime mercantile paper, 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)5.

Tennessee 6s, old... 351 Virginia 6s, new ... 34
Tennessee 6s, new 30
Virginia 6s, old... 33

SAN FRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—Following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha 18% Justice 34% Alia 6% Mexican 36% Belcher 6% Mexican 36% Belcher 6% Northern Belie 7% Best & Beicher 6% Opini 36% Bullion 5% Overman 9% California 6% Sayage 10% Consolidated Virginia 6% Serra Nevada 51 Crown Point 5% Union Consolidated 73% Eureka Consolidated 5% Yellow Jacket 16% Garand Prize 3% Bodie 9% Grand Prize 3% Imperial 1% Grand Prize 3% Imperial 1% Julia Consolidated 3% SEW ORLEANS. SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.-Following were

NEW ORLEANS. NEW OBLEANS, May 2.—Sight exchange on New York; ¼ premium. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 487¼. FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 2.—Consols, money, 98 9-16; account, 98 11-16. Reading, 46; Eric, 29; preferred, 51%. United States bonds—New 5s, 107; 43%s. 110; 4s, 104%.

Amount of bullion gone into Bank of England on balance to-day, £13,000.

PARIS, May 2.—Rentes, 113f 92%c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for re-

ord Friday, May 2: CITY PROPERTY.

Wabansia av. s e corner of Elkgrove av.
n f, 24 2-10x80 ft, dated May 1 (Samuel

len) ... school st, n w cor of Chestnut st, e f, 50 x100 ft, improved, dated April 12 (A. D. Sawyer to Mary E. Kimball) ... COMMERCIAL.

Latest quotations for May delivery on the

leading articles for the last two business days:

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Friday morning, and for the cor-RECEIPTS. | SHIPMENTS.

ELLICITE PROPERTY TO LICENSE AND				
3 1986 239	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
Flour, bris	10,770	9,428	9,216	10, 125
Wheat, bu	29, 480	100, 377	114,440	103, 781
Corn. bu	261, 690	256, 908	228, 610	127,547
Oats, bu	72, 221	63,634	50,592	11,504
Rye, bu	2,540		41,787	392
Barley, bu	1,200	5, 650		3,938
Grass seed, 1bs	54,820	72, 717	141,971	23, 130
F. seed, lbs	22,930	95, 500	**** *****	200, 200
B. corn, lbs	20,000		3,990	957
C. meats, lbs	203, 490	291,773	1, 430, 016	2, 233, 521
Beef, tes	*******	*******	*******	313
Beef, bris	121	*******	70	7
Pork, brit	*********		183	3,557
Lard, lbs	30,740	21,800	372, 440	1,076,988
Tallow, ibs	28,004	42,080	54, 1030	
Butter. lbs	154,779	180,630	61, 923	67,240
D. hogs, No	*******	38		
Live nogs. No.	20,656	13,098	9,317	3,432
Cuttle, No	4,608	4, 363	3,395	3, 188
Sheep, No	7,762	1,083	480	457
Hides, lbs	180,740	121.081	154, 510	218,700
lighwin's, bris			150	
Wool, ibs	24,710	120, 222	28, 613	50,245
otatoes, bu.	£ 12,556	3, 462	14,649	CALL THE COLUMN
Coal, tons	4,832	2,645	896	859
iav, tons	100	60	7	******
amber, mft.	5, 935	2,8.6	2,390	2,983
hingies, m	2,430	4,183	100	0:0
alt, bris	5, 363	1,700	4,643	2,455
Poultry, lbs	800 .		SECTION STREET, ST	
oultry, coops	51.		Market de tables	STATE OF THE PERSON
gga pkga	1,686	910	594	COMMUNICATION OF
heese, bxs	2,000	8,635	1,383	741
. apples, bris.	101		21	SECTION STATE
Beans, bu	*******	999	10	045

Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city consumption: 4,958 bu wheat, 2,940 bu

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 6 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 2 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars mixed, 1 car No. 2 hard, 49 cars No. 2 spring, 80 cars No. 3 do, 21 cars rejected, 5 cars no grade (166 wheat); 196 cars high-mixed corn, 13 cars and 5,800 bu new do, 21 cars new mixed, 447 cars and 6,000 bu No. 2 corn, 20 cars and 6,000 bu rejected (697 corn); 23 cars white oats, 33 cars No. 2 mixed, 10 cars rejected (64 oats); 4 cars No. 2 rye; 2 cars No. 3 barley, 1 car extra do. Total, 934 cars, or 405,000 bu. Inspected out: 31,435 bu wheat, 23,392 bu corn, 1,114 bu oats,

9,551 bu rye, 13,249 bu barley.
We referred yesterday to a rumor that there were May shorts out in oats to the extent of some 1,500,000 bu. We are informed that this is a mistake, and also that there were fair deliveries of oats on May contracts Thursday morning. The market is strong notwithstand

A Toronto firm (Howland & Co.) has just completed the purchase of about all the surplus wheat of the Manitoba region that is available for export. The quantity is not large, only about 100,000 bu, but a big increase is expected next year, as the farmers are sowing more freely this spring, being assured of a market for their surplus, and the trade will probably mount up nto the millions within two or three years. The wheat is taken to Duluth, and there placed in bonded bins, whence it is taken to Toronto at a cost of about 5c per bu. Of course this arrangement obviates the necessity of paying the 15c duty exacted on grain imported into Canada, and the Canadian millers are thus enabled to obtain the hard wheats of the Northwest at a comparatively low cost.

The leading produce markets were irregular yesterday. Provisions were unusually quiet, out firmer. There was a fair demand for consumption, but smaller operators in futures seemed to regard the market with distrust, fearing it to be manipulated by leading men, esecially in lard, and there were again cynical remarks about the value, or rather the want of value, of reports of stocks on hand.

Wheat was stronger, owing to continued drought, and some fears of a squeeze in May, which caused the market for this month to be relatively higher, the June premium shrinking to about %c. Letters from Northern Iowa stated that the ground in that part of the country is as dry as powder, with very little hope of anything like an average crop, and it was reported here by telegraph that the Catholic Bishop of Minnesota has published a recommendation that all the churches of his diocese pray for rain. This was accepted as proof that the situation there is really viewed with alarm, and some buying orders were sent in from the country by parties who believe that the drought must. advance Corn is stronger in sympathy with wheat,

oats in better demand by the shorts, rye wanted at leadvance, and barley salable at better prices to the holder. There was a fair shipping movement by rail, but apparently nothing doing for water transportation. The meeting of vessel agents in the morning was unerstood to have resulted in a determination to stick to the recently-adopted tariff, 4c being demanded, for corn to Buffalo. Shippers admitted that carriers were firm at that figure, but talked as if they were not anxious to take any large quantity of room, even at Sc, and are determined not to pay more. One of them stated that he could not afford to pay Sc on any orders now in hand, nor the present rate of 20c per 100 lbs by rail. It is believed that nearly all the grain now going forward is being moved on old rates,-15c per 100 lbs to New York. Some shippers thought it probable vesterday morning that the vessel-men would voluntarily come down to 3c on corn, but were

A fair degree of activity characterized the trade in dry goods. The attendance of buyers has fallen off some, but there it still a good order trade, and for the time of year the vol-Prices continue firm. Nothing new was developed in the market for staple and fancy groceries. Jobbers were fairly busy, and the firmness of values remained undisturbed. There was a fair demand for dried fruits, canned were about steady. There was a fair local and shipping movement at Thursday's quotations. Cheese was weak, the offerings continuing in excess of the demand. New part skim was slow at 51/261/4c. Prices of oils, paints, and colors were unchanged. Tobacco was in active request at the revised quotations of the previous

The yard lumber market was again fairly active, and prices were not materially changed. The shipments continue liberal, being largely to the territory beyond the Mississippi River. The cargo offerings were light, and less inquiry was reported by sellers, but the few sales made were at former figures. The receipts continue small The seed market was quiet and steady, timothy being firmer under a fair inquiry, with the few sellers on the floor asking higher prices. Wool, broom-corn, and hides were unchanged. Hay was in fair request. Poultry was firm owing its scarcity, and eggs were quoted easier. Po-

A prominent local hide dealer has recently received a lot of Chinese dry hides by way of New York. These hides are somewhat smaller than ours, but appear to be in excellent condition, being well trimmed, unbranded, and light, and will probably make good upper leather. Some of the local tanners will experiment with this lot, and, if the result is satisfactory, more may be ordered. It is only about three years since the importation of hides from Chiva into British and American ports commenced to assume importance, the first invoices worthy of note having been received in London about three years ago. Since then a good many have been handled in the Eastern States. China hides, besides being in good condition, are very cheap.

The Secretary of the Call Board gives the fol-

May 2, 1874 10, 848, 105 May 2, 1874 10, 985, 880	9, 258, 208 2, 251, 100 7, 830, 816 2, 015, 072	176,60k 399,581
Also, 973,000 bu rye, a	gainst 1,012,000 be	a week
MOVEMENT	OF WHEAT.	at aston
The following shows	the receipts a	nd ship-
ments of wheat at poin		
Chlcago	29, 460 59, 040 112, 000	Shipped. 114, 449 75, 612 189, 000 13, 047
Total		392, 108
May 2.—Receipts—Fr 112,376 bu; corn, 31,5 corn-meal, 683 pkgs; m	350 bu; oats, 7,	975 bu;

Detroit, Cleveland, and Duluth from Jan. 1 to April 26, for the past three years: Articles. 1879. 1878. 1877. Flour, brls. 2, 158, 763 2, 216, 290 1, 393, 126 Wheat, bu... 16, 021, 594 18, 880, 525 Corn, bu... 15, 529, 931 17, 104, 595 Oats, bu... 4, 909, 255 4, 367, 164 Barley, bu... 1, 709, 843 2, 055, 076 Rye, bu... 509, 620 576, 739 4, 119, 934 14, 952, 957 3, 391, 678 1, 443, 292 356, 177

T'l grain, bu 38, 680, 243 42, 984, 099 24, 264, 038 The following shows the crop movement at the lake ports, including the receipts of flour and grain at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroft, Cleveland, and Duluth from Aug. 1 to April 26, in the years named: Articles. 1878-'79. 1877-'78. Flour, brls. 4,816,169 4,204,718

Wheat, bu... 64, 407, 433 57, 820, 688 28, 627, 613 Corn, bu... 50, 138, 147 45, 609, 177 45, 239, 407 Oates, bu... 17, 022, 496 13, 290, 698 11, 956, 380 Barley, bu. 8, 445, 357 7, 931, 419 6, 632, 378 Rye, bu... 2, 685, 573 2, 103, 301 1, 614, 487 T'] grain, bul42, 699, 006 126, 754, 683 94, 070, 265 SUMMER PORK-PACKING. Special reports to the Cincinnati Price Current

show the number of hogs packed at the undermentioned places since March 1, compared with same time last year, as follows: April 30. 65, 000 60, 000 55, 626 35, 000 18, 000 8, 700 4, 254 34,010 tchison, Kas .. Kansas City Sabula, Ia. Cedar Rapids. 21,961 Milwaukee.... PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS-Were quiet and averaged irmer than the later prices of Thursday, but closed bout the same, the feeling being easier after midday. The receipts of hogs were smaller, and hey were quoted 5@10c per 100 lbs higher, there was little change in the reports from other demand, but holders were firmer in their views. The bulk of the stuff is believed to be in strong ands, and some of the smaller operators are anxiously pausing to see which way the market is

likely to go under their influence.

MESS PORK—Advanced 12½@15c per brl, and closed 5c above the latest prices of Thursday.

Sales were reported or 250 brls (old) at \$8.00 spot; 250 brls seller May at \$9.50; 12,250 brls seller June at \$9.55@9.65; and 4.250 pris seller July at \$9.65@9.77\%. Total, 17.000 bris. The market closed tame at \$9.47\% for cash or seller May, \$9.55@9.57\% for June, and \$9.05@9.67\% for July. Old pork was steady at \$8.00. Prime mess pork was quoted at \$8.75@9.00, and extra prime at \$7.75@8.00.

LAND—Advanced 5@7\%c per 100 lbs, and closed about 2\%c higher than Thursday evening. Sales were reported of 750 tcs spot at \$5.97\%@6.00; 1.000 tcs seller May at \$5.97\%@6.02\%; and 3.000 tcs seller June at \$6.02\%@6.07\%; and 3.000 tcs seller June at \$6.02 seller June at \$9,55@9,65; and 4,250 pris seller

MEATS-Were more quiet than usual, with little change in prices. There were some rumors of sales to shippers which were intended to be kept private. Sales were reported of 1,000,000 lbs short. Tibs at \$4.52\% (4.55 for June. \$4.65\% 4.70 for July, and \$4.82\% for August. The following were the clos-

			L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part cured Boxed	3.57%	4.60	4.62%	\$4.62% 4.77% 4.77% 4.87%
Long clears que boxed; Cumberls cut hams, 71/4@8 for 16 to 15 bs asme averages; g Bacon quoted a for short ribs, 5½ for hams, all can Gurase—Was white, 4½@56 for brown. BEEF PRODU \$9,00@9.25 for mess, and \$16.55 TALLOw-Was	inds, \$ c; sweet verage; reen sho t4\4\64\3 (\cdot{65}\3c vased and quoted if r good ye CTS—W mess, 0\617.50	1.50@4. t-pickles green l ulders, ic for s for sho d packed at \$5.00 ellow, s ere firm \$10.00@	75 boxed hams, 60 sams, 60 sams, 60 sams, 60 sams, 60 sams, 60 sams, 61 clears, 61 clears, 62 clears, 63 clears, 63 clears, 64 clears, 64 clears, 65 clear	i; long- ig 67% c 16% c for 5@5% c 8%@9c or No. 1 4% c for miet at or extra

BREADSTUFFS. FLOUR-Was in moderate demand by the local trade, with some inquiry by shippers, and the market ruled firm in sympathy with wheat, especially as the offerings are rather light. Sales wer reported of 1:25 brls winters and 150 brls yellow, ooth on private terms; and 1,750 bris springs chiefly at \$3.80@4.50. Total, 2,125 bris. The following was the nominal range of prices at the

Sales were 90 tons at \$9.50@9.75 per ton free on board cars, and 10 tons from winter wheat at

\$10.00. CORN-MEAL-Coarse was nominal at about \$13.00 per ton on track.

Middlines—Sales were 40 tons at \$9.75@12.50.

Shorts—Sales were made of 10 tons at \$9.75. SPRING WHEAT-Was unusually active, and quite strong, advancing 1@14c from the latest

SPRING WHEAT—Was unusually active, and quite strong, advancing 1@14c from the latest prices of Thursday, the greatest strength being in this month's deliveries. Our receipts showed an increase, but were exceeded by the shipments, as reported to the Board of Trade. Liverpool was steadier, but London mactive, and cargo buyers held off in the hope of obtaining concessions. New York was quoted prime at the close. The reports from the country were to the effect that the land is suffering from a lack of moisture, while some of them were accompanied by buying orders, showing that the senders were indorsing their faith by their works. Prominent operators sold so very freely to meet these demands that some people ninted they had oulled the market in order to get the chance to sell out at a profit; but there was no reason to think so. The local shorts bought freely in company with the country, and so much May wheat was wanted in proportion to the offerings as to materially reduce the June premium. They feared that it has been taken hold of by the party whose successfully manipulated the market last July. There was a fair demand for spot wheat by shippers, No. 3 closing at 78c bid. Spot No. 2 closed at 92½c for round lots, and about 92½c for car lots, the latter being discounted during the greater part of the session, showing that the round lots were wanted by the shorts. Seller June opened "on the street" at 92½c, sold freely on the call at 93½c, with some excitement, sold on "Change at 93½c at the close. Spot sales were reported of 217, 000 bu No. 2 at 92@93c; 31, 600 bu No. 3 at 79@93c; 300 bu.

Winter Wheat—Sales were 4,000 bu by sample at 77@60.

Wheat Schennings—Sales were 50 tons at \$8.00 close to 90.

hides, besides being in good condition, are very cheap.

The Secretary of the Call Board gives the following as the stocks of pork and lard in this city:

May 1. April 15, May 15, May 15, May 15, May 18, 1870.

MORNING CALL.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was firm, sales being made of 120,000
bu at 92%c for May, 93% 993%c for June, and
94%c for July. Corn—10,000 bu at 35%c for June, and
33%c for May. Oats—20,000 bu at 25% 226c
seller June. Mess pork—2,500 bris at \$4.57%226c
seller June. Short ribs—50,000 lbs at \$4.55
seller June.

LATER.

Wheat was irresular, closing a short sales.

Wheat was irregular, closing a shade better. June sold at 93%@93%c, and closed at 93%@93%c, and closed at 93%@ 93%c, July was about 94%c, and May closed at 93c, selling early at 93%c. Corn was quiet at 33%@34c for May, closing at the inside. June sold at 35%@33%c, and closed at 35%c. July closed at 36%c and August at 36%c sellers. Oats were quiet at 25%c for May and 26c for

Outs were quiet at 25%c for May and 26c for June.

Mess pork was a shade easier, sales heing made of 2,500 brls at \$9.52%@9.55 for June, and at \$9.62%@9.65 for July.

Lard closed at \$0.02%@6.05 for June, and \$8.07%@6.10 for July.

Sales 250 tcs at \$6.10 seller July.

Also 500 tcs west taken for 30,000 bu corn to Bosat 7c. A propeller was taken for 30,000 bu corn to Bos-ton via Buffalo. TAST CALL

Mess pork was steady, closing at \$9.45@9.47\(\frac{4}{2}\) for May, \$0.55\(\tilde{6}\)9.57\(\frac{4}{2}\) for June, and \$9.65\(\tilde{6}\)9.67\(\frac{4}{2}\) for July. Sales 750 bris at \$9.57\(\frac{4}{2}\) for June and \$9.65 for July. Lard closed stronger at \$6.05\(\tilde{6}\)8.07\(\frac{4}{2}\) for June, \$6.00 for May, and \$6.10\(\tilde{6}\)6.12\(\frac{4}{2}\) for July. Sales 2.000 tes at \$56.05\(\tilde{6}\)0 for June and \$8.12\(\frac{4}{2}\)for July. Sales .50 when the Sales 100,000 fbs at \$4.55 seller June.

GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN-Was in rather better request, some large buyers being in the market, and steady Fine green carpet brush, \$\mathbf{9}\$ th 4\%.25 Green hurl 3\%.63\%. Red-tipped hurl 3\%.63\%. Red-tipped hurl 4\%.65 Green, with hurl to work it 4\%.64\%. Red-tipped do 3\%.64 Inferior 2\%.63 Grooked. BUTTER-Prices ranged substantially the same as on the preceding days of the week. There was a fair demand, a moderate supply, and a reason-

 Creamery
 16@19

 Good to choice dairy
 13@16

 Medium
 9@10

 Inferior to common
 5@ 8
 BAGGING-Grain bags were in good request and CHEESE-Remains dull and weak. There was a supply considerably in excess of the demand, and trading was mostly at inside to medium figures:

3.00@ 1.00@ 75@ 4.75@ 3.75@ | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25@ 1 | 1.25 . 6.00@ 6.25 3.50 . 1.25@ 1.30 California salmon, bris 23.00 32
California salmon, %-bris. 6.75
FRUITS AND NUTS—No changes were apparent.
A free movement was reported at the quotations following: POREIGN.

Dates
Figs. layers
Turkish prunes
French prunes, kegs.
French prunes, boxes
Raisms, layers
London layers
Lose Muscatel
1 Valencias, new
Zante currants
Citron
DOMESTIC. 54@ 14 @ 54@ 6½@ 10 @ .65 @1

Apples, Alden.
Apples, evaporated.
Apples, New York and Michigan...
Apples, Southern...
Apples, Ohio...
Peaches, unpared, halves...
Peaches, unpared, quarters...

Patent cut loaf
Crushed
Granulated
Powdered
A standard
A No. 2.
Extra C
C No. 1.
C No. 2.
Yellow
New Orleans white, clarified
New Orleans fully fair to prime
New Orleans fully fair to prime
New Orleans fail
New Orleans fair
SIRUFS.
California sugar-loaf drips
California siver drips 9%@ 9% 9 @ 9% 8%@ 8% 8%@ 8% ..18 @19 ..45 @47 ..24 @25 ..14 @15 ..85 @95

Mixed do.

Uoland prairie. 6.50(4.7.00)

No. 1 6.00(6.6.50)

HIDES—Were in fair request and steady, Light green-cured hides are quoted at 7(57%c, sales being reported at both figures:
Light cured hides, \$\mathbf{B}\$. 4 6 7% Heavy do. \$\mathbf{B}\$ B. 6% B. 6% Damaged do. \$\mathbf{B}\$ B. 6% B. 6% Part cured. 6 Calf, \$\mathbf{B}\$ B. 10 610% Deacons, \$\mathbf{B}\$ B. 10 610% Dry flint, \$\mathbf{B}\$ B. prime. 105 640 Dry flint, \$\mathbf{B}\$ B. prime. 10 Dry salted, \$\mathbf{B}\$ B. 11 612 Dry salted, \$\mathbf{B}\$ B. 11 612 Green city butchers', cows. \$\mathbf{B}\$ B. 5% Sheep pelts, wool estimated, \$\mathbf{B}\$ B. 25 Green city butchers', teers, \$\mathbf{B}\$ B. 6% Sheep pelts, wool estimated, \$\mathbf{B}\$ B. 25 quotations. We quote the market, steady at the prices following:
Carbon, 110 degrees test. 261

Vhale, winter pleached ...

Chickens, live. \$4052. \$3.00 \$3.50 \$Spring chickens. \$2.50 \$64.00 Terkeys, live. \$2.50 \$64.00 Terkeys, live. \$2.50 \$63.00 \$Geese. \$3.00\$ \$4.50 \$SEBDS—Timothy was quiet. The offerings were larger, but held above buyers' limits, and few orders were filled. Sales were made at \$1.25\$\tag{1.35}\$. grime being \$1.35\$. Clover was quiet at \$3.35\$\tag{1.35}\$. 70 for medium, and \$3.90\$\tag{1.35}\$. and milliet at \$80\$\tag{1.35}\$. 90\$\tag{1.35}\$. and milliet at \$80\$\tag{1.35}\$. SALT-Was in request and steady: SALT—was in request and steady:
Fine sait, \$\perp \text{bri}\$.

Coarse sait, \$\perp \text{bri}\$.

Dairy, \$\perp \text{bri}\$, without bags.

1.50

Dairy, \$\perp \text{bri}\$, with bags.

1.85@2.50

Asston and Eureka darry, \$\perp \text{sack}\$.

TEAS—There was a very good demand, and a firm and steady set of prices:

goods on the basis of \$1.0s per games to make wines.

WOOL—Was in moderate request. The markst is easy, and dealers anticipate that new wool will sell at lower figures:

Washed fleece wool, per lb 27639
Medium unwashed 18639
Fine do, good 17618
Course do 16618
Tub-washed, common to fair 36337
Tub-washed, common to fair 36337
Tub-washed, common to fair 20628
Coiorado, medium to fine 20628
Coiorado, coarse 13619

LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO.

 Receipts
 Cattle.

 Monday
 2, 103

 Tuesday
 3, 898

 Wednesday
 4, 737

 Thursday
 4, 508

 Friday
 3, 800
 3, 7**55**. 5, 285 2, 554 6, 606 469 3, 395 9, 317 480

Total 8,870 24,963 1,831 receipts were something less than for the day be-fore, but the demand was not at all sharp, and there proved to be more cattle than were needed to meet proved to be more cattle than were needed to meet the trade requirements. The surplus, however, was of fat cattle. Of common to fair qualities, such as are usually taken by feeders and local butchers, there was not a hoof too many; indeed, the offerings fell considerably short of the demand, and whatever of firmness the market may have possessed was confined to that class. Fat cattle sold slow, and prices, if not quotably lower, were weak, with a pretty strong leaning in bayers' favor. The quality of the receipts was good, and the major part of the trading was a prices above \$4.00. There was but hittle call for extra export beeves, and values of that grade were to a great extent nominal. Stockers were wanted at fully former figures, and butchers' stuff also sold well. Some good cattle were left over, and the general market closed easy.

Some good cattle were left over, and the market closed easy.

No. As. Price. No. As.
29 ... 1,483 \$5.00 17. 1,201 16. 1,452 4.95 27. 1,235 59 1,400 4.90 14 1,188 98. 1,377 4.85 38. 1,149 16. 1,323 4.80 44 1.518 32 1,429 4.85 18. 1,132 32 1,380 4.85 72 1,42 19. 1,418 4.80 11. 1,219 16. 1,319 4.75 23. 1,112 19. 1,350 4.75 53. 1,263 16. 1,317 4.70 15. 1,168 16. 1,319 4.75 23. 1,112 19. 1,350 4.75 53. 1,263 16. 1,317 4.70 15. 1,168 16. 1,317 4.70 15. 1,168 16. 1,317 4.70 15. 1,168 17. 1,314 4.65 20. 1,153 59. 1,346 4.80 19. 1,054 32. 1,349 4.70 10 heifers 991 45. 1,204 4.60 16 feeders 978 51. 1,201 4.60

17. 1, 252 4.60 15 cows. 910 2.75 16 ... 1, 550 4.80 13 ... 967 2.70 16 ... 1, 252 4.62 13 ... 967 2.70 16 ... 1, 252 4.62 13 ... 967 2.70 16 ... 1, 252 4.62 13 ... 967 2.70 16 ... 1, 252 4.62 14 ... 967 2.70 16 ... 1, 252 4.62 15 15 ... 967 2.70 16 ... 1, 252 4.62 15 15 ... 967 2.70 16 ... 1, 252 4.62 15 15 ... 967 2.70 16 ... 1, 252 16 ... 1, 252 16 ... 1, 252 16 ... 1, 252 16 ... 1, 252 16 ... 1, 252 16 ... 1, 252 16 ... 1, 252 16 ... 1, 252 16 ... 1, 252 16 ... 1, 252 16 ... 1, 252 16 ... 1, 252 16 ... 1, 252 16 ... 1, 252 16 ... 1, 252 16 ... 1, 252 17 ... 1, 252 1

MAST LIBERTY.

about 7 or other were sent throu duding a market here at pa to 1.500 be. \$5.25/25.40: 1.300, \$4.50/25.00; comm (64.00) stockers and feel (44.00) buils stage, and sales for the week only 6: ods—Receipts, 15, 345 g before: supply light be since our last report 10: Yorkers, \$3.00@ SHEEF-Beceipts, 17, 10
SHEEF-Beceipts, 17, 10
last week; supply larger 1
than demand; prices about had to be shipped on in fit hard to sell; clipped ext.
4.50; fair to good, 80 to mon. 70 to 80, \$3, 25@35, 20; good, 4
common, 80 to 90, \$4, 50@

ALBANY, N. Y., May 2.cars; last week, 543; abo
quality; demand not so act
less firm; country dealers;
ally last week, and through the country dealers and the country dealers are considered.

See The Country of the country dealers were country dealers.

See The Country of the country of the country dealers were country of the co from Boston.
SHEF AND LABBS—Rece
104; sheep in moderate d
\$6; sales 4 % @6 % c commo
ing in yearlings; spring la bunches.

To the Western A

ALEANY, May 2.—CATTL
excess of 2,431 over last v
good; market shows a sligh
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Rece
less than last week; no a
market for sheep shows ar
spring lambs received bron NEW Y

NEW YORK, May 2.— By market firm for ordinary as and easier for good and or mon to fair steers, 84,094 104c; a few tops 104c; c (2104c; no shipments; to out 200 live and 1,600 quas Suzer-Receipts, 2,600; favor of buyers; very poor 44,066 %; ordinary to prispring lambs, 74,090 for exported to-day, but 600 row. row.
Swinz—Receipts, 3, 700:
of market firmer; nominal
per 100 lbs for fair to good
BUFF BUPPALO, May 2.—CAT market firm and unchanged Sheer AND LAMBS—Re dull and declining: Easter sion; fair to good woo clipped, \$4.00@4.25; ch sold.

clipped, \$4.00@4.25; ch sold. Hoss—Receipts, 4.050; for export grades; sales of 3.77; medium and heavy 3.80; selected light wei-3.90; common to fair quo Sr. Lovis, May 2.—Cx mand very slack; only lo but weak prices; receipts, Hoos-Higher and active 3.20; Yorkers to Baitimor heavy. 33.36@3.50; Puli receipts, 4,400; shipments Suker-No supply: very ceipts, 50; shipments, nor

CINCINATI, May 2.—H demand; common, \$3.5 packing, \$3.30@3.55; but celpts, 1,538; shipments, LUMB

The cargo market was quesmall, and few buyers we was steady at the late eligic kinds of lumber were to delined to quote sales. It tions of lumber on vessel p Parily dry strips and board Fa.r strips and boards, gra Common inch... Piece-staff, green...... Shingles, per m.
Sale was reported of 4.
strips from Muskegon at 3
The yard market was fai
grades being tolerably sted
yet plenty, and prices for

rist and second clear, 12 Third clear, 12(22 in ... Third clear, inch First and clear dressed sid First common dressed sid Second common siding ... Flooring, first common, of Flooring, second common Box beards, A, 13 in, an Box boards, B, 13 in, an Box boards, C.
Astock boards, 10@12 in C stock boards, 10@12 in C stock boards, 10@12 in C stock boards, 10@12 in Fencing, No. 1.
Fencing, No. 2.
Common boards

> BY TEL FOR The following were rec

The following were recost Trade:
Liverrool., May 2—1
60@10s. Wheat—Winte
7s 6d@8s; white, 8s is
9s 4d. Corp. 4s 5d. P.
Receipts of wheat last th
85, 000 American.
London, May 2.—Liv
MARK LANE—Wheat ina
Wheat—Very little dema
Wheat—Buyers holding concessions. Fair avera
cago spring wheat for the
and following month, 3
wheat—English quiet: 1
England cold for time of
Special Dispate Special Dispate Liverpool, May 2-1 1, 10s; No. 2, 8s 6d.

GRAIN-Whest-Winte 8s 10d; spring. No. 1, No. 1, 9s 1d; No. 2, 8s No. 2, 9s 1d. Corn-No. 2, 9e 1d. Corn.—N PROVISIONS—PORK, 47 LIVERPOOL, May 2.— 6 11-16d; sales, 14,000 Dort, 3,000; American, BREADSTUPPS—Steady PROVISIONS—Bacon, 1 Clear, 26a Yarns and fabrics at upward. London, May 2.—Pat SPIRITS OF TURPENTIN

NEW NEW York, May weather, and less enco the West, with a high markets of the inter prices, which further ''@ic, on apring about firmiy at an impon berth weaker, with movement, though tame and weak mas spring at 90c@\$1.03, of Chicago sold at \$1.03, of chicago sold at \$1.03, of which is the same and of good Manage dearer in most '

through and 910 of local stock, against \$,029 head through and 725 local supply for the week; sales at these yards were light, and with a very limited number of buyers from the Eastern markets, sales were hard to effect, except to the retail trade; only shout 7 or 8 loads were sold for shipment, and several loads were sent through in first dands, not finding a market here at paying prices; best, 1, 400 to 1, 500 bs. \$5, 26.56, 40; fair to good, 1, 100 to 1, 300, \$4, 50@5, 00; common, 900 to 1, 400, \$3, 80 (64, 00; stockers and feeders, 700 to 1, 900, \$2, 75 (64, 00; buils, stags, and fat cows, \$2,50@3, 75; sales for the week only \$12\$ head, against 631 last week. gies for the week only 612 head, against 631 hast week.

Hods—Receipta, 15, 345 head, against 16, 775 the week before: supply light, with prices up 25c per 100 be since our last report; Philadelphias, 34, 90, 44, 10; Yorkers, \$3.60, 5.75; roughs, \$2.50, 3.00.

Sheep—Receipta, 17, 100 head, against 10, 200 hast week; supply larger than asual, in fact more than demand; prices about 14c off; several loads had to be shipped on in first hands, wooled sheep hard to sell; clipped extra, 110 to 120, \$4.30, 4.60; fair to good, 80 to 100, \$3.75, 4.25; common, 70 to 80, \$3.25, 3.50; wooled cates, 110 to 120, \$4.25; common, 70 to 80, \$3.25, 3.50; wooled cates, 10, 10, 120, \$3.25, 5.00; good, 90 to 100, \$4.80, 5.00; common, 80 to 90, \$4.50, 4.75.

15@20
isier, the receipts
off, taking a few
early rose and
former bringing
per bu in cars de-

scarce. Game in

2.50 @3.00 3.00@ 4.50 The offerings were *limits, and few or-nade at \$1.25@1.38, ras quiet at \$3.65@ \$4.00 for mammoth \$5, and millet at 80@

1.10 1.40 1.50 1.85@2.50

..... 44@48

per, good 28@32

6, 054 4, 958

79,852 52,744

3,755 5,285

870 24,963 1,831

than for the day be

by feeders and local

ere nearly 8,000 less than er a good general demand. Opening sales were at the morning had far adup another oc. The qual-tod as the average of the ual to that of Wednesday g a larger percentage of sales ranged from \$2.50% or choice grades, with the less than the sales ranged from \$2.50% or choice grades, with the less than the sales ranged from \$2.50% or choice grades, with the less than the sales ranged from \$2.50% or choice grades, with the less than the sales and the sales are the sales are the sales and the sales are the sal

or choice grades, with the

twist, ex-fine5

common, 80 to 90, \$4.50@4.75.

ALBANY.

Beever Bee

bunches.

To the Western Associated Press.

ALBANY, May 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 11,662, an excess of 2,431 over last week; offerings fair to good; market shows a slight decline.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 17,000, or 3,800 less than last week; no sales of yearling lambs; market for sheep shows an advance of 140; a few spring lambs received brought 84,610c. NEW YORK.

New York, May 2.—Breves-Receipts, 2, 100; market firm for ordinary and medium grades; dult and easier for good and prime heavy cattle; comand caster for good and prime heavy cattle; common to fair steers, \$4\cmathbb{G}\) good and prime. 10\(\text{A}\) 10\(\frac{1}{4}\) c; as few tops 10\(\frac{1}{4}\) c; exporters used 200 at 10 (10\(\frac{1}{4}\) c; no. shipments; to-morrow steamers take ont 200 live and 1, 600 quarters.

SHEET-Hecelpts, 2,600; trade dull; tendency in favor of buyers; very poor to choice meshorn sheep, 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) Give; ordinary to prime clipped. 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) Give; spring lambs, 7\(\frac{1}{4}\) Give for common to good; now experted to-day, but 600 carcasses go out to-morrow. row.
Swine—Reccipts, 3, 700; none offeres alive; tone of market firmer; nominal quotations, \$3,90@4.10 per 100 lbs for fair to good.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,581;
market firm and unchanged.

SHEEF AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,200; market dail and declining: Kastern advices caused depressions; Fair to food wool sheep. \$4.75@5.50; cipped. \$4.00@4.25; choice, \$4.62%; few unsold.

Hoss—Receipts, 4.650; quotatiens up, except for export grades; sales of York weights, \$1.60@4.35, 77; medium and heavy good to choice, \$3.70@3.80; selected light weights for export, \$3.80@3.50; common to fair quotable at \$3.00@3.50.

ST. LOUIS. BUFFALO.

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CINCINNATI. Cincinnati, May 2.—Hoes—Steady with good demand; common, \$3.50; light, \$3.25@3.50 packing, \$3.30@3.55; butchers, \$3.55@3.60; receipts, 1,538; shipments, 1,222.

LUMBER. The cargo market was quiet, the offerings being small, and few buyers were present. Piece-stuff was steady at the late slight advance, and other kinds of lumber were unchanged. Only about balf a dozen cargoes were sold, and sellers usually declined to quote sales. Following are the quotations of lumber on vessel per 1,000 ft:

Partly dry sirlps and boards. \$0.002.12.00
Far. strips and boards, green. 8.00211.00
Common inch. 7.002.8.00
Piece-stuff, green. 6.0026.6.35
Lath . 125

1.50@ 1.70 Sale was reported of 450,000 ft dry selected stripe from Muskegon at \$16. 50 to arrive. The yard market was fairly active, dry shipping grades being tolerably steady. Green stuff is not yet plenty, and prices for it are hardly settled. We

Flooring, second common, dressed...
Flooring, finire common, dressed...
Box boards, A. 13 in. and upwards.
Box boards, B. 13 in. and upwards.
Box boards, C.
Astock boards, 10@12 in., rough...
B stock boards, 10@12 in...
D or common stock boards...
Evencing, No. 1.

Calls, 2 in. 7 00@ 8 00
Pickets, rough and select 7 00@ 10.00
Pickets, select, dressed, and headed 10.0011.00
Lath, dry 1.50@ 1.60
Shingles, "A" standard to extra dry 2.25
Shingles, standard ... 1.80@ 2.05
Shingles, No. 1 1.90@ 1.10
Cedar shingles. 1.90

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN.

The following were received by the Chicago Board 64@10s. Wheat—Winter, Ss 10d@0s 2d; spring, 7s 6d@8s; white, 8s 8d@0s 1d; club, 9s 1d@9s 4d. Corp. 4s 5d. Ports 47s 6d. Lard, 32s.

Receipts of wheat last three days 123,000 centals; 85,000 American.

LONDON, May 2.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat steadier. MARK LANE-Wheat inactive. Cargoes off coast-Wheat-Very little demand. Cargoes on passage-Wheat-Buyers holding off, hoping to obtain some concessions. Fair average quality of No. 2 Chicage spring wheat for shipment during the present and following month, 389s. Country marketsfor wheat—English quiet; French firm. Weather in

England cold for time of year.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Liverpool. May 2-11:30 a. m. -Flour-No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 8s 6d. Grain-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 8s 10d; spring, No. 1, 8s; No. 2, 7s 6d; white, No. 1, 9s 1d; No. 2, 8s 8u; club, No. 1, 9s 4d;

No. 2, 9a 1d. Corn—New. No. 1, 4a 5d.
Phovisions—Pork, 47a 6d. Lard. 32s.
Liverpool, May 2.—Corrow—Strong at 6%@
611-16d; sales, 14,000 bales; speculation and ex-BREADSTUFFS-Steady.

Provisions-Bacon, long clear, 25s 9d; short clear, 28a. Yarne and fabrics at Manchester firm, tending

LONDON, May 2.—PALE RESIN—6@13s. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-22s 6d.

NEW YORK.

Shecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

New York, May 2.—Grain—Unfavorable weather, and less encouraging crop reports from the West, with a higher range of values in the markets. markets of the interior, served to strengther prices, which further advanced on winter grades fries, which further advanced on whiter activities, on spring about 1c per bn, closing as a rule fruity at an improvement; grain-freights on berth weaker, which favored the outward movement, though advices by cable of tame and weak markets; 42,000 bu No. 2 spring at 000-221 2 of which 29,000 bu spring ame and weak markets: 42,000 bu No. 2 spring at 99c@\$1.03, of which 29,000 bu spring Chicago sold at \$1.03, with \$1.03 wor boat loads; about a load of good Milwaukee at 91c. Corn a shade dearer in most instances, about \$4c less an much lighter offerings; mixed western ungraded at 43%,045%c. Bye offered less freely, and quoted strong in price, checking operations: No. 2 Western at 57@57%c; car lots at 56c. Oats in good demand at generally firmer prices on quite moderate offerings: No. 2 Chicago afoat quoted at

moderate offerings; No. 2 Chicago affoat quoted at 33½@34c.
PROVISIONS—Hog products quiet, with values showing but little alteration, closing firm; mess pork for early delivery very slow at \$10.10@10.20 for new ordinary brands, and \$9.12½@9.25 for old. Cut ments very moderately dealt in at about former prices. Bacon inactive, with long clear quoted at bc. Lard in moderate demand for early delivery, opening firmer; subsequently easier, but closing steady; forward delivery moderately active, closing firm for May at \$6.22½.

Tallow—Moderately active, prime quoted 6%c bid.

NG. SUBAN—Raw in fair demand at firm prices, with Cuba Muscovado quoted at 6 3-16@6 7-16c for fair to good refining.

WRISEY—Heavy: offered at \$1.07; no improvement is leaved.

liberal scale, chiefly in grain and petroleum interests, at about cleady rates; berth freights, moderate movement at irregular figures; for Liverpool, engagements included by steam, 16,000 bn wheat at 5%d pet line.

New York: May 2.—Corron—Quiet at 12@ 12%;; fallites firm; May, 12.01c; June, 12.19c; July, 12 for August, 12.49c; September, 12.09c; Scholer, 11. 49c.

FLOUR-Firm and unchanged; receipts, 15,000

cla. (6 1 Demand good; tending upward; receipts, 412,000 bu; rejected spring, 76@77%c; No. 4 cring, 85c; No. 3 spring, 90%@93e; No. 2 spring, 90%@93e; No. 2 spring, 90c@\$1.03; ungraded do, 85c@\$1.02; ungraded winter red, \$1.08@1.13: No. 3 do. \$1.08%; No. 2 do. \$1.114@1.124. Rye Arm; Western, 571, 658c. Barley—Market dull, Malt nominally unchanged. Corn strong; receipts, 32,000 bu; angraded, 430,4554c; No. 3, 415c; steamer, 424,04346; No. 2, 434,64346; low mixed, 446,4446; steamer white, 44c. Oats frm: receipts, 8,000 bu; No. 3, 324,6324c; No. 3 white, 34c; No. 2, 336,334c; No. 2 white, 35,6356; mixed Western, 336,334c; white do, 36,638c.

G35½c; mixed Western, 33@33½c; white do, 36
@38c.

HAY-Firm and unchanged.
HOYS-Weak; yearlings, 2@4c; Eastern and
Western, 6@9c.
GROCERIES-Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar—
Demand fale and market firm; fair to good refining, 63-10@6½c.
Moissess dull and unchanged.
Rice steady, with a fair demand.
PERROLEY M-Firm; united, 76½@77½c; crude,
7½@8c; refined. 8½c.
TALLOW-Steady at 63-16@6½c.
RESIS-Quiet at \$1.37½ @1.40.
TUREANTINE-Firmer at 29½@30c.
EGGSS-Firmer; Western, 11½c.
PROVISIONS-Pork steady; mess, \$0.12½@9.25
for old; \$10.10@10.15 for new. Beref quiet but
firm. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Lard
steady; prime sicam, \$6.22½@6.27½.
BUTTER-Market dull; Western, 5@17c.
CHESSE-Quiet; Western, 2@7c.

PHILADELPHIA.

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May 2. Froun-Quiet; Minnesota extra family, good to choice, \$4.50@4.62%;
do, fancy. \$4.70@4.75; do, high grades, \$4.87%; Ohio do, choice, \$5,00@5.18%. Rye flour steady at \$2.75@2.87%. Guain-Wheat steady; ungraded Western. \$1.05

@1.07; No. 2 Western red, \$1.13. Rye-Sales umimportant. Corn quiet; Western rejected,

umimportant. Corn quiet; Western rejected, 40½c; steamer do, 41½m2c. Oata—Market dull; mixed Western, 32c; white do, 33@33½c.
Provisions—Market dull. Prime mess beef, \$12,00. Mess pork, \$10,25@10,50. Mess pork extras, \$8,00@8,25 Hams—Smoked, \$8,00@9,00; pickled, \$7,00@7,75. Lard—Western, 6½m6%c. Buttram-Wesker; creimery, 16@18c; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extras, 15@17c; Western Reserve, extra, 12@14c; do good to choice, 10@12c.
Edua—Steady; Western, choice, 11c.
Chiesse—Steady; Western, choice, 11c.
Chiesse—Steady; Western, extra, 12.04c; do good to choice, 10@12c.
Edua—Steady; Western, choice, 11c.
Chiesse—Steady; Western, choice, 11c.
Chiesse—Steady; Western, extra, 12.04c.
Pernoleum—Easy; refined, 8½c; crude, 7½c.
Whissy—Market dull; Western, \$1,05%.
Recritts—Flour, 2,000 bris; wheat, 35,000 bu; cora, 123,000 bu; oats, 18,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu.
Shipmants—Cora, 60,000 on; wheat, 13,000 bu.
Wool—Quiet but firm; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia double extra and above, 31@14c; extra, 31@33c; medium, 35@37c; coarse, 27%28c; combing, washed, 33@30c; invasabed, 34@28c; Canada combing, 33@30c; ine unwashed, 20@22c; coarse and medium unwashed, 21@27c; tub-washed, 32@33c; extra and merino palied, 30@32c.

BALTIMORE, May 2.—FLOUR—Firm; a shade better for lower grades; Western super, \$3.00@3.75; do extra, \$4.25@4.75; do family. \$4.75@5.75. GRAIN-Wheal-Western strong with light of-ferings; No. 2 Pennsylvania red, \$1.15\(\frac{1}{2}\); No. 2 Western rde, spot, \$1.134@1.13%; May, \$1.13% @1.13%; June, \$1.134@1.13%; July, \$1.10@ 1, 10%. Receipts, 15, 600 bu. Corn steady; Western mixed, spot and May, 424@424c; June, 42% @43c; July, 43%@48%c. Oats steady and un-

@43c; July, 43%@43%c. Oats steady and unchanged. Rre unchanged.

Hay-Steady and unchanged.

Provisions—Firm. Mess pork, \$10.50@10.75.

Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, 3%c; clear intestes, 4%c; packed, 4%65%c; bacon-shoulders, 4%c; clear in sides, 4%c; clear in sides, 4%c; bacon-shoulders, 4%c; clear in sides, 4%c; prime to choice West-refined in tierces. 7%c.

BUTTER—Quiet and weak; prime to choice West-rin packed, 15%17c; roll, 11%13.

Eggs—Dull and weak at 10c.

Pernoleur—Dull; crude, 7%@7%c; refined, 8%c.
Coppes—Dull: Rio cargoes, 10%16c.

Witsky—Dull; nominally, \$1.07%1.07%.

Fricontrs—To Liverpool per steam steady; cotton, 3-16d; flour, 2s 3d; grain, 6%d.

Reckipts—Flour, 2, 015 bris; corn, 88, 500 bu; oats, 2, 325 bu.

ton, 3-16d; nour, 2,015 bris; corn, 88,500 bu; RECENTS-Flour, 2,015 bris; corn, 90,800 bu; onts, 2,325 bn.
Shipments-Wheat, 46,200 bu; corn, 90,800 bu.

New Orleans, May 2.—Flour-Steady; good demand: superfine, \$3.00; XX, \$1.75@4.00; XXX, \$4.25@5.00; high grades, \$5.20@5.85. in fair demand; 35@36c.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet at \$2.25@2.30, HAY—Market dull; prime, \$15.00@16.00; choice, \$18.00. Phovisions—Pork steady; old, \$0.25; new, \$10.50. Lard firm; tierce, \$6.75@7.00; kegs, \$7.25@7.50. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoul-

S7. 25@7. 50. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders; loose, 34@34c; packed, 34@4c; clear rib, 44c; clear, 5c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 44c; clear rib, 54@64c; clear, 5d; hame, sugar-cured, market dull; canvased, 7@94c, as in size.
Whisky—Market dull; Western rectiled, \$1.03@1.10.
GROUERIES—Coffee in good demand; jobbing ordinary to prime, 114@16c, Sugar market dull; common to good common, 56@54c; fair to fully fair, 54@54c; prime to choice, 54@64c; yellow clarefeed 64@74c. Molasses steady; good demand; formenting 23@33c. Chice quiet at 54@64c.
Bran—Firmer at 75c. ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis. Mo., May 2. - FLOUR-Firmer, but no quotably higher.

quotably higher.

Grain—Wheat higher and firm; No. 2 red fall,
\$1.05@1.05% cash; options closed at \$1.05 May,
\$1.03% June, 98%@98c July; No. 3 do, \$1.02.
Corn higher; No. 2 mixed, 33%ccash; 33%c33%c
May; 33%c June; 84%@34%c July; 35%@35%c
August. Oats higher and active; No. 2, 27c cash;
26c bid June. Rye higher; 48%c cash. Barley

26c bid June. Rye higher; 48% cash. Barley dull and unchanged; no sales.

WHINKY—Quiet at \$1.04.

PROVISIONS—Pork casier; jobbing, \$9.80. Lard quiet at \$6.00 saked. Balk meats dull and unchanged; carjots of clear ribs, \$4.50. Bacon quiet; clear ribs, \$5.10 cash and June; \$5.25 July; clear, \$5.25.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bris; wheat, 34,000 bu; core, 37,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bn; rye, 4,000 bn; barley, 3,000 bu.

SRIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 bris; wheat, 4.000 bu; core, 25,000 bu; oats, none; rye, none; barley, none.

Boston, Mass., May 2.—Flours—Steady: Western supers, \$2.75@3.00; common extras, \$3.50@4.00; Wisconsin extras, \$4.00@4.50; Minnesota extras, \$4.00@5.50; winter wheat, St. Louis, \$5.25@6.25; Illinois and Indiana, \$5.00@5.76; \$5.25@6.25; Illinois and Indiana, \$5.00@5.75; Ohio and Michigan, \$4.75@5.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process spring wheat, \$6.25@8.50; winter wheat, \$6.00@8.50, GRAIN—Corn steady; mixed and yellow, 46%@48c. Oats—Quiet; No. 1 and extra white, 36@30c; No. 1 and extra white, 36@35c; No. 1 and extra white, 36@35c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 33%@34c. Byc. 64@55c.

RECRIPTS—Flout, 2,000 brls; corn, 52,000 bu; wheat, 7,000 bu.
Shitpments—Flout, 7,500 brls; corn, 18,000 bu; wheat, 15,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

O., May 2. COTTON-Strong and

FLOUR-Dull and unchanged GRAIN-Wheat in good demand, and prices a shade lower; red and white, \$1.03@1.07. Corn dull at 37@371/c. Oats dull at 28@31c. Rye dull dull at 37@37%c. Oats dull at 28@31c. Rye dull at 56c. Barley dull and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—POPK dull and nominal. Lard in good demand; steam, \$6.00. Bulk ments dull; \$1.50, \$4.40, and \$4.50@\$4.70. Bacon scarce and farm; in good demand, at \$4.12%. \$5.12%. and \$5.37%.
WHISKY—Steady, and in good demand at \$1.01. BUTTER—Steady and inchanged.
LINSEED OIL—Quiet at 62c.

MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKEE, May 2. - FLOUR-Inactive and GRAIN-Wheat firm; opened %c higher; closed arm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, \$1.02; No. 1 Milwaukee, 97c: No. 2 do, 92%c; June, 93%c; July, 95c;

Eec. 97c: No. 2 do. 92%c; June, 93%c; July, 90c; No. 3 do. 78%c; No. 4. 73%c; rejected. 64%c. Corfi quiet and unchanged: No. 2, 38%c. Oats firm; No. 2, 25c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 46c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 spring, 569,56%c. Provisions—Quiet and firmer: Mess pork quiet; new, \$9.45. Prime steam lard, \$6.00.

Live Hous—\$3.30%3.60. Free! Hous—\$3.30%3.60. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bris; wheat, 56,000 bu. Shipkens—Flour, 9,500 bris; wheat, 76,000 bu.

DETROIT. DETROIT. Mich. May 2.—FLOUR—Unchanged. Guark—Wheat firm; extra, \$1.04%; No. 1 white, \$1.03%; for May, \$1.03% for June, \$1.04%; for July, \$1.05; milling No. 1, \$1.00%; amber. nom-inal. Receipts, wheat, 14,610 bu; shipments, 10, ~

mixed, 37%c. Oats quiet but firm; white, 29c; mixed, 28c. Rye steady at 54c.
HAY-Steady at \$9.00@11.00.
Provisions—Fork steady at \$10.00. Lard steady: choice leaf theree, 7%c; do kegs, 8%c. Bulk meats quiet; shoutders, 3%c; clear rio, 4%e4%c. Bacon quiet; shoutders, 4c; clear rib, \$5.10@5.35. Hams, sugar-cured, 8%@10c.
Whisky—Market duli at \$1.01.

TOLEDO. Tolkpo. O., May 2 .- GRAIN-Wheat quiet; amber Michigan, spot or May, \$1.06; June, \$1.07; No. 2 red winter, spot or May, \$1.06; June, \$1.07; No. 2 red winter, spot or May, \$1.03\(\frac{1}{2}\) asked; \$1.08 bid; June, \$1.07; July, \$1.01\(\frac{1}{2}\) (0.10); white Michigan. \$1.00\(\frac{1}{2}\). Corn quiet; high mixed, 36\(\frac{1}{2}\) casked; 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) cbid; No. 2, spot, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\); May held at 3\(\frac{1}{2}\); 2\(\frac{1}{2}\). Oats dull; No. 2, 28c.

INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 2.—Hoos—Stronger; \$2.25@3, 50; receipts, 3, 800.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; No. 2 red. \$1.04@1.05.

Corn weak at 33%@33%c. Oats steady at 26%@28%c.

PROVISIONS—Shonlders, \$3.37%; clear rib, \$4.40

@4.50. Lard, 6c. Hams, 7%@7%c.

BUFFALO. Burrato, N. Y., May 2.—Grain—Wheat neg-lected and nominal. Corn dull; old high mixed, 39%c; new No. 2 on track, 40%c. Oats dull; one car of white Western sold at 32% on track. Roffered at 55c. Barley-more inquiry; 7,000 Canada sold on private terms.

Railroad Freights-Nominal.

OSWEGO. Osweoo, N. Y., May 2.—Grain—Wheat—Fair demand; No. 1 hard Duluth spring, \$1.10; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.02. Corn—Market duli; old No. 2 Western, 45%@46c.

COTTON. St. Louis, May 2. -Corron-Higher; middling, 11½c; low midding, 11½c; good ordinary, 10½c; sales, 160 bales; receipts, 560; shipments, 520; stock, 13,800. NEW ORLEANS, May 2. - Corron-Steady; mid-

dling, 11%c; low do, 11%c; net receipts, 1,288 bales; gross, 1,349; sales, 10,000; stock, 11,748;

bales: gross, 1,349; sales, 10,000; stock, 11,748; weekly net receipts, 5, 195; gross, 6,063; exports to Great Britain, 1,679; to France, 3,765; to the Continent, 10,075; coastwise, 3,807; sales, 25,800.

NEW-YORK, May 2.—COTTON—Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 21,000 bales; last year, 29,000; total receipts at all United States ports to date, 4,303,000; last year, 4,074,000; exports from all United States ports for the week, 22,002,000; last year, 55,000; total exports from United States ports to date, 3,103,000; last year, 2,002,000; last year, 55,000; total exports from United States ports at all United States ports, 369,000; last year, 424,000; stock at Liverpool, 635,000; last year, 887,000; stock of American afteat of Great Britain, 142,000; last year, 204,000.

Liverpool. May 2.—COTTON—Sales of the week, 10,000; exports, 4,000 bales; American, 39,000; specialtors took 10,000; exports, 4,000; forward from ship's side ospinners, 11,000; actual exports, 4,000; total stock, 635,000; American, 314,000; amount aftoat, 251,000; American, 142,000. PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., May 2.—PETROLEUM—Un-changed; standard white, 110 test, 8c. PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude firmer; 94%c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 8%c. Philadelphia delivery. OIL CITY, Pa., May 2. -PETROLEUM - Market opened active with 75c bid; advanced to 77%c; declined to 76%c. closing at 76%c bid; shipments, 46,000 bris, averaging 33,000; transactions, 205,

DRY GOODS. NEW YORK, May 2.—Business continues sluggish with commission houses, and joboing trade only moderate: cotton goods less active but very firm at the late advance; prints rather quiet bu dress goods in fair request; men's wear of woolens moving slowly; Kentucky jeans more active, and some makes advanced.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, May 2. - SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-Steady at 26%c

SUBURBAN NEWS.

The Town Trustees met at the Stock-Yards yesterday afternoon, with all present except Mr.

The report of Sergeant Gahan for April showed arrests, 54; dismissed, 24; fines assess-

Bids were received for the lease of land for the public platform on which to put the offal from the slaughter-houses, from Oberndorf, Shepard & Co., for \$2,000 per year, including the building of a platform; from J. S. Clark, for two acres, at \$300 per acre per year and taxes, not including the platform, but including a railroad frontage; from E. E. Boyington, at \$700 per acre; from J. S. Taylor, for \$700 per acre; for \$700 per acre;

from Joseph Sherwin for \$100 per month for two acres.

The Illinois Drying Company sent in two propositions for the removal of the offal after it had been left on the diatform. One was to construct and keep in repair the railroad tracks to it, to pay the policeman necessary to guard it, and to pay the town \$2,500 per year for the privilege of removing the stuff. The other was to pay the lease of the ground offered by Oberndorf, Shepard & Co., to pay the salaries of the men required, and to keep up the railroad tracks and pay the town \$1 per year.

All the bids and propositions were referred. The Board adjourned to Tuesday at 2 p. m.

HYDE PARK.

The Board of Trustees met at the Village

All the bids and propositions were referred. The Board adjourned to Tuesday at 2 p. m. Hydb Park.

The Board of Trustees met at the Village Halt hast evening.

The petition of ex-Captain-of-Police P. F. Ryan for a difference of pay, which he claims the town owes him, was reported back to be placed on file. The attorney said there was no legat authority.

The petition of Aldrich Bros. to modify the maphths ordinance, they proposing to build a manufactory at Cornell, was presented last week. For the purpose of having an investigation made, they sent Attorney Condee and Trustee Beck to Cleveland at the expense of the Aldrich Brothers' Manufacturing Company. The Committee had a good time, and reported in favor of modifying said oil ordinance, they finding no danger in the process.

Mr. Perry, of Perry & Wilson, entered a protest against the modification, on the part of property-owners. The question was laid over one week.

Wilson Hose Company asked for a hook and ladder truck and watchman at the hose-house. Referred to Police Committee.

The Weldron Committee reported that they had sold the furniture of Waldron for \$562.

A petition signed by 285 persons asked that there be no new saloon licences granted, and that the State law in regard to selling on Sunday be enforced in the territory bounded by Grand Boulevard and between Forty-seventh and Sixty-third streets. Mr. Donnelly spoke on the subject, and said that he did not want to have his children grow up near whisky, and that the Board was backed up for temperance by some two or three hundred voters.

Mr. Paul Cornell spoke in favor of raising the license fee to \$100, and protested against granting saloon licenses to all comers. He knew personally that there were assignation houses in the village with licenses.

Mr. Bennett said that the Board would hold a meeting at the Grand Pacific at 2 o'clock Friday.

An ordinance fixing the license fee at \$52 and the usual bonds required was passed, the vote being for ordinance Hobart, Foss, Ford, and Bennett; against, Beck

A Backslider,

Rallimore Americon, April 29.

The temperance cause has met with a sad blow in the backsliding of George M. Dutcher, a well-known temperance advocate, who has abandoned his wife and family, and is now said to be on a prolonged drupken carouse in Hartford, Conn., in company with a woman of at least doubtful reputation. He located himself at Wilmingtos. Del., two years ago during the hight of the Murphy excitement, and the people of that city were so favorably impressed by his labors, in the course of which he made thousands of converts, that they presented a comfortable home, which was deeded to his wife. His fame as a lecturer extended throughout the penisuala, and last fall he was invited to Philadelphia, where he became a great favorite, making proselytes by the hundred. When Dutcher closed his labors in Philadelphia he was followed to Wilmington by a Mrs. Judge Watson, who professed to have been converted by the apostle of temperance. She announced herself as a lecturer, and the relations between the two became a matter of gossip and remonstrance by his friends, who urged him to discontinue any intercourse with her. Hestubboroly refused, and finally left the city with her, without the knowledge of many of his friends and sgainst the remonstrance of others. He claimed that his relations with Mrs. Watson were of the purest character, and that they were gone many friends of Mrs. Dutcher wrote to her busband, begying him to return to his wife

and children, but instead of doing so be wrote to Mrs. Dutcher, asking her to mortgage the house which the people of Wilmington had given them, and send him \$1,000 for traveling expenses. The unhappy wife, instead of complying with this demand, pursued her husband, and found him at Daubury, Conn., in company with Mrs. Watson. They were to have lectured there, but the expose made by the deserted wife in appealing to him to return to his family broke up that part of their plans, and Dutcher has since become a complete sot. Mrs. Dutcher has returned from her trip heart-broken. The good which such men as Dutcher do as temperance advocates and evangelists is often more than outweighed by the evil accomplished in their fall from the principles which they have advocated.

WEST PARK BOARD.

The Rogular Monthly Meeting of the West Park Board was held last evening at the corner of Washington and Halsted streets. There were present Commissioners Woodard, McCrea, Wilcox, Buehler, Wilkins, and Ralphs.

President Woodard presided.

A communication from P. S. Pederson informed the Board that he had 3,000 trees, spruce, Norway pine, etc., which he proposed to donate to the parks if the Board would accept of them, as he was going out of the nursery business. The offer was accepted with thanks.

A communication was read from Walford N. Lowe, for Gault & Lowe, stating that this law firm had sent in a bill for services amounting to firm had sent in a bill for services amounting to \$200. Accompanying this communication was an explanation from Gen. George W. Smith, stating that he had made no bargain with the parties, nor had he employed them in the case. President Woodard explained that the case in question was this: A suit had been commenced by a citizen named Wallace in the form of a quo warranto, in order to remove Holden from the Board. The parties had done considerable work in the matter, and the result was that the present members obtained possession of the Board. After the discussion, it was agreed to allow the bill.

REACHING TRE PARKS. REACHING THE PARKS.

The Secretary read a resolution to the effect that the West Division Railway Company be requested to extend the track, either on Ogden avenue or Twelfth street, to Douglas Park, and that a fine of stages should be put on immediately, to run until the road ahould be completed.

On motion, it was agreed to strike out "Twelfth street," and in this form the resolution was passed.

"Twelfth street," and in this form the resolution was passed.

The report of B. Lowenthal, the Treasurer of the Board, was read. It showed he had paid vouchers amounting to \$14,982.88; Treasurer's bill for special services, \$396.65; to Treasurer's salary from April 1 to date, \$36.67; amount paid to Jehn Buehler, incoming Treasurer, \$13,633.79; total, \$29,050.29. Receipts: By balance, \$21,144.80; Order No. 49, on Town Collector, \$7,905.49.

This report called for some discussion. It was agreed that it was irregular on the part of the ex-Treasurer to keep back any moneys for services, but the only serious kick was made on the item of \$396.95 for special services of the Treasurer. The report was not accepted, but

Treasurer. The report was not accepted, but was referred to the Finance Committee, with instructions to demand that amount of him.

On motion of Commissionar Wilcox, the matter of erecting an ornamental building or pavilion in Humboldt Park lake was referred to the Large report of Committee with power to to the Improvement Committee with power to act up to a cost of \$1,000. DUBIOUS BONDS.

DUBIOUS BONDS.

The Judiciary Committee reported upon the matter of the West Park bonds of a certain issue, which had came into the possession of Col. Cooper, of the National Tube-Works, as an innocent purchaser, stating that that gentleman was willing to surrender the bonds, which were drawing 8 per cent, with a rebate amounting to about 2 per cent of the amount. The Committee thought that it would be to the credit of the West Park Board to settle up this old matter in some way, and recommended that it be referred to the Finance Committee, with power to act.

Mr. Wilcox made a long explanation of the entanglement, stating that about \$50,000 worth of land was purchased by the Park Board a long time ago, bonds being given in payment for the deed in 1870 to the amount of \$5,500. When the bonds became due the Board gave a note. Now the parties held both the note and the bonds, which became separated and were transferred to different innocent parties, who had brought both? The note and the bonds to the Board for payment, thus making the amount claimed against, the Board double what it originally was. The parties who held the papers, trusts, etc., were scattered over the country and could not be found.

The report was accepted and adopted.

After some further business had been transacted, the Board adjoughed.

LORILLARD'S TRAIN.

LORILLARD'S TRAIN. DOUBLE-QUICK TIME.

Such Was the Rate with Which Me P. Lorillard & Co.'s Special Six Car-Loads of "Tin-Tag" Tobacco

from New York to Chicago in Twenty-Three Hours.

The Owner of Parole and Pappoose Did It, and Deserves the Honor.

There was a commotion in Railway, Tobacco, and trade circles generally yesterday, over the arrival of the special train which Messrs. P. Lorlliard & Co. sent from New York to this city. The tax on tobacco was reduced the 1st of May, and, noting this fact, the Messrs. Lorlliard loaded a train with their "Tin-Tag" Tobacco and sent it through to this city in order to be the first on the ground. The result was all that could be expected, and reflects great credit upon the house which did it, as well as upon Mr. F. M. Ruffner, their Western Agent. This train left New York at S a. m. Thursday, May 1; reached here at 7:45 vesterday morning, and the goods were all delivered before noon. When it is remembered that the fastest passenger trains require thirty-seven hours to go over the same rails, the wonder of the affair becomes apparent. It is understood that another train of a similar nature left New York last night for Chicago, and will be here this evening. It is certainly enterprise of a high order, and deserves to be commended.

PERRY RADE & CO'S

of superior English make; famous for durability and elasacity; great variety of styles suited to every kind of writing. For sale by dealers generally.

"WENTY-FIVE assorted samples for trial, including the "U" AND "FALCON"
elebrated "U" AND "FALCON"
Peas, by mail, on receipt of Twenty-ave Centa.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO. SOLE AGENTS FOR THE U.S. 138 and 140 Grand St., New York.

MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADEMY

Parents who are desirous of placing their sons for the ensuing year in a Preparatory School where thorough education is combined with careful moral and physical training are requested to make a personal examination of this Academy before deciding to send elsewhere. For full information and extalogue call or send to Room 12 Methodist Church Block, Chicago. Office hours Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 5 p. m.

CAPT. ED N. KIRK TALCOTT. Associate HENRY T. WRIGHT, A. M., Principals.

CATARRH DR. PEIRO.

DR. Washingtonst., Room S.

Hours, 10 to S. FIRM CHANGES. DISSOLUTION.

By musual consent the firm of J. H. Drake & Co., of Chicaso, has this day been dissolved, and either member of the firm is empowered to sign in liquidation, our books and supera will beneaforth be at 161 Washington st., with N. E. Bessa & Co. and JAS. HAINES DRAKE, CHAS. F. CHAPMAN, Chicago, May 1, 1879. HENNY C. DRAKE.

RHEUMATISM.

It Is a Dreadful Disease, but MATTRESSES!

Drs. Wolgamott & Hewitt. Office 103 State-st., Are the Discoverers of a New Treatment.

sands of People Gratefully Testify.

To the Efficacy of which Thou-

Consultation Free.

The growth of most valuable improvements is usually slow, but a marked exception to this rule is the popularity attained by Wolgamott & Hewitt's Rheumatic Remedy in the short time it has been before the public. Arguments are often vain, culogisms frequently of little effect, but a demonstration of vaine and efficacy seidom falls to convince. Just this the Rheumatic Remedy has done and is still doing every day, as the following testimonial, one of many thousands, canfirms beyond doubt.

MR. W. A. LIGHTHALL,

well known in Chicago as one of the firm of "J. N.
Lighthail & Bro., "manufacturers of "Lighthail's
Anti-Incrustator," said to a representative of this
paper; "I have been troubled with inflammatory
rhoundailsm for about twenty years, during which
time I suffered tortures indescribable, in consequence of which my life was rendered almost unendurable. I consulted with skilled physicians and
paid out isrge sums of money for various advertised remedies. My efforts for relief were entirely
fruitless until by the advice of several friends I
consulted with Drs. Wolgamott & Hewitt, who said
we will refund your money if we fail to cure you.
With that assurance I took ten bottles of their Aperrient and Blood Purifier, and to-day, thank God! I
am a sound, healthy man. My advice to people
suffering with rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, or
any blood trouble, is to cure themselves with the
Aperient and Blood Purifier. It will never fail."

Among the numerous testimonials to the efficiency of Dr. Wolgamott's Blood Purifier is the
following from

MR. W. H. GOOK, MR. W. A. LIGHTHALL,

MR. W. H. GOOK,
an agreeable gentleman, favorably known in business circles by his official connection with the Pan-Handle Road. Statement: I have been a vactim of liver complaint and dyspepsia, and in my endeavors to find relief I spared no expense. At various times to find relief I spared no expense. At various times I consulted with physicians of the highest standing in both New York and Chicago, only to be informed by them of their inability to cure me. I was induced to try Dr. Wolgamott's Blood Parifier, and on the 16th of December, 1877, I placed myself under the doctor's treatment. At that time I had a large swelling in my stomach and an acute inflammation. In three weeks' time I was greatly improved, and to-day (much to the surprise of my numerous friends) I am a well man.

In conclusion it may be well to state that this is the very best time of the year to treat blood discorders, and to all those who are seriously, or even slightly, affected with rhedmatism, neuralpia, gout, sciatics, liver, spleen, and blood difficulties, we will say, by all means consult Drs. Wolgamott & Hewitt. Any one writing for information will remain unanswered. Call on or address Wolgamott & Hewitt, No. 103 State street, Chicago.

ELECTRIC BELTS.

SCIENTIFIC MEN OF RUROPE AND THIS COUNTRY INDORSE THEM. Send for DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET and THE ELECTRIC QUARTERLY, a large Illustrated Journal, containing full particulars. Copies mailed

free. Call on or address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co.,

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Avoid bogus appliances claiming electric qualities. Our pamphlet explains how to distinguish the genuine from the spurfous. SEWING MACHINES.

Bost Sowing Machine in the World.

Beautiful.

Durable,

Strong,

Silent.

ATTOMATIC

NOISELESS SEWING MACHINE.

The great popularity of this machine has induced dealers in common tension machines to claim automatic and other features belonging exclusively to us. Examine and judge for yourself before purchasing.

W.L.C.

Browy genulop needle is the stamped. Buy neather. Resiles, &c. seni by mail.

Pal, Mar. 19, 1881. J
Send for Illustrated Leaflet and Descriptive Circular.
WILLCOX & GIBBS S. M. CO., 688 Broadway, N. Y
20 Wabash-av., Chicago

NEW AUTOMATIC Weed Sewing Machines SELL THEMSELVES. PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Weed Sewing Machine Co., Chicago BUTTER. BUTTER.

FINE CREAMERY DAIRY

C. JEVNE'S,

110-112 Madison-st.

RUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.

ELM FLAX MILLS (New York Clty) FOR SALE. comprising 45 city lota, with Buildings, Engliss, Boilers, Machinery, etc., all in complete working order. The death of both members of the late firm of A. H. Hart & Co. necessitates the winding up of their business. The business is now carried on by the undersigned as Receiver, and is offered for sale pursuant to the order of the Court of Common Fleax, as followers. "It is ordered that said Receiver be, and he hereby is, authorized, empowered, and directed to advertise this property for sale throughout the country at hosein the property for sale throughout the country at hosein the property and in such advertisements and business and business and business in a complete the property and business in more than eleven and one-found property and continued until a sale can be effected, that clear net profit of more than eleven and one-found per cent over and more than eleven and one-found per cent over and subve all expenses has been made in said business the same came into the hand of said Receiver (three months), and that the book and accounts of said Receiver (three months), and that the book and accounts of said Receiver (three months), and that the book and accounts of said Receiver (three months), and that the book and accounts of said Receiver (three months), and that the book and accounts of said Receiver (three months), and that the book and accounts of said Receiver (three months), and that the book and accounts of said Receiver (three months). But the book and scounts of said Receiver (three months), and that the book and scounts of said Receiver (three months). But the book and scounts of said Receiver (three months). But the book and scounts of said Receiver (three months). But the book and scounts of said Receiver (three months), and that the book and scounts of said Receiver (three months). But the book and scounts of said Receiver (three months). But the book and scounts of said Receiver (three months). But the book a

HOTEL BRISTOL, 5th-av. and 42d-st., New York, THE PINEST LOCATION IN THE CITY. Pamilies visiting New York to remain a few weeks can secure signant suites of apartments by addressing J. H. CORKY, Manager. WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES.

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Do not throw money away on cheap Springs when a Woven Wire Mattress will last a life-

Sold by all the leading Furniture Houses. UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO 7 North Clark-st., Chicago.

OURS GIVE THE BEST SATISFACTION.

FINANCIAL. H. F. GILBERT & CO., BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS 16 Broad-st., New York, adjoining N. Y. Stock Exchange. Bny, sell, and carry through the New York Stock Rx, change, all the active stocks as long as desired, on 3 per cent margin. First class stock privileges negotiated at from 1 to 2½ per cent distance. Explanatory circular and daily stock report mailed free on application.

\$25. \$50. \$100. \$200. \$500. Alex. Frothingham & Co. have been for many years stock brokers and pankers in New York, at 12 Wall-st. They have the reputation of gaining for their customers large returns from investments ranging from \$50 to \$300, and have the envisible reputation of always maxing quick returns. Send for their Financial Report, free.—hew York Tribune.

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Official reports free. Like profits weekly on stock options of \$10 to \$50. Address T. POTTER
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General Transquantic Company.

Between New York and Havre. Pier 42 N. R., foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English rallway and the discounfort of crossing the Channel in an way and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in a small boat, as mall boat, and a consider ... Wednesday, May 7, 6 a. m., ABIGADOR, Sangiler ... Wednesday, May 14, 12 noon SAINT LAUBENT, Lachesnez, Wed., May 21, 5:30 a. m. PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine): TO HAVRE-First Cabin, \$100; Second Cabin, \$85; Third Cabin, \$35.

Steerage, \$26, including wine, bedding, and utensila. Checks drawn of Credit Lyonals of Paris in amount to rulk.

or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent, 55 Broadway, INMAN LINE

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS, Carrying the British and United States Malls. New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown. Tickets to and from the principal English Scotch, Itish, French, German, Italian, and Scandivavian Ports. Ports.
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Direct to ANYWERP (Belgium), sailing semi-monthly
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ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS New York and Glaarow.
CIRCASSIA, May 8, 2p m i ETHIOPIA, May 17, 2p m
DEVONLA, May 10, 9a m i BOLIVIA, May 24, 7 a m
New York to London direct.
ELYSIA, May 3, 2p m i AUSTRALIA, May 10, 9am
Cabina \$55 to \$80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.
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Saling twice a week from New York to Queenstown
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Cabin passage from \$50 to \$70 currency. Excursion
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Use WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE or LIMI and SODA. For Consumption. Weak Langs. Coughs, Asthma. Brouchitis and General Debity it is an acknowledged Specine Remedy, proved by 26 years' experience. TRY IT. Price, \$1 and \$2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, Bold by Druggists. 36 John St., Now York. PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEADSTONES FOR SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

QUATERNASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Scaled proposals, in triplicate, are hereby invited for furnishing fleadstones for Soldiers' graves, in private, willage, and city cemeteries, as provided by the law approved February S, 1879, of which the following is an extract: village, and city cemeteries, as provided by the law approved February S. 1879, of which the following is an extract:

"That the Secretary of War inhereby authorized to erect headstones over the graves of soldiers who served in the Regular or Volunteer Army of the United States during the war for the Union, and who have been buried in private village, or city cemeteries, in the same manner as provided by the law of March 1873, for those interred in National Mittary sumated at 77, cot. Specifications describing a manufacture of the Cot. Specifications describing and blank forms of nro-lossis can be had on application in persons or by letter to Capt. A. F. Rockets, which was the same of the Rockets and the forms of nro-lossis can be had on application in persons or by letter to Capt. A. F. Rockets, which may be found to the forms of nro-lossis and this control of the headstones to be furnished can be seen at this of the headstones to be furnished can be almost on the control of the property of

A new Medical Treaties, "Tark Science of Life, or Salf-Persearch of Life, and by prescriptions, either one of which is worth tea times the price of the book. Gold Medical was the Buston Herald says: The Science and Lance and DR. HENDERSON 171 Madison-chicago, ill.,

Physician Special in the treatment of Chronic. Nersons, and Special Diseases, Asthma, Epilepsy, Rheumstism, Piles, Tapeworm, Urinary and Skin Diseases, tism, Piles, Tapeworm, Urinary and Skin Diseases, tis Guarantees his best attention and treatment. Charge reasonable. Patients at a distance treated by letter medicines semi everywhere. Consultation free am confidential—call or write. Hustrated Bross, and Circulars for patients; sent senied for two 3c stamps 173 South Clark-st., Chicago. Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on a propic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr.J. Kean is the physician in the city who warrants cures or so pa

Dr. A. G. OLIN, 203 2. Chark Street, Chicago.
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skill in treating all Chronic. Nervous and Special
biseass of men and women. Every means used
known to the profession, including Electricity,
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For the speedy cure of Semiles Weakness, analysis, and all disorders brought on by Indian or excess. Any droughst has the introdict AQUES & Ou. the West Street. Classification

STOCKHOLDERY MERTINGS. THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY

DEFROIT. Mich., April 7, 1879.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business will be held at the office of the Company in Detroit, Mich. on the first Thursday after the first Wednesday of May next, being the eight day of and month, at 10 o'clock a. m.

By order of the Board of Directors.

B. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.

CLEVELAND. O., April S. 1679.
The samual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the iransaction of other the election of Directors and the iransaction of the Company in Geveland, Ohio, on the FiRST WEDNESDAY OF MAY NEXT (being the 7d day of said month.) The poil will be consent at a o'clock a. m. and closed at 12 o'clock m.

By order of the Board of Directors.
h. 12 WORCENTER, Secretary. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., The annual meeting of the stockholders and bondholders of this company, for the election of Directors, persuant to law and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be said at the office of the company, in Chicago, on Thursday, June 5, next, at 1 o'clock p. m. Transfer bulks closs April 30 and reopen June 5. Bondhulders will sutkenticate their voting bonds by registration.

M. L. SYKKS, Societary.

BAILBOAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.— excepted. Sunday excepted. Monday CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and 48 the depots. Green Bay Express.

St. Paul & Minneapolis Express * 10:00 a m * 58t. Paul & Minneapolis Express * 9:00 p m * 20.1a Crosse Express * 10:00 a m * 20.5a Crosse Express * 9:00 p m * 20.5a Crosse Express * 20.5a Cr

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chi-cago and Council Blum, on the train leaving Chloage at 10:30 a. m. No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago. —Depot corner of Wells and Kinsie-sta. b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinsie-sta. CHICAGO. BURLINGTON & QUINCY BAILROAD

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 50 Clark-st. and at depots.

Leave. | Arrive. Chicago è Mendota Express 7.25 a m 7.30 p m
Ottawa & Streator Express 7.25 a m 7.30 p m
Nebraska & Kanasa Express 10:45 a m 7.30 p m
Nockford & Fresport Express 10:40 a m 3:30 m
Dubuque & Stoux City Express 10:30 a m 3:30 m
Pacific Fast Express 10:30 a m 3:30 m
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CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILFOAD
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. City
Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ET. LOUIS, AND KANSAS CITY & DENVIR SHORT Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Ra

Mobile & New Orieans Express 9:00 am 7:58
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas. 9:00 pm 7:79
Peoria, Burlington / Fast Express 9:00 am 7:58
Chicago & Paduciah R. R. Ex. 9:00 am 7:58
Chicago & Paduciah R. R. Ex. 9:00 am 3:58
Streator, Lacon. Washingt'n Ex. 9:280 pm 3:58

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticke Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House,

ays).... 8130 a m 4:00 p to Depot., foot of Lake at. and foot of Twenty second at.
Ticket Office, 131 Handolph at., near Clark.

St. Louis & Texas Express. S:30 s m 6:45 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line S:50 p m 6:30 s m
Cairo & New Orleans Express S:50 s m 6:45 p m
Springfield Express S:50 s m 6:45 p m
Springfield Express S:50 s m 6:45 p m
Springfield Night Express S:50 s m 6:45 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keckak, S:50 p m 6:45 p m
Debuque & Sloux City Express Octoo m 3:20 p m
Debuque & Sloux City Express Octoo m 3:20 p m
Debuque & Sloux City Express Octoo m 3:20 p m
Tolono Passenger. 4:30 p m 6:55 a m

o On Saturday night runs to Tolono only. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RATLEGAD.

Depot. foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Tickes Office. 67 Clark-st., southeast, corner of Randolph. Grand Pacific Biele, and at Palmer House. Mail (vis Main and Air Line)... 7 200 a in 6:55 a in Day Express. 7 200 a in 7 6:55 a in Day Express Accommodation. 4:00 p in 70:30 a in Atlantic Express (daily). 5:15 p in 8:00 a in Night Express. 70:40 p in 20:45 a in

BALTIMORE & OHIO. Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second of. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark st., Paimer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arriva

PITTRBURG, FL WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. E.
(Cincinnati Air-Line and Koltomo Line.)
Depet. corner of Cilnton and Carroll-siz., West Side.

Leave. Arriva.

incinnati, Indianapolia, Lonis-ville, Columbus & East Day Express. 8:40 a m * 8:10 p m 7:10 a m KANKAKEE LINE Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-moond-st.

Leave. Arrive.

Cincinnati, Jedianapolis & Louisville Day Express. 9:00 pm 9:00 pm
Night Express. 1 5:00 pm 7:00 s m

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILEGE

May 2.—CATTLE - Receipts May 1 were 3, 345 head of

LITERATURE

Prof. Gegenbauer's Work on Comparative Anatomy.

"Pleading in Civil Actions "-A" Smoking Song"--- The Zola School.

Literary Items ... Art and Science Notes-Anthropometrical Measurements,

English Historical Medals-Velocity of Light-The World in Miniature.

GEGENBAUER'S COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

A French writer has said that "Philosophical natomy is a science altogether French." "Gormany, it is true, counts among her savans Oken deckel, Spix, Carus, and many others, but the term science ought not to be accorded to the theories so often arbitrarily proposed by these inguished men."

The work of Prof. Gegenbauer is entitled "Comparative Anatomy," but it is something more than simply a comparison of the form and structure of the parts of different organisms with each other, and with those of man. It deals also with the fundamental prin-ciples or laws of development and growth, and consequently comes within the definition of philosophical snatomy, as that term is used by the French authorities. It seeks not only to establish resemblances and differences, but to determine, as far as possible, the meaning of those similar or dissimilar parts,—the reasons fort his differentiation. In the study of this question the author has conducted his experinents under the direction of what Prof Leukester would call a "trained" aid "healthy use of his speculative faculties." Throughout the book, and "without reserve, the doctrine of Evolution appears as the living, moving investment of the dry bones of anatomical

As defined by Prof. Gegenbauer. "The task of comparative anatomy is the morphological explanation of the bienomena of form met with in the organization of the animal body." His philosophy seems to be nearly in accord with that of Geoffroy St. Hilaire, with a recognition of facts approximating it to the school of Cuvier, and seperating it widely from the methods and reasoning of Schelling.

His doctrines and methods are positive of rational. Observation is not subordinated to abstraction. Facts are not held to be the servants of ideas. The work is by no means, therefore, one of speculation. The details are worked out with much patience, and their interpretation based upon what are generally recognized as scientific laws. The author does not attempt to explain the origin of living forms. He assumes their existence. He defines an organ as a part which presides over some function, as motion or sensation. The association of organs constitute an organism. He includes under this term organism certain bodies in which no organs can be individually separated, and assumes the existence of organs to them from the mere fact that they are living. Of the primal impress, or force, that gives to brute matter the property and phenomena of life he says nothing; but so soon as change or differentiation commences he recognizes the influence of environment. On the one hand the imbrute matter the property and phenomena of intehe says nothing; but so soon as change or differentiation commences he recognizes the influence of environment. On the one hand the impacts of surrounding matter, and on the other
of work on its own part; or, as Herbert Spencer
would say, "The adjustment of internal relation to external relations." He says, p. 14: "A
part of the body which was formerly like the
rest, and consequently not different from it,—
that is, was indifferent,—passes into the condition
of being separate, becomes distinguishable or
different from the rest; and as this differentiation is connected with the division of labor,
in as much as it is conditioned by It, it may be
regarded as the product of it." Whether the
production of the lowest lump of life—the microscopic mass of protoplastm—is the result of
such a division of labor among the different
elements of living bodies, he does not express
an opinion; but, concerning the production of
forms, he says: "As to free or spontaneous cellformation, so much at least is certain, that it is
not as common as was once supposed," leaving
the reader in doubt whether, in the opinion of not as common as was once supposed," leaving the reader in doubt whether, in the opinion of chapter upon "Organs and Organism"

The chapter upon "Organs and Organism" essents the more recent facts and doctrines uccrning the development of tissues, and the ablastion of these into systems, in a close and stematic manner. An effort is made to deterine what may be called the pedigree of the

minewhat may be called the pedigree of the animal world.

The classification adopted has this end in view. The earliest forms, or Protozoa, are regarded as the ancestors of two groups, Vermes and Colentorats. Vermes are the progenitors of molusca, brashiopoda echinodermata arthropoda, and a stem from which spring the tunicata and vertebrata. The highest vertebrates are, therefore, the descendants of the lowest forms of life, or plastids, microscopic masses of living matter. This statement of the relationship of man with worms closes the general part of the work. The special part is divided into sections devoted to the consideration in detail of the comparative structure of these generations of lite.

sections devoted to the consideration in detail of the comparative structure of these generations of life.

The section devoted to the vertebrates is the most complete, as to the general student it is the most complete, as to the general student it is the most important. In this group the author finds a beritage derived from ancestral forms. To these transmitted qualities, in the slow progress of ages there are being added on the one hand new adaptations and differentiations, and on the other old forms and uses are being put aside, or rather suppressed,—laid away as useless lumber; but occasionally, like old furniture, temporarily brought out to make, as it were, the changing tastes and fashions of the times.

The life-history of the animal kingdom is like that of an individual,—progress from the low, weak, and simple form and function to the high, strong, and complex.

The final outcome is something at which the author does not even hint,—whether the whole animal world is to go on everlastingly struggling unward or finally to reach, as does the lodividual, the limit of its possibilities, and then to enter upon a process of gradual death. This problem, like that of origin of life, he leaves to more speculative minds, of which, forturately, the world is sufficiently full.

The translation is intogood English,—a statement which cannot be predicated of the English dress of many scientific works from the German. The preface, by Prof. Lankester, contains a few criticisms and notes that add to its value. The illustrations and the mechanical execution of the work are good.

Elements of Comparative Anatomy. By Carl Gegenbauer, Professor of Anatomy and Director of the Anatomical Institute at Heidelberg. Translated by Jeffrey Bell, B. A., Magdalen College, Oxford.

The translation revised and a preface written her English are a statement of Comparative Anatomy.

lege, Oxford.

The translation revised and a preface written by E. Ray Lankester, M. A., F. R. S., Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, and Professor of Zoology, and Comparative Anatomy in University College, London. London: Macmillan & Co. 1878.

Price, \$7.

The mastery of the science and art of special pleading is the most difficult task a lawyer has to undertake in the study of his chosen profession; and its absurdities afford the most conspicuous butt for ridicule to those who wish to carp at the law's delays. Many of the Gordian knots of its inconsistencies have been ruthlessly cut by iconoclastic Legislatures; but the heterogeneous system thus formed by the forced union of common law and legislative acts is more difficult to comprehend than even the old method, arbitrary and fanciful as it often was. The transition state in any art or science is the

method, arbitrary and fanciful as it often was. The transition state in any art or science is the most difficult to be understood, because it is so fluctuating. To fully understand the present mixed system of pleading in this State, it is as necessary to read Chitty or Stephens as though every rule in those books was in force. Few lawyers think so; but the result is, that they work like children, just as they are told, dependent on the statutes or reports for every form. Fifty years ago, when reform in pleadings was scarcely more than talked about, when the told common law was looked on as the fount of human wisdom, Dr. Hugh D. Evans published a little work entitled "Pleading in Civil Actions," in which he undertook to explain and illustrate the growth and reason of special pleading. Judging by the present time, he was very conservative; but, considering him in reference to the time in which he wrote, he was quite "advanced" in his opinions. His treatise might perhaps well be called the philosophy of special pleading, for he considers it rather as an exposition of the subject than for the purpose of formally laying down rules. But, taken in either way, it is an excellent work, which should be read by every young lawyer or law student before beginning the more abstrasse work of Chitty. More than this, it is interesting to the general reader in a historical light. Nearly, if not quite, all the reforms advocated by the author have been brought about; many that he never dreamed of have been accomplished; but the book is still very valuable as an introduction to

the subject of which it treats, and will do more to give a comprehensive view of this difficult branch of jurisprudence than many larger works. It will also help to the understanding of the present hybrid system of practice in this State, where the attempt is maxing to practice under a code without having a code.

This work of Dr. Evans has just been reprinted in excellent style, with some improvements in the way of notes and divisions into chapters, and can now be had without difficulty, it having been out of print for years. (Pleading in Civil Actions. By Hugh Davey Evans, Lt. D. Second edition. By William Miller, of the Chicago Bar. Chicago: E. B. Myers. 8m. 8vo., law sheep, pp. 323. Price, \$3.)

"THE SMOKING SONG." Baryord Curant.

Graduates of the principal American colleges, whose student-days have fallen within the last quarter of a century, will recall one of the songs they used to sing, entitled "The Smoking Song," which begins:

Floating away. like the fountain's spray, Or the snow-white plume of a maiden, The smoke-wreaths rise to the star-lit skies With bussful fragrance laden. And of which the refrain is:

Then smoke away till a golden ray
Lights up the dawn of the morrow;
For a cheerful cigar like a shield will bar
The blows of care and sorrow.
This song is perhaps the most striking poem
in English literature which the theme of tobacco has inspired; and it is, at the same time, almost the one lyric, remarkable from a literary point of view, which American student life has produced. Its author is Mr. Francis M. Finch, of the Yale class of 1849, who, as is the case ! many other notable instances which might be cited, has subordinated his literary tastes to devotion to his profession. A well-known mem ber of the Bar in Western New York, he has, however, not completely abandoned his worship of the Muses for that of Themis, as two lyric

of the Muses for that of Themis, as two syrics of wide popularity—" The Blue and the Gray " and " Nathan Hale "—abundantly evince. " The Smoking Song " was an almost impromptu effort. During one of his last years at Yale, it chanced that the members of his college society—the Psi Upsilon—were sitting in their chapter-room, after the close of one of their meetings, engaged in smoking, chat-ting, and singing student-songs. In an interval of comparative silence a member suddenly re-marked, "We've lots of drinking-songs,—why marked, "We've lots of drinking-songs,—why don't somebody write a smoking-song!" Mr. Finch, whose facility at versification has always been remarkable, at once withdrew into a quiet corner, and in a tew minutes produced the first tarree verses of "The Smoking Song," written to the melody of what was then a great favorite, Charles Fenno Hoffman's "Sparkling and Bright." These were at once sung with immense delight. The next morning these stanzas were revised and the four remaining ones written. The subsequent history of the song is equally notable. It has been published both in English and California journals, ascribed, in the former case to a well-known English writer, and in the latter to a Pacific bard of less fame. In both cases, graduates of Yale, residing in the two regions named, at once communicated to the public journals the pecessary municated to the public journals the necessary correction, giving the name of the real author, Some years ago, a new air of great merit, and far better adapted to the words than "Spark ling and Bright," originated at the University of ling and Bright," originated at the University of Virginia, and to this melody it is now generally sung. It early ceased to be the peculiar property of the society for which it was written, and became the common possession of the whole student world. In our colleges it is still the most popular and the most universally heard of the better class of undergraduate songs; and will probably always maintain its place as a favorite. Mr. Firm has produced several other class, anniversary, and society lyrics familiar to the ears of Yale men. He has just written another, entitled "The Old Men's Song," which is the annual convention song for this year of the Fsi Upsilon Fraternity, and which will be first sung at its convention in New Haven next month, at which the author is to be present.

THE ZOLA SCHOOL

Edmund About in London Athenorum.

The literature which "L'Assommoir" is the type, is making such progress in France that I toresee the day when "La Fille aux Yeux d'Or," of Balzac, "Mademoiselle de Maupan," "Mad-ame Bovary," and "Mademoiselle Giraud ma Femme," will be given as prizes at convent schools for girls. For a long time the "Fille Elisa," of M. De Goncourt has been surpassed by two or works of Mme. Quivogne, who uses the signa. ture of Marc de Montifand, and by "Madame Becart," which itself is tame in comparison with a new masterpiece of the same kind, "Les Sœurs Vatard." Il remains to be seen whether the Sœurs Vatard are more chaste and ideal the wind be seen whether the Sœurs Vatard are more chaste and ideal the wind whom he had loved and cared for; each was put to death; and Cæsar also was believed to have risen again and ascended into Heaven and became a divine being." The Standard, of Lonan "Madme Andre."

Sours Vatard." Il remains to be seen whether the Sœurs Vatard are more chaste and ideal than "Madme Andre." the novel of M. Jean Richepin. Some eccentric Englishmen will, perhaps, have the curiosity to collect all these abominations; but I warn them that these tales resemble French novels as closely as the Chamber of Horrors of Mme. Tussaud does the treasures of the British Museum.

Still it is true that people buy, as they go along, this horrid stuff, and that, thanks to its financial success, disciples throng to the school of M. Zoia. This master, as they call him, metes out praise and advice to his imitators, after having villified in a Russian journal all his contemporaries who permit themselves to think and write; and extols "Madame Becart" in a letter of forty-three lines, which the publisher prints at the beginning of the book, and which he advertises on the cover. It is in the name of "motre maitre arous, ie grand Baizae." that M. M. Zoia distributes his orizes. The fact is that he descends from Baizae as Freron from the Abbe Deafontaines; but he takes the relationship seriously, and it is a pleasure to listen to his oracles. He discusses like a gournest all the improprieties of the epoch, dwells upon the evil smells and smiles baternally on the heaps of dirty linen as if they were family treasures. Nothing is more curious than this attitude of a professional rag-picker and a dilettante frequenter of the sewers. The illustrious author of the "Symphonie des Fromages" has cultivated all his senses to such a pitch that a laise note that would have escaped the Maiade Imaginaire would have escaped the Maiade of motion in the style of "L'Assommoir." It was a long story, full of details that showed knowledge, about a maitre d'etaids in the Quartier Latin, who beyan by drinking beer, went on to brandy, and then to absinthe, and wasted the bones of his skull to such an extent that when resti

LITERARY NOTES. A new series of "Bab Ballads" by Mr. Gil-bert is under way.

Milton received \$25 for "Paradise Lost," and

Dr. Holland received \$12,000 for "Bitter Sweet." Gustav Freytag, author of "Debit and Credit," etc., has lately made his housekeeper Mrs. G. F.

A writer in a Southern periodical calls Uncle Tom "that preposterous old darkey," and Mrs. Stowe "the American Mrs. Jellyby."

Prince Metternich's autobiography is the only important announcement of the London publishers. It will not be ready before October.

Mrs. H. W. Bescher has put her impressions of Florida and its capabilities into a small volume called "Letters from Florida," which is published by the Appletons.

The eighth volume of Proffott's "American Decisions" is just received, with its excellent selection of decisions of seven States, embracing the years 1817 to 1830, inclusive.

Mr. Froude gives the following description of the way he came to begin writing English history: "I found myself obliged to settle to some definite occupation. I would nave gladly gone to the Bar, or studied medicine, or gone into business. But, as the law then stood, these roads were closed to me. I did not wish, I could not afford to be idle; and though I knew

The printing press which Napoleon carried with him to Moscow, and which fell into the bands of the Russians during his retreat, is now at St. Petersburg, and the owner offers to sell it for 1,000 routies (\$730).

A uniform edition of Voltaire's works is now publishing in Paris, of which the twenty-third volume is just out. The seventh and last volume of a uniform and complete "Montesquieu" is also announced. Mr. Planche, the dramatist, now upward of 80 years of age, is still under the necessity of laboring at his desk, and the proposition has been made to publish for his benefit a handsome edition of his extravaganzas in five vol-

A Turkish Commission on the alphabet has recommended the use of Roman letters for staff military maps, because they allow more names in the same space than the Arabic character. This is regarded as a step towards Romanizing

the Turkish language. There seems some prospect of the catalogue of printed books in the British Museum library There seems some prospect of the catalogue of printed books in the British Museum library being published at last, if orders for 1,000 copies from the libraries of the world are received. A specimen page has been prepared. It may be printed at a cost as low as \$4 a volume foolscap folio of 1,000 pages. The catalogue would include English printed books from 1450 to 1878, representing about 1,250,000 volumes, and comprising between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 of entries,—i.e., main titles and cross references. The work would require about forty-five volumes.

forty-five volumes.

At the recent Tennyson sale in London, "The Lover's Tale," the chief curiosity of the collection, brought \$205. It is a single poem of sixty pages, 12mo size, and was privately printed in 1833. Of the "Poems by Two Brothers" there were five copies. The small paper one was sold for \$19.25; the large paper one, which was a presentation copy from Charles Tennyson, for \$50, and the other large paper ones for \$45 and \$41.25, respectively. "Poems, Chiefly Lyrical," by Alfred Tennyson (1830), being the first edition in which the poet's name appeared, fetched \$42.50. A copy of the first edition of "Maud" went for \$6.75, one of "In Memoriam" for \$56.25, and one of the "fdylls of a King" for \$7.75.

At the celebration of the twenty-fifth appi-

At the celebration of the twenty-fifth appl-versary of the establishment in New York of the American branch of the publishing-house of George Routledge & Sons, a few evenings since, the company sang after a toast complimentary

he manager:

For he is a Routledgeman;

For he himself has said it,
And it's greatly to his credit
That he is a Routledgeman,
That he is a Routledgeman,
For ne might have been a Harper,
A Scribner or a Carter,
Or perhaps an Apple-tan,
Or perhaps an Apple-tan,
But, in spite of all tempotations
To sell out publications,
He remains a Routledgeman,
He remains a Routledgeman,

M. Zola, prolific and successful writer that he is, seems to be nothing if not critical. Few of his brother novelists have escaped the judgment of his pen, whether of high or low degree, and of his pen, whether of high or low degree, and now he ventures to assail the patriarchal Hugo in several articles contributed to the Voltaire. Those who hold up M. Hugo as a universal genius are, he says, his worst enemies, and, in spite of "Les Miserables," M. Zola affirms that the day will come when its anthor will be remembered only as a poet. He is the most marvelous handier of words and rhythms the French have ever had, but even as a poet he is declared to be in full decline. He is a rare and splendid plant, now fully ripe and in the hight of his greatness, but "he is so great that he is failing to pieces, so ripe that his verses fall to the ground like fruit in autumn." M. Zola knows workmen who reduce their expenses for the ground like that in addition.

Knows workmen who reduce their expenses for tobacco in order to buy Hugo's books—not to read them, but to bind and keep them as part of the furniture of the best room in their homes.

the furniture of the best room in their homes.

Froude's "Cæsar," now in press at Charles Scribner's Sons' for publication near the middle of May, will make a crown 8vo. of several hundred pages. Mr. Froude calls it "A Sketch," and explains in a preface that he does this because the materials do not exist for a portrait which shall be at once authentic and complete." At the end of the final chapter he remarks that Cæsar "fought his battles to establish some tolerable degree of justice in the government of this world," and that he succeeded, "though he was murdered for doing it,"—" strange and startling resemblance," he continues "between the fate of the Founder of the Kingdom of this world and of the Founder of the Kingdom not of this world, for which the first was a preparation. Each was denounced for making himself a King; each was maligned as the friend of publicans and sinners; each was betraved by those account of Julius Casar to be found in the English language." Froude's estimate of Casar is, it thinks, in the main correct, while ho writer has probably better understood and depicted the characters of Marius and Sylla.

ART NOTES. The Duc d'Aumale has bought for a sum, said to be over 600,000 francs, the collection of forty paintings of M. F. Reiset, Honorary Director of National Museums, which is celebrated throughout Europe, and was to have been sold at the Hotel Drouot on Monday last. It will be placed at Chantilly in a special gallery, and will form a notable feature among the collections

already at that princely residence.

The ancient Romans paid what were then fabulous prices for Greek pictures. Lucullus bought a copy of the celebrated "Spinner" for \$2,086; Hortensius paid \$5,423 for "The Argonauts" of Cydias; Crear paid \$83,466 for an "Ajax Contesting for the Armor of Achilles" and a "Medea," by Timonaque, to ornament the Temple of Venus Genetrix; and Agrippa \$41,820 for an "Ajax" and a "Venus."

\$41,820 for an "Ajax" and a "Venus."

A creditor seized, the other day, in Paris, in satisfaction of a judgment against an artist, a picture which the latter was painting for the Salon. The Civil Triounal of the Seine decided the seizure to be illegal, as, though the work was in process of execution, it was an incomplete and not definite manifestation of the thought of the author, similar to an unpublished manuscript; was not a merchantable thing, and could only become so by the will of its au

thor.

Muncacsy's "Milton" is now on exhibition in Berlin. At Pesth his countrymen welcomed it with great enthusiasm, and the municipal authorities offered the painter a public reception, which he however, did not accept. After exhibiting during May and June in London the painting will be sent to New York, to take its destined place among the collection at the Lenox Library. Courtry has made a large etching of the canyas, which will be shortly published. Muncacsy has received from the Emperor of Austria the Order of the Iron Crown.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE. ANTHROPOMETRICAL MEASURE-

MENTS.

London Times, April 15.

The department of Anthropometry, of so much importance to the science of anthropoiogy, has recently been carried to great perfec-tion, and its method extensively applied. Some very curious and very interesting results have thus been obtained; some of the most interesting of these have been recently published by Dr. A. Weisbach, Chief Physician to the Austro-Hungarian Hospital in Constantinople, who, Dr. von Scherzer tells us, has probably taken more measurements of living men than any other anthropologist. Dr. Weisbach's measurements refer to nineteen different peoples and more than 200 individuals from the most various parts of the earth. The most interesting of these measurements refer to the pulse, the length of the body, the circumference of the head, the hight and length of the nose, as well length of the body, the circumference of the head, the hight and length of the nose, as well as the comparison and length of the arm and bones with each other. Thus, for example, the number of pulse-beats per minute varies within wide limits: the Congo Negroes (62), and next to them the Hottentots and Rumanians (64), have the slowest pulses. Then follow the Zingani (69), Magyars and Caffres (70), North Sclaves (72) and Slamese (74), Sundanese and Sandwich Islanders (78), Jews, Javanese, and Bugis (77), Amboinese and Japanese (78), and lately the Chinese (79). The quickest pulses belong to the Tagals (80), the Madurese and Nikobars (81). As to hight, the smallest among the peoples measured are the Hottentots (1,286 milimetres); this is far behind any other people, as the next, the Tagals, are 1,562. Then follow the Japanese (1,569), the Amboinese (1,594), Jews (1,599), Zingani (1,609), Australians (1,617), Siamese (1,629), Madurese (1,625), South Chinese (1,630), Nikobars (1,661), North Sclaves (1,671), North Chinese (1,643), Buris (1,661), North Sclaves (1,671), North Chinese (1,675), and Congo negroes (1,676). The longest measurements, however, are found among the Sandwich Islauders and Kanaks (1,800 millimetres), Caffres (1,753), and the Maoris of New Zealand (1,757). To compare these with the stature of European peo-

ples, we find that that of the English and Irish is 1,600 millimetres; the Scotch, 1,708; Swedes, 1,700; Norwegians, 1,728; Danes, 1,638; Germans, 1,630; French, 1,607; Italians, 1,638; and, lastiv, Spaniards and Portuguese, 1,638. The greatest eircumference of the head is found among the Patagonians (614 millimetres) and Maoris (600). Following these are the Caffres (575), Nikobars (567), North Sclaves (554), Congo Negroes, South Chinese, and Kanaks (553), Tagals, Sundanese, and Rumanians (552), Japanese (550), Bugis and Jews (545), Amboinese (540), Alastiy, the Zinganis and Stamese (520), Stature and circumference of head generally stand to each other in opposite relations; although there are exceptions, as in the case of the Stamese with small stature and small head, and the Patagonians with great hight and large head. The breadth of the root of the nose is found greatest among the Patagonians (41 millimetres), less among the Cougo Negroes (36), Australians, Maoris, and South Chinese (36), Australians, Maoris, and South Chinese (36), Australians, Maoris, and South Chinese (36), Australians, Maoris, and Routh Chinese (36), Australians, Maoris, and Routh Chinese (36), Sundanese, Amboinese, Bugis, Nikobars, Tangals, and Kanaks (34), North Chinese, Caffres, North Sclaves, Rumanians, Magyars, and Zinganis (33), Jews, Japanese, Siamese, Javanese, and Hottentots (32). The Jews and Patagonians excel in length of nose (71 millimetres). Following these are the Kanaks (54), Rumanians (33), North Sclaves and Maoris (52), Tagals (51), Japanese and North Chinese (50), Siamese, Magyars, Zingani, Madurese (49), Amboinese (48), Nikobars (47), Sundanese, Javanese, South Chinese, Caffres (46), Hottentots (44), Congo Negroes (48), Rights (41), and Australians excel (62 millimetres); then come Congo Negroes (48), Caffres and Patagonians (44), Tagals (42), Nikobars (41), Hottentots and Sundanese (40), Malay races (39), South Chinese (37), North Chinese (36), Japanese, North Sclaves, Rumanians, Zingani (35), Magyars and Jews (34). followed by the East Asiatics and Malays. Among European peoples, in respect of race, we find the narrowest chests among the Semites, followed in order by Romanee, Celts, Fins, Zingani, Germans, and Sciaves. Interesting results are obtained by comparison of the length of arm and the leg-bones. Among East Europeans the leg-bones throughout are longer than the arm; among Australians. Polynesians, and esoccially East Asiatics and the Patagonians, the leg-bones are shorter than the arm; among Africans only the Congo Negroes have the leg-bones longer than the arm.

the leg-bones longer than the arm.

ENGLISH HISTORICAL MEDALS. London Times, April 14.

The numismatic treasures preserved in the British Museum will bear comparison with those of any other in the world. Starting with the handsome nucleus formed by by the cabinets of its founder, Sir Hans Sloan, and Sir Robert Cotton, it has been enriched from time to time by many valuable purchases and gifts, especially by the bequests of the Rev. C. M. Cracherode, Mr. R. P. Kuight, Miss Banks, and others, the Marsden donation, George 1V.'s presentation of his father's library and its contents to the country, and by the annual parliamentary grants, until its money value is now estimated at more than £3,000,000. No wonder that the medalroom of the British Museum, in which are noarded, besides medals properly so-called, i. e., metal memorials struck, not for purposes of commerce, but solely in commemoration of of commerce, but solely in commemoration of historical personages and events,—coins, ancient and modern, home and foreign, many of them of extreme rarity, and some even unique, has aiways been, and still is, guarded with hardly less jealousy than the builion cellars of the Bank of England or the Mint. To the public at large this interesting and instructive department of our national collection has long been a scaled book, no visitors being admitted within the mysterious preors being admitted within the mysterious pre-cincts of the medal-room without special per-mission. Nunismatic students, however, find no difficulty in obtaining this, whether natives of the British Empire or foreigners. Once prop-erly introduced, all who require to examine the cabinets can, of course, reckon upon receiving the capinets can, or course, reckon upon receiving the most courteous attention and most efficient help in their learned researches from the keeper of the coins and medals, Mr. R. S. Poole, or, in his absence, from his assistants. This distinction there is no intention of breaking down. But although the general public will not be admitted to the medal-room, the crowds who flock at this holiday season to the museum will find as they enter the King's Library four glass cases on the left-build side filled with an invaluable selection of medial silustrating the last our centuries of our national history. This first step in the popularization of our numis-matic collections is not the least interesting and hopeful of the valuable reforms for which the nation has to thank the new principal Librarian and Secretary to the Trustees, Mr. Edward Auand Secretary to the Trustees, Mr. Edward Augustus Bond. That this step is to be followed by others in the same direction will be seen by a glance at the cases on the right side, where a beginning has been made of a similar Italian series of medals. Higher than 400 years ago the "Medalic History of Emrland" does not ascend, as the learned John Finkerton observed in his work thus entitled, which was published in 1802. His series does not reach beyond the Revolution, whereas the last of the 500 or so shown in the King's Library commemorate our Crimean and even later victories. The earliest medal commemorating an Englishman, although it was produced in Italy, is one bearing, besides the Cross of St. John, the name, arms, and bust of John Kendal, Knight of St. John of Jerusalem, and Grand Prior of the Order in England, in the reign of Edward IV. He was Turcopellier of Rodes, an office said to answer to that of General of Infantry, which was annexed to that of Grand Prior of England, and was ordinarily held by Englishmen. The medal, which is cast, not struck, in copper, is dated "in the time of the siege by the Turks, 1480." This is the evermemorable siege which began on the 23d of May in that year and ended on the 19th of August, when the Knights of Rhodes, under their Grand Master, Pierre d'Aubusson, who received five wounds, repuised, after the total dismantling of the fortifications by the Turkish artillery, the Christian renegado, Misach Palæologus Pasha, with his fleet of 180 ships and a land army of 100,000, or whom 9,000 were slaughtered, and 15,000 carried off wounded by the baffied Moslems. The next reign illustrated in the Museum series to that of Henry VIII. of whom there are several medals, one in copper gilt giving a fine medallion portrait after Holbein. Another, in gold, here Henry VIII.. of whom there are several medals, one in copper gilt giving a fine medallion portrait after Holbein. Another, in gold, here represented by an electrotype, as in all similar instances, commemorates the King's assertion of his supremacy in the Church. It bears date in 1545. A medal of Anne Boleyn is in lead. Then follow medals of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, dated 1538, two years before his execution; the Chancellor, Sir Thomas More; Sir Michael Mercator, Chancellor of the Duchy of Cleves, dated in the 48th year of his age. This last is in silver, and is very naturally conjectured to have been struck in Holland. This will give an idea of the Sovereign; then those commemorating the great events of the reign; lastly, its courtiers, statesmen, and Generals. From Henry VIII. downward there is no further histus in the reigns.

THE VELOCITY OF LIGHT. New York Times.

I would seem that the scientific world of merica is destined to be adorned with a new and brilliant name. Ensign A. A. Michelson, a graduate of the Annapolis Naval Academy, and not yet 27 years of age, has distinguished himself by studies in the science of optics which promise the discovery of a method for measur-ing the velocity of light with almost as much accuracy as the velocity of an ordinary projectile. The two methods now used for this purpose give a difference in the rate of movement of light of about 1,000 miles per second. Ensign Michelson believes that he can, over a space of 1,500 feet, so exactly measure the rate of movement as to reduce the possible error to twenty miles in the second. Some time ago he made an address before a scientific body on the subject of "Light," which attracted much attention, and won him the warm encourmuch attention, and won him the warm encouragement in the pursuit of his studies of Prof. Newcomb, the astronomer, and a number of other eminent scientific gratiemen at home and abroad. In that address he mentioned the experiments he had made toward measuring the velocity of light, and so strongly interested were his hearers, that some who had the ear of the Goveenment besought Congress to grant an appropriation of \$20,000 for the purpose of enabling the young naval officer to continue his experiments on a larger and more elaborate scale than he had been able to do, having to defray the expense out of his own alender par. Under orders from the Navy Department, Ensign Michelson has erected, or is erecting, the apparatus necessary to determine his theory practically, and in two or three weeks the observations will be commenced. But this could not have been were it not for the generosity of Mr. Albert G. Heminway, of this city—

Tetired banker and broker—who, through a relative, became acquainted with young Michelson. The money from the Government could not be had, or at any rate was not available, and Mr. Heminway generously placed his ample means at the disposal of the young savant, giving him carte blanche for his expenses in connection with the experiments. This action on Mr. Heminway's part could only have been dictated by pure love of science, for it does not appear how any pecuniary gain is to follow from ascertaining the velocity of light. Very many of the leading scientific men of the country have visited the Naval Academy to inspect the apparatus which Ensign Michelson is crecting, and they are warm in their praises of the genius of the inventor. It appears that the young man was specially distinguished as a student by his genius for mathematics, besides being an excellent general student. The Professor of Mathematics at the Academy declared that his pupil was capable of writing a new calculus. Mr. Heminway is enture a things of him in the future.

THE WORLD IN MINIATURE.

Mr. Grube, a maker of wax images in this city, has constructed what is claimed to be the largest globe of the world, showing the ranges of mountains and other peculiarities of the surface of the earth in relief, now in existence Its diameter is four feet and about one inch, the scale being one in 10,000,000. The range of even the Himalayas would not be visible upon this globe if the same scale were adopted for the elevations as for the map, and accordingly the relief is made upon a scale which exaggerates hights twenty times. The oceans, seas, and rivers are colored blue; the continents are yellow; the glaciers, icebergs, and floating cakes of ice white. Plains and mountain ranges are clearly shown, and every part of the world is exhibited in its true character. Red, black, and white lines cross the globe to indicate the isothermal belts, the variations of the magnetic needle, the date line where ships correct their logs by skipping from Saturday to Monday, and vice versa, and other facts of like character. The map has been corrected in the light of the latest discoveries down to two months ago. The northern coast of Siberia has been much altered in the atlases by the Nordenskeldt expedition, even the Himalayas would not be visible upo in the atlases by the Nordenskeldt expedition the ships sailing in deep water over place marked as 500 miles inland, and being compell ed to go hundreds of miles around promontories etc., which are occupied on the maps by bodies of water. The globe is made of wood. The relief is formed by wax. Mr. Grube has been two years in perfecting his globe, and Chief-Justice Daly and other geographers have lately been giving attention to it. SCIENCE NOTES.

Dr. Palli, a distinguished Italian savant, advances the novel doctrine that the human organism undergoes in the course of its existence slow oxidation, on the completion of which death ensues. This operation should take (ac cidents excepted) about 100 years. To counter-act this devitalizing action he recommends that a few grains of a sulphate be taken every morn

Dr. Roosa, in a lecture on the ear, said that no small amount of trouble in the ear was caused by too frequent syringing and boring out with a twisted towel or handkerchief, not to mention hair-pins, bodkins, and other metallic instruments. In his opinion, one should never put any thing in the ear smaller than the little finger although one writer has said Put in inger, although one writer has said, Put in nothing smaller than the elbow. The avoidance of many ear-troubles was to be assured by taking care not to duck the head in cold water, or to syringe the deeper part without the order of a physician, or introduce any body which can push the wax lower down in the drum,

Two millions of eucalyptus trees have been planted in Algeria. The French Government has granted a subvention to a company for the planting of a yet larger number. In Corsica more than 1,000,000 trees have been planted. In Cyprus 30,000 have already been planted by the Eviptus 30,000 have already been planted by the British authorities in the fever-infested localities. The Italian Government is planting a forest of these miasma-absorbing trees on the Campagna, in the vicinity of Rome. Prince Troubetkoy thinks the Eucalytus amygdalina is the most useful variety of the tree. It is very picturesque and of remarkably rapid growth. Plants grow in pots, and replanted at the age of 6 months have attained in eight years a hight of seventeen metres. Its leaves contain six times as much volatile oil as those of the Eucalyptus globulus. It grows as well in a dampas in a dry and exposed soil. It bears cold very well, having resisted a temperature of 21 degrees Fahrenheit in a villa near Rome.

The Elmira (N. Y.) Advertiser favors its readers The Elmira (N. Y.) Advertiser favors its readers with an account of a circumstance which happened at that place to a child afflicted with diphtheria: "In looking into the child's throat the mother saw a moving micrococus, which she removed, with others. The largest was one-fourth of an inch long, covered with hair, and with a head something like a caterpillar, tapering body, long and hairy. It was easily seen with the naked eye." "Dr. J. M. Flood is considerably interested in this mammoth bacteria." "They were vegetable parasites, and get from the throat to the blood, heart, and other organs." It is difficult to surmise for what purpose this story was invented, except as a test of credulity Those really acquainted with the form of bac teria must read it with the same astonishmen they would exhibit if told that a shad had been captured forty feet in length, having the head of a monkey and the wings of an earle. The as-sertion, also, that something one-fourth of an inch in length can be seen with the naked eye shows the fellow was a wag. - Cincinnati L

TELEGRAPHY.

A New Company-Ten Millions of Capital Subscribed-Officers and Incorporators of the Company-A Western-Union View of

New Fork Tribune, April 30.

The articles of incorporation of the Union Telegraph Company were filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office, and at the same time in the office of the Secretary of State, at Albany. The Company is organized with a capital of \$10,000,000, in shares of \$100. The corporators named are Jay Gould, of New York, whose suberription is for 50,000 shares; David H. Bates, of New York, and Charles A. Tinker, of Balti-more, Md., whose subscriptions are for 25,000 shares each. By the terms of incorporation the Company is authorized to run lines through all the States and many of the Territories.

This enterprise is understood to be part of a vast scheme that may extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast. The nucleus in this State is the Central Union Telegraph Company, which began operations about six months ago. The charter of this Company has been bought re-cently by the organizers of the present Com-pany. Work has been begun, not only in this but in other States, and the line from Boston to Baltimore is under contract.

The Central Union Company has a line com

pleted through this city to High Bridge, and is n actual operation from Syracuse to Oswego. Beginning in this city at the Produce Exchange, the line runs through William and Mulberry streets to Bleecker street, and through the latter across the city to Seventh avenue. Passing through Seventh avenue to Broadway, it extends through Ninth avenue to McComb's Dam Bridge, and thence through Westchester County. From its beginning to the river the poles have been set and the wires run. This part of the line was completed several months ago. From this city the poles have been distributed along the route to Albany, and are in position as far as Schenectady. The line extends from Albany to Buffalo, at which point connection will be made with the West. The line of of the new Company will be in operation to Chicago, by two independent routes, within three months. One of these routes will be by the way of the Albany and Buffalo line, connecting at Buffalo with the Canada line. The other will be by the way of Baitimore and the present line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. In order to complete the proposed connections, it is necessary for the new Company to build lines to Baltimore and Oswego, and from Chicago to Detroit. The line from Boston to this city and from here to Baltimore is already under construction, and will be completed, it is expected, within about ninety days. Work was begun a week ago on the lines east and south of this city.

The further extension of the line is understood to depend upon the co-operation of the lines now owned and operated by railroad companies. A bill to enable railroad companies to do a general telegraph business was introduced in the last Congress was made a clause of the same bill. It is said that the intention of the bill was to prevent litigation. The right do a general telegraph business is claimed by the railroad companies which own the lines. It is said that this right has been supported by the only decision ever given by the Supreme Court of the United States. The right has been exercised by the Buttimore & Ohio Railroad Company, which has done its through business by means of the Atlantic & Parific Telegraph Company is said also to have done a general business for many years, although for its own con-McComb's Dam Bridge, and thence through Westchester County. From its beginning

venience its through business has been done by the Western Union Company. The Wabash Railway Company is said to own its own lines. It is understood that these companies have no contracts with the Western Union Company that will interfere with the exercise of claimed inherent rights.

By completing the proposed line of the Central Union Company to Buffalo. The Central Union Company to Buffalo. The Deston to Baitmore, the new Company is brought into direct connection with railroad lines exending to the Pacific Slope. It is said by officing of the new Company to be improbable that the railroad companies will wait for the passage of the Congressional bill. Several of them are affected soon to unite with the lines of the Company. It is understood that they will take portions of the stock of the Company.

The new line will run, it is said, over the routes of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Roads, of the Kansas City & Northern and the Wabash Roads. From the eastern terminus of the Wabash Road it will run by several routes to the seaboard. One of these, it is expected, will be the Pennsylvania Road, another by the Baltimore & Ohio, and still another by the new route by way of Albany and Buffalo.

The Central Union line has been heretofore under the charge of Joseph Owen, of Oswego, who projected it. He will be the Secretary of the new Company. Its President will be David H. Bates, of this city, whose resignation as General Superintendent of the Atlanue & Pacific Company will take effect to-day. Dennis Doren, who has been connected for many years with the Western Union Company, will be its Saperintendent of Construction. Charles A. Tinker, one of the corporators of the new Company, recently resigned a toosition with the Atlantic & Pacific Company to accept that of Superintendent of Telegraphs on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. Mr. Tinker has been identified with telegraphy for eighteen years; Mr. Bates, the President, for a little longer period; while Mr. Doren has served for more than a garter of a century.

identified with telegraphy for eighteen years; Mr. Bates, the President, for a little longer period; while Mr. Doren has served for more than a quarter of a century.

The name of the new Company, as filed in the articles of incorporation, is the Union Telegraph Company. It was found yesterday that a previous charter had been granted about twenty years ago to a company with the same name. A change in the designation will be made, therefore, at once, but it is said that the line in this State will be known by that of the Central Union, to whose rights and charter the new

State will be known by that of the Central Union, to whose rights and charter the new Company has succeeded.

In regard to the right of railroads to do a general telegraphic business, a member of the new Company said last evening: "The railroads undoubtedly possess the right already. In any case, they may say, as the prisoner remarked to his lawyer who declared there was no law by which he could be put in jail, 'But I am now in prison.' The railroad companies are now doing a public business along their lines."

A WESTERN UNION VIEW OF THE SCHEME. A WESTERN UNION VIEW OF THE SCHEME.

A WESTERN UNION VIEW OF THE SCHEME.

A person connected with the Western Union Telegraph Company, in speaking of the formation of the new Company, said, last night: "I have not a very exalted opinion of this new scheme. I don't believe that it is a legitimate enterprise. I believe that it is a legitimate enterprise. I believe that the persons interested in it never intend to build the line. It looks to me like a demonstration, a kind of public show for making handsome profits out of Western Union stock. I don't know who are 'short' of Western Union, but some persons are, and they are attempting to get the price down. In a word, I think the plan to form a new telegraph company is a stock-jobbing operation. In a word, I think the plan to form a new telegraph company is a stock-jobbing operation. This is not the first time it has been discussed either. I think it was nearly a year ago that it was first spoken about. A man by the name of Owen, who was a line-builder for those other Companies which have been in opposition to the Western Union, was very actively canvassing for this new Company last fail. They have a line already constructed from Syracuse a line already constructed from Syracuse to Oswego. About last Christmas they placed in position a number of poles on Seventh avenue. The Company was then known as the Central Union Telegraph Company. Well, Owen tried to ret subscriptions because he wanted to build the line. He worked hard to wanted to bill the line. The worked hard to get subscriptions, but didn't succeed, and finally the scheme fell through. Now it has been re-vived again. It takes about \$10 to get a char-ter for a corporation with a capital of \$10,000,-000, and then those interested can begin work-

ing their plans.
"There are two motives that induce men to "There are two motives that induce men to enter into an arrangement of this kind. The practical men make money by building the line and the Wall-street men make money out of Western Union stock. A dodge of this kind frightens the timid men who hold Western Union stock. They get afraid that Western Union will fall very heavily, and they sell at a sacrifice. It does not affect the large holders, such men as Vanderbilt and ex-Gov. Morgan. Of course, there have been attempts made before to form companies in opposition to the Western Union. There were the United States, the Southern Atlantic, the Franklin, the Continental, the Bankers & Brokers' (which was sold out by the Sheriff), and the Atlantic & Pacific. Some of these Companies lasted a Pacific. Some of these Companies lasted a number of years, but I can salely say that not one ever carned a dividend. The Atlantic & Pacific paid a dividend, but the Directors afterward acknowledged they didn't earn it. I be-

Pacific paid a dividend, but the Directors afterward acknowledged they didn't earn it. I believe that none of the Companies ever earned their working expenses.

"It must be remembered that the money is made in building these new telegraph lines, not in operating them. When the Continental Company was formed, this was seen very plainly. The managers made heavy contracts for building the lines to Baltimore and Boston. Then they tried to organize the Company and get subscriptions, but they never obtained the stock. To operate a new Company with success, it would have to touch all points in the country. This was the great mistake made by the Atlantic & Pacific. They had their lines touching on the one side at San Francisco, St. Louis, Louisville, Chicago, New Orleans, Buffaio, Detroit, and some intermediate points, and on the other side at Boston, Portland, Montreal, and intermediate stations. They argued that these were the places which yielded more than half the revenue to the Western Union, and that they had the cream of the business. But it was never thought that the revenue was not derived from these places communicating with each other. The money was certainly made at the large cities, but communication was received from all over the country. So, when the earnings were pooled with the Atlantic & Pacific Comoany, it was discovered that they had less than one-eighth.

"As for rallroad-telegraphy, which this new

Company, it was discovered that they had less than one-eighth.

"As for railroad-telegraphy, which this new Company probably contemplates, it is a humbur. You would have to go back twenty-five years in the history of telegraphy to link together roads to make such a method pay. Whatever might have been done in the past, a system of that kind could not succeed now. I don't think any Telegraph Company could damage seriously the business of the Western Union with less than \$20,000,000 capital in less than five years. The formation of new Companies might be a little painful to the Trustees of the Western Union, but it doesn't frighten them in the least."

A Rose newly blown was the hedgerow adorning, A Rose newly blown, on a soft Summer-day; She was oright with the blushes and the dew of the And greeted each traveler coming that way.

She modded, and beckoned, and, tenderly smiling, Her love to the passer-by half way confessed; But never a one, for the Rose's beguling, Would give the poor biossom a place on his breast. And the dust was so thick, and the sun was so giaring
Which beat unreproved on that daughter of June,
That, spent and neglected where many were far-Her dew and her beauty were gone ere the noon. But, deep in the shade of the woodland, a flower Looked timidly out from the moss and the fern. As shy as the brown hares that nestle and cower If Zephyrus, straying, the forest-leaves turn.

Yet thither a youth through the thicket came seek-Yet thither a youth through she that ing.
And found the low Violet hidden spart;
Then, kneeling, he plucked her, and, to speaking.
The flow ret so humble he laid on his heart.

And the song that he sighed to the Violet, blessing His soul with her fragrance that exquisite hour. Fond lovers still breathe, though the cold earth is Then, maidens, dear maidens, behold and take

Hadden, Wis. Charles Noble Greeoux.

Hendricks Writing More Letters. O Washington Dispatch to Louiseitle Courier Journal (Dem.).

By the permission of Gov. Hendricks, who is in the city to-day, your correspondent is aflowed to publish the following private letter, written to a Washington gentleman:

Infranapolis, March 31. 1879.— To—— Rag.——My Draw Sins: I have your favor of the 28th. asking whether there is any foundation for the statement contained in the newspaper slip which you inclosed, to the effect that I have written to members of the Democratic party in Pembayivania favoring the renomination of the licet of 1876 for 1880. I am surprised to see such a salgment. It is without any foundation in truth. Have written no such letter, and have in no form expressed any such view. I did not, as is known, desire the nomination in 1876 as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and do not think it would, in any confinenacy, he my duty again to accept a nomination for a position which I do not desire. Very respectfully.

SEED AND PLANT INVIGORATOR Farmers and Gardeners, Look to Your Interests!

THE VITATIVE COMPOUND SEED AND PLANT INVIGORATOR.

The Greatest Discovery of its kind, of modern times, for increasing the Vital Force and Early Maturity of

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

(PATENTED APRIL 21, 1874.) Its use secures Early Maturity, Sure Crops, Large Yield, and Destruction to Insects. A Fertilizer Condensed and Pest-Destroyer Combined. Better, Cheaper, and More Easily Applied than Guang or Plaster. or Plaster. PRICE-TWO DOLLARS PER HALF-POUND PACKAGE,—the quantity for one bushel of Seed.

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE A PREMIUM

To Every Purchaser of a Package of the Compound.

To encourage a trial, we have arranged with the publishers of The Tribune's othat we can and do herely offer to every purchaser of a package of the COMPOUND, a year's subscription to the Weekly Edition of that paper. This affords, of course, scarcely approntion the Compound; but, as we are confident that a trial of the article will in every case be followed by further and enlarged orders, we are quite willing that every purchaser shall have with his first order the fine premium offered.

Remit money by Post-Office order or registered letter purchaser shall have with his first order the fine premium offered.

Remit money by Post-Office order or registered letter publishers of Tag Tribune's for entry abon their books of subscription. Address.

Room's Tribune Building, Chicago.

A Brief History of the Compound and What Is Claimed for It.

What Is Claimed for It.

The first successful experiment made by Mr. WAUGA-MAN with the Compound was in the summer of 1873, upon Seed Corn, planted in soil from whice core had been cultivated the two preceding years, with the following result: Corn planted May 31, 1873: Leaves of corn six inches wide in shirty-spik days; in full tasset July II,—forty-one days: corn blown down by storm July 14; set up and hoed July 15 (which was the only cultivation it received): corn hasked and taken in Oct. 6; yield was at the rate of three hundred and thirty-eight (338) bushels of earl per acre, all sound, well matured, and no subbloss. The extraordinary growth and yield of this corn so attracted the attention of the farmers in that neighborhold that many of them were anxious to try it the following season upon their own corn, which they did, and with extraordinary results.

It is claimed (1) that it houses the more certain germantion successes and rabid growth and the season upon their own corn, which they did, and with extraordinary results.

It is claimed (1) that it houses the more certain germantion success and rabid growth the produces planting and from succession and rabid growth and the season which they did, and with extraordinary results and a for the seed and a land used broadcast, as many fertilizers are: (6) the cost of propariog seeds—corn, for instance—will amount to only a trillet (7) it is a perfect trotestion for the seed and shoot against wire-worms, cu-worms, and grobs.

Of the many testimonials given the lowing are submitted:

Iowing are submitted:

From State Treasurer Noyes, of Pennsylvania.

Westroeit, Ciliton Co., Pa., Sept. 4, 1877.

I used the Vitsative Compound, or Seed and Plant Is vigorator, on my seed corn, last spring, and am mon than pleased with the result. I soaked the seed as a directions, and planted the same while wet, and three days it was all up procely. Not a spear was cut the worm. The crows pulled up a little of it one morning, but I think only that one time. The corn camer with a beautiful dark green color, and has so contain until within a rew days, when it commenced to the I consider the Compound a valuable discovery, and will richly repay any one who will try it. I shall estantly give it another trial if I can procure it. Yes very truly,

From the Pennsylvania State Ag. College

WM. C. HUEY, Superintenses.

Lawas Induced to try a package of the Vitative Compound on my corn. To package of the Vitative Compound on my corn. To package and soaked one bushel, according to directions, and planted it on a piece of ground which i have used for the same purpose for the last wenty-seven years. The corn came up very even and strong, and of a good color. It grew thrifty, and was not as all injured by grub-worms, and at the husking turned out large, plump ears. Other years I have had to put from thirty to forty loads of manure on the same land, at a cost of 30 cents per load. This year my corn is as good, or cetter, and only \$2 of outlay. I think the Compound is a frist-rate article, easily used, cheap, and giving good results. Yours truly,

Truly,

DERRY, Westmoreland Co., Pa., Dec. 17, 1877.

This is to certify that I have tried the Vitativa Compound on cabbage worms, and found that it destroyed them effectually. I dissolved a tablespoonful of the material in a gailou of water, and sprinkled the plant about twice a week, with great success.

BLATRSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 20, 1877.

As an experiment, I used Waugaman's Compound on some seed wheat, inst fell, planting the same area of land with prepared and ungrepared seed. The result, when we harvested and threshed, was nine dozen sheaves, yielding eight busnels from the patch sower with prepared seed, while from the unprepared seed in my cornicied there were eight rows planted times the use of the Compound, which fold not yellow them that the corn that the same number frow did when the seed was prepared. I also the compound on some opening to thought to the compound on some opening it thought it was the common corn. The grub or wire worm did not disturb any corn prepared with the Compound. I can fully recommend to farmers, and will never plant without it, if I can get it. Yours, &c.,

to farmers, and will never plant without it, if I can get it. Yours, etc.,

MIDDETOWN VILLEY, Md., Nov. it. 1878.

I purchased a few packages of your Vitative Compound, and used them with such satisfactory results that te gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the value of the aiready popular Compound. I used it ou a field in which my corn had always heretofore suffered from worms, but this year escaped entirely by the use of the Compound. I am fully satisfaed that its use with make corn come in more regularly, preserve a blacker green color, and grow more rapidly, and not be so much affected by the dry weather while small. My expereince with it leads me to think that birds will not be so much affected by the dry weather while small. My expereince with it leads me to think that birds will not seem to replant a single hill fin my whole field. I feel that am well repain a single hill invested in it, and, if I can get it do not think; i shall ever sgain plant a field of last corn without giving it the benefit of the Compound.

BANIEL B. D. SMELIZZE.

From the S. C. State Agricultural College.

(DRANGERURG, S. C., Sept. 3, 1878.

* I soaked, in a solution of the Compoundsome Sorghum seeds, which were then planted, June 26, in common garden soil, and no other manure spiled. They came up in four days. Some of the states are now (about seventy days from planting) over aine (9) feet high, and over one inch is diameter at the irrejolut. The seeds will be ripe in twe or six days. Some caboage plants infested with the green worms (caterially of Peeris Oberacca) and the Harfequin bugs (Murgantis Histrionica) were sprinkled with a solution of the Compound. After the second sprinkling the lisects disappeared. I can and will cheerfully recommend the Vitative Compound. Respectfully yourned the Vitative Compound. Respectfully yourned the Vitative Compound. A. B. BIRKOR, B. Ph.

Prof. Agriculture, S. C. State Ag. College.

Prof. Agriculture, S. C. State Ag. College.

Langhorne P.-O., Bucks Co., Pa., Dec. 31, 1872.

Respected friends: The package of Compound received of thee last spring i used according to directly and it am satisfied that where it was applied I all eleast ten bushelv more corn per acre than 1900 and the received of the fact of the

LOOF HAVEN, Pa. Dec. 31, 1878

I used the Vitative Compound on my corn and touseco seeds as directed compound on my corn and touseco seeds as directed compound is our curracrop save
was better. My toubacco plants were a certifer than my
neighbors; who planted done two weeks before may
pring the compound that were a certifer than my
neighbors; who planted done two weeks before may
neighbors; who planted done two weeks before may
neighbors; who planted done two weeks before
may ning the series and plants are several toubacprect to use the Compound meat year on all my tobacco
seeds. Yours truly,

TRUNKEYVILLE, Forest Co., Ps. Jan. 31, 1874.
Last year I tried the Vitative Compound, and must
say it went far ahead of all expectations. I had shoul
one acre of worn out ground, and, by using the suif,
received over one hundred and twomay-five (125) buthreceived over one hundred and twomay-five (125) buthreceived now the compound and around here wanted it,
remain yours respectfully.

L PETERISSION.

A brother-in-law of mine, an extensive farmer, and a very practical man, tried it isst year, and well pleased with it. Being a new country, with ries soil, we do not need guano or other manures, but our principal trudble arises from early frosta, cut or grand worth, and, worse than all, the birds pull up the own and whose, so that we almost invariant have 10 ps. plant. You're reapercially, it. S. AORGA.

VOLUME

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Watches, 1

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